The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 40. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

TRUSTS SPRING UP AND ARE SCORCHED.

Plug Tobacco Combine to Control the Entire Output.

BIG FIRMS ARE IN LINE.

Text of Recommendations Which Underlie Compact.

GROCERS ARE THE FACTORS.

Associations in Eight States Concerned in the Deal.

LORILLARD SAID TO LEAD SIGNERS.

The United States statute against trusts declares illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations," and punishes them with a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

It also makes every one guilty of a misdemeanor "who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations," and affixes the same penalty as in the other case.

The law further provides that "every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and any State or States, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is illegal," and the punishment for entering into such contracts is the same as in the other cases.

The Illinois law, watchful against rapacious trusts, provides that if any corporation, partnership, association, or individual shall be a party to any "pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding" with any other corporation or person, to regulate or fix the price of any commodity, or to limit the amount produced, every person involved shall be held guilty of conspiracy to defraud.

Another section makes it unlawful to enter into any combination the purpose and effect of which shall be to place the management or control of such combination or its manufactured products in the hands of trustees with the intent to fix prices or to limit production or consumption.

The penalty provided is a fine, increasing in amount for each successive offense.

For the first offense it is not less than $500 nor more than $2,000. For the second offense it is not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000. For the third offense it is not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000. For every subsequent offense it is $15,000.

It is also provided that any contract or agreement in violation of this act shall be absolutely void.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—It has just come to light here that a plug tobacco trust, which contemplates the absolute control of the plug tobacco output, is in active process of formation and may be expected to be in full operation before the expiration of two months from this time. The decisive steps to this end were taken at the meeting of representatives of State Wholesale Gro-

(Continued on fourth page.)

Secretary Searles of the Sugar Trust Is Quizzed.

FORCED TO ADMIT MUCH.

His Company Makes $20,000,000 in Three Years.

STOCK IS HIGHLY WATERED.

Trust Sells Four-fifths of All Sugar in Country.

SEARLES ANNOYED BY QUESTIONS.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—By a series of sharp questions Senator Lexow drew today from Secretary-Treasurer John E. Searles of the American Sugar Refining company, otherwise known as the sugar trust, the fact that despite the hard times of the last few years the margin of profit for the refiner has steadily increased. It jumped from seventy one-hundredths of a cent to eighty-eight one-hundredths of a cent in less than three years.

(Continued on fourth page.)

O'MALLEY ON THE STAND.

HE DENIES VEHEMENTLY THE MURDER CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

Alderman Declares He Was in Berger's Saloon Until 1 O'Clock the Night Colliander Was Killed—Then He Went Straight Home and to Bed—State Prepares to Try to Break Down His Evidence—Perjury Conspiracy Allegation Planned.

The important features in the O'Malley trial yesterday were the testimony of the defendant, corroborating that of witnesses who had preceded him, but giving little in the way of additional facts; the testimony, earlier in the day, of several witnesses to strengthen the alibi; and the preparation on the part of the State to impeach witnesses to the alibi, and to lay charges of attempted bribery of witnesses at the door of Witness Johnson for the defense, the colored man who swore as to Inspector Schaack's alleged presence at an A. P. A. meeting, and as to Gustav Melin's alleged statement that he could not recognize any one at the polling booth at the time of the raid in which Colliander was killed.

Today the State's-Attorney proposes to present affidavits of Cozard, Ramsey, Smith, and possibly others, all colored men, that Johnson attempted to bribe them to swear to statements corroborating his own testimony for the defense. Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson last evening said these affidavits already were in his hands.

O'Malley Takes the Stand.

There was a stir of excitement in Judge

(Continued on fifth page.)

TRAIN ROBBER IS SHOT AND KILLED.

Two Men Hold Up a Santa Fe Express—One Dispatched by the Express Messenger.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 8.—A private dispatch has just been received to the effect that at 10:10 last night the west-bound Santa Fé train due at Los Angeles at 1:30 a. m., was held up and robbed by two masked men near Nelson, a small station about six miles east of Peach Springs, Ari. One of the robbers was killed by the express messenger.

The train robbers stopped the train by a signal, and as the engineer stepped out of the cab to ascertain the cause of the trouble an armed masked man commanded him to cut the engine and run ahead a quarter of a mile, which he did. The robbers then turned their attention to the mail car, their command to open the door being complied with. One robber entered the car and commenced picking up the loose registered packages. The robber then started for the express car, but Messenger Summers quickly opened the door, and, with extraordinary coolness, shot the robber dead. The other man then escaped, taking with him a few registered packages. The dead robber was taken to Peach Springs, but has not yet been identified.

HE HESITATES TO PAY AND WILL DIE.

John Stewart Shot and Fatally Wounded by Bartender Redmond in G. Stevens' Saloon.

Because he hesitated in paying for a drink John Stewart was probably fatally shot in the saloon of G. Stevens, No. 371 Clark street, last night by Thomas Redmond, the bartender. The latter was arrested and lodged in a cell at the Harrison Street Police Station. Stewart was conveyed to the County Hospital, where the authorities say his death is but a question of a few hours.

The bartender, it is said, thought his customer intended to draw a weapon, fired twice, the first bullet penetrating Stewart's left arm, the second striking the victim in the back near the groin.

Redmond and fourteen inmates of the saloon were taken to the police station after the shooting. The bartender claims he shot in self-defense.

BOENERT GIVES UP COIN.

ROBBERS RIFLE STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE OF $1,000 AND MORE.

Enter the Local Agency for the French and Anchor Lines at No. 92 La Salle Street, Place Pistols at the Proprietor's Head, and Fill Their Bag with Money—Flit Away Without Menace from Police or Cabmen—Passersby in View of the Scene.

While people were passing by on their way home from the theater last night, two men walked into Anton Boenert & Co.'s steamship ticket office, at No. 92 La Salle street, held revolvers against the head of Mr. Boenert, and, after filling a sack they carried with over $1,000 in cash, calmly walked away.

A number of hackmen who had carriages on the carriage stand across the street were loafing in front of the office, but neither this fact nor the close proximity of the Central Police Station directly across the street, where half a dozen detectives were sitting, served to embarrass the robbers or interfere with their plans in the least.

Quiet but Effective Action.

No excitement of any kind attended the affair. The robbers quietly demanded the money and quietly aimed their guns. Mr. Boenert put his hands up without a word. The thieves helped themselves, said, "Thank you," and walked out past the hackmen and people on the street and disappeared without the fact of the robbery being known to anyone but Mr. Boenert.

After his visitors had gone Mr. Boenert locked his office, went over to the Central Station, and notified the police. Sergt. Ben Williams and a squad of detectives at once went to work on the case, but owing to the

(Continued on fourth page.)

AMBASSADOR PAUNCEFOTE SOON TO RETIRE

Sir Philip Currie, Who Proves to Be a Failure as Minister to Constantinople, May Succeed Him.

SIR JULIAN TO QUIT THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

His Probable Successor at Washington Said to Be His Sworn Enemy in the Foreign Office.

CURRIE REGARDED AN ELEPHANT ON SALISBURY'S HANDS

Fighting Continues in Crete and a New Provisional Government for the Island Is in Process of Formation.

ENGLISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY GIVES EXPLORER NANSEN A MEDAL.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Feb. 8.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Lord Salisbury is considering the question of what to do with Sir Philip Currie, Ambassador to Constantinople. It is certain that Sir Philip will leave Constantinople and it is also certain that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador at Washington, will soon return home and quit the diplomatic service.

There is a rumor that Sir Philip Currie will replace Pauncefote at Washington.

The possibility that Sir Philip will take Pauncefote's place recalls the fact that the two men are not friends. When in control of the Foreign Office Sir Julian was the object of a considerable amount of hostility on the part of the ring of chief clerks, who, up till a few years ago, practically ran the Foreign Office to suit themselves.

Sir Julian did not belong to this ring. He was an outsider in every sense of the word. He was Attorney-General at Hong Kong, and afterward Chief Justice of the West India Islands, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies found occasion to summon him to London in order to consult him with regard to some reforms of the colonial judicature. The impression which he made upon the Minister was so favorable that the latter decided to retain him permanently in London, and created for him the post of Legal Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His duties brought him into frequent communication with the Foreign Office, which was without any adviser upon points of international or colonial law at the time. When the permanent Secretary of State to the Foreign Office died Sir Julian, as next in point of seniority and rank, dropped into his place, much to the disgust of the ring.

Offered American Mission.

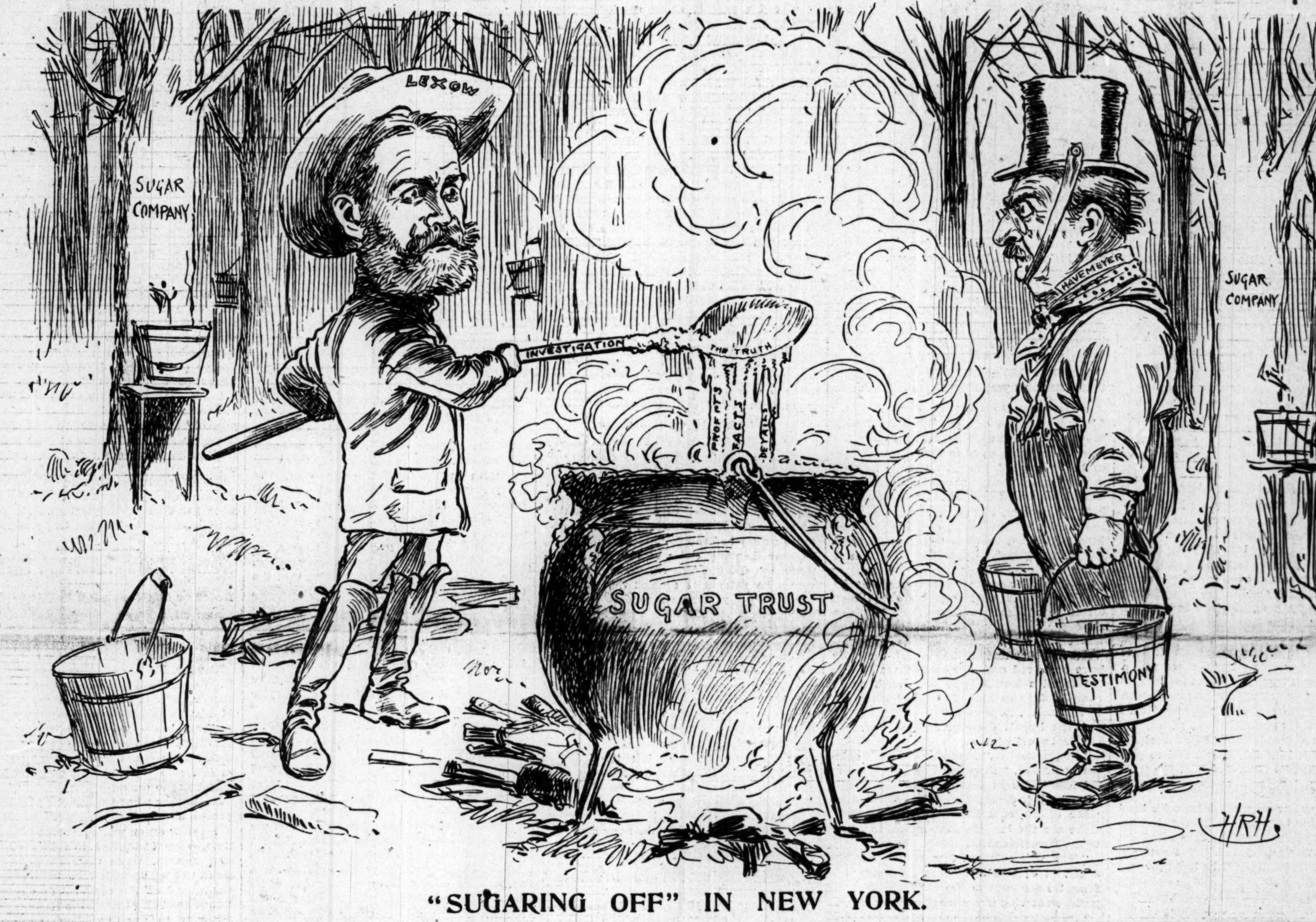
From that time Sir Julian's life was made a burden to him, and rumors were industriously circulated by the gang in official, political, and social circles to the effect that he was too much disposed to waste time over trifling details instead of grasping at once the entire situation, and that his presence at the Foreign Office served to retard business. Moreover, all the social influences at the command of the ring were set to work, and Sir Philip Currie, having managed to win the good-will of Lady Salisbury, her husband, who was at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimated to Sir Julian that a change was desirable, that his place was required for Sir Philip Currie, and that he would receive by way of compensation, if he cared to accept it, the American mission.

The latter was at the time not a full-fledged embassy, as it is now, but a legation; that is to say, a post in no way commensurate with that to which Sir Julian, as the chief of the diplomatic service, might justly have considered himself entitled to. Not only Sir Julian's friends but also people throughout the government service and in political circles were indignant at what was described as the shabby treatment to which he had been subjected through Foreign Office intrigue, and it is to this sentiment more than to anything else that must be ascribed the succession of honors that have been showered upon him since he went to America, these honors comprising the grand cross of the Order of the Bath, a seat in the Privy Council of the Queen, and the increase of the salary of the mission by $10,000 a year.

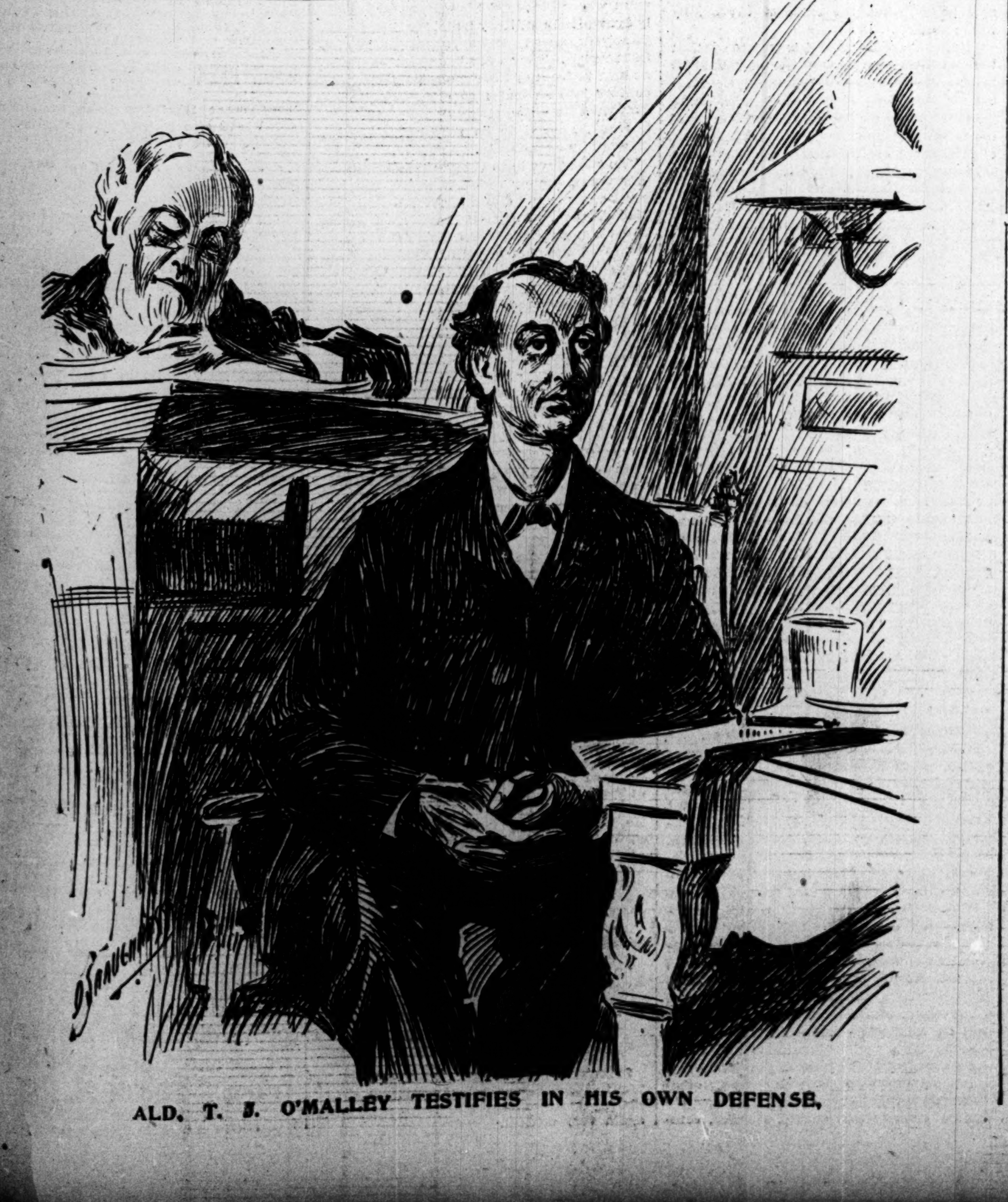
The position now occupied by Sir Philip Currie at Constantinople is one of the best in the gift of the British Government, but, as Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Philip is regarded as a failure, and therefore Salisbury is thinking of sending him to Washington.

Sir Philip Currie a Rich Man.

Sir Philip possesses this advantage over Sir Julian—namely: That he is a very rich man, being a partner of the banking house of Glynn Mills & Currie. Moreover, he is a most accomplished host and perfect dinner giver, his brilliant entertainments at his sub-



"SUGARING OFF" IN NEW YORK.



ALD. T. J. O'MALLEY TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:

Cloudy; followed by fair.

Sun rises at 7:04 a. m.; sets at 5:25 p. m.

Moon sets at 0:47 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed,
NEW YORK..		Italia.
NEW YORK..		Prussia.
NEW YORK..	Thingvalla.....	
NEW YORK..	Columbia......	

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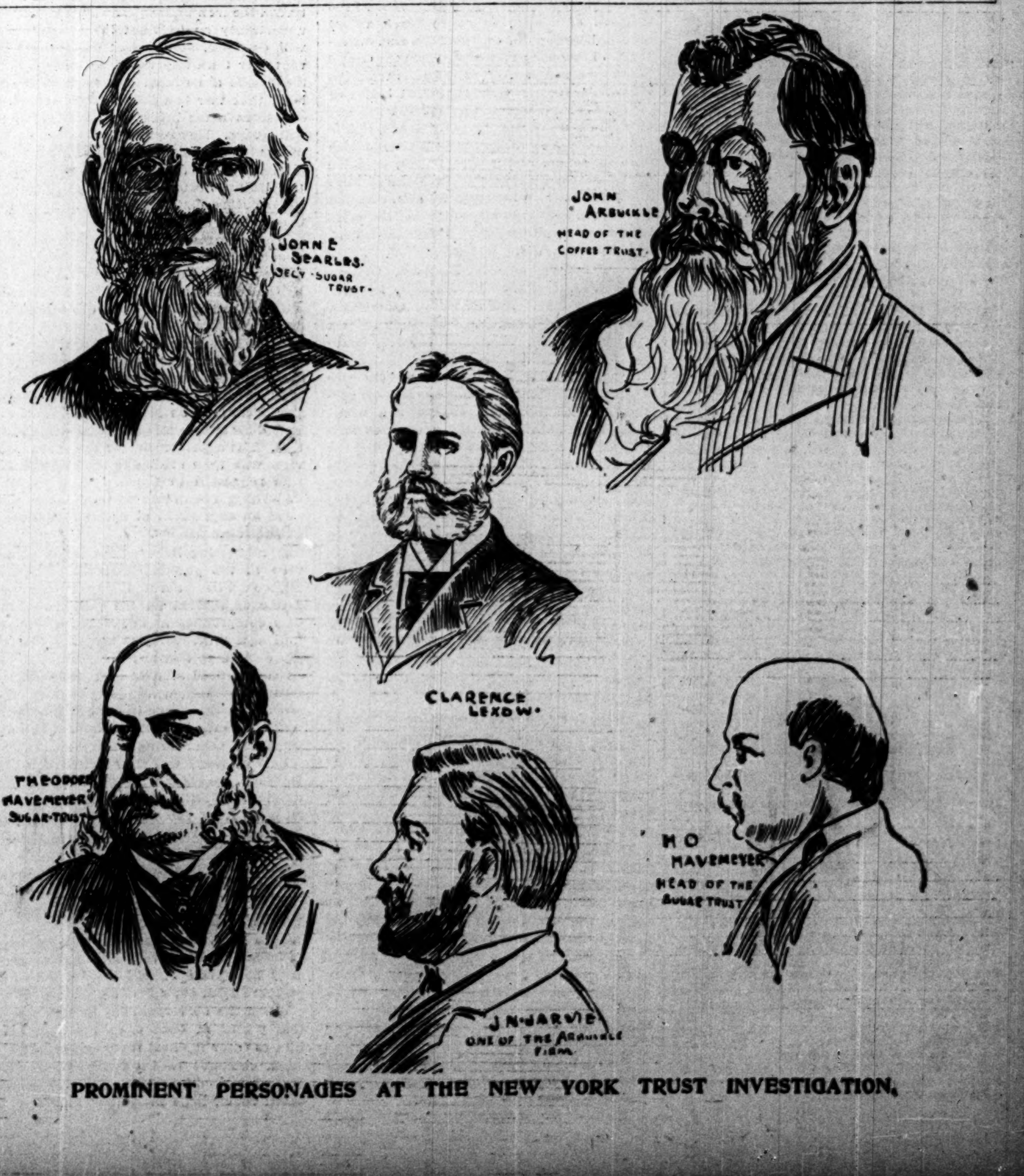


JOHN E. SEARLES. SEC'Y SUGAR TRUST.
JOHN ARBUCKLE HEAD OF THE COFFEE TRUST.
CLARENCE LEXOW.
THEODORE HAVEMEYER SUGAR-TRUST
H O HAVEMEYER HEAD OF THE SUGAR TRUST
J N JARVIE ONE OF THE ARBUCKLE FIRM.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES AT THE NEW YORK TRUST INVESTIGATION.

urban villa, Brewster Lodge, near London, at which "Violet Vane" was wont to do the honors, enjoying a world-wide reputation. His manners are the essence of courtliness, but it remains to be seen whether they will prove as efficacious in dealing with American officials and politicians as the frankness of Sir Julian. The latter always conveys the impression of sincerity, which can not be said of Sir Philip, who, moreover, must forever remain on record as the "boss" of that foreign office ring at the doors of which are laid so many injustices.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CRETE.

Reported That One Is Being Formed—Warships Open Fire on Canea.

Athens, Feb. 8.—The Cretan committee here has issued a proclamation addressed to the people of Greece calling for assistance from all freemen. The latest news from Canea is to the effect that fighting outside the city still continues and that a provisional Cretan Government is being formed. The fires, which were started as a result of the conflicts between Mussulmans and Christians, have been extinguished.

A dispatch from Canea, received this evening, says the Christians about Canea have hoisted the Greek flag, have proclaimed the union of that island with Greece, and have invited the King of Greece to take possession of it.

The announcement that Prince George, second son of the King of Greece, will command the torpedo fleet which is now in readiness to start for Crete to join the Greek squadron, has added strength to the rumors that Greece will insist upon a union with Crete. It is a well-known fact that the Christians, who are now in possession of the whole island, with the exception of Heraklion and Retimo, are only awaiting a signal from Greece to proclaim union with that country.

The present uprising is Crete is looked upon by many statesmen in this country as a move on the part of the Sultan of Turkey to draw the attention of England, France, and Russia away from Constantinople. Greece, whose quarrel with Turkey has been growing more serious from day to day, has not hesitated to take advantage of the excesses of the Turkish soldiers on the island, and is sending all of her naval force there. Should the Sultan regard this move as a challenge there would be presented complications which will quickly force the hands of the powers in dealing with the Turkish question.

These fresh and unanticipated difficulties, the Sultan is no doubt aware, will put a strain upon the harmony between the powers which has only existed for a short time. The Sultan, therefore, will naturally be only too glad to destroy the unity of purpose among the powers at the expense of a controversy with Greece.

The Greek squadron, on arriving at Canea, did not salute the Turkish flag. Official advices say that the Mussulmans are preparing a massacre at Retimo. The representatives of some of the powers have expressed to the Greek Government surprise that Greece has sent warships to the Island of Crete.

Three thousand people took part yesterday evening in a manifestation in front of the Ministry of Marine. There were continued cries of "Long live Crete!" "Long live the union!" It is thought possible that a ministerial crisis will result from the manifestations.

London, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Athens says that the Turks have been expelled from Halepa by a strong force, and that the Sphakiots, or inhabitants of the Town of Sphakia, on the southern coast of Crete, are now engaged in a desperate struggle to regain possession of the place. The Christians are fighting under the flag of Greece all along the line.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon, in the House of Commons today confirmed the dispatches of the Associated Press on the Cretan situation and said that, so far as he could judge, the maltreatment was about evenly distributed between the two parties, and the British Government was as anxious to protect the Musselmans as the Christians.

A British troopship has been dispatched from Malta with a fortnight's food for 1,200 Cretan refugees.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch received here from Athens says it is rumored there that the foreign warships have begun a bombardment of Canea, Island of Crete. No confirmation of the report can be obtained here. The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has been ordered to prepare to sail as soon as possible for the Island of Crete.

Canea, Island of Crete, Feb. 8.—In all, according to the official report, two hundred buildings have been destroyed and 5,000 Christians have fled. Of this number 2,000 are on board the British warships. The Greek warships have taken off the remainder of the Christian refugees.

In conclusion, the official report says that tranquility reigns in the town and in its vicinity, and that the Turkish troops throughout behaved in an orderly manner. No excesses are reported on their part, and it is asserted that there has been no plundering.

Rome, Feb. 8.—A dispatch received here from Canea says that the Mussulmans at Heraklion, Island of Crete, have attacked the arsenal there and carried off 2,000 rifles.

NANSEN IS PRESENTED WITH A MEDAL

Marked Distinction Shown Arctic Explorer by Prince of Wales on Behalf of Royal Geographical Society.

London, Feb. 8.—There was an impressive scene at the Royal Albert Hall this evening, when, amid the cheers of an audience of 7,000 persons, the Prince of Wales presented Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, with the special medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

Earlier in the evening Dr. Nansen was dined at the Imperial Institute, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and other nobilities of the Royal Geographical Society being present. The party then repaired to the Royal Albert Hall, where an immense audience awaited them. It included all the most distinguished people in London. The boxes were crowded with women in beautiful toilettes. The stage was arranged into three half moons.

In the front row was Sir Clement S. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, who presided. On his right were the Prince of Wales, Dr. Nansen, Lieut. Scott Nansen, and Mr. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Seated on his left were the Duke of York, Admiral Sir Francis McClintock, Vice-Admiral Sir George Nares, and Admiral Wharton. Behind them were seated the distinguished guests, including United States Ambassador Bayard, the Swedish, Spanish, Turkish, Danish, Dutch, Belgian, and Japanese envoys; the Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, Admirals Markham, Omanney, and Commerell, Sir John Lubber, Sir George Baden-Powell, and others. Dr. Nansen, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, delivered his lecture in a modest manner and illustrated the subject by photographs, which had been obtained by himself.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Prince of Wales presented him with a large gold medal. It is the second time only this medal has been given to an explorer. Henry M. Stanley was the first to be thus honored. The medal is large and handsome and has in high relief the head of Dr. Nansen, amid a running circle of bay leaves. Outside the bay leaves is the inscription:

"Presented by the Royal Geographical Society for arctic explorations, 1893-1896."

Dr. Nansen's name is at the back of the head and on the reverse is shown the Fram in the ice. Beneath the ice is a kyack and an oar crossed with bay leaves.

A silver replica was presented to Lieut. Scott-Nansen and a replica in bronze was sent to each of the crew.

POPE LEO IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

Best Answer to Stories of Ill-Health Is the Ringing Tones of the Pontiff at Mass.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

Rome, Feb. 8.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—The Pope's voice ringing vigorously over the heads of the kneeling multitude in the Sistine Chapel this morning was the best answer to the declaration that the august "prisoner of the Vatican" is dying. I watched him for an hour, while he assisted at the requiem mass in memory of Pius IX., and his eye was as bright and his tones as clear and sonorous as when I interviewed him in the throne-room several years ago.

It was a majestic spectacle as the Pope entered the chapel on foot, leaning on the arms of his assistants. He wore over his white silk cassock a magnificent trailing robe of crimson and gold, caught up with golden clasps, and his shoulders were covered with a cape of crimson, the mourning color of the pontiff. On his head was a mitre of silver cloth, and his hands were clothed in white lace.

The Pope's head drooped and his shoulders were bowed with age, and as he advanced his hands trembled and his head shook. His face was bloodless, and the lines about his eyes and mouth were deeper than ever. His lips were parched and his cheeks sunken, but it must be remembered that in a few weeks Leo XIII. will be 87 years old, and for nineteen years he has not been outside of the Vatican grounds.

Adjusted His Gold Spectacles.

But there is not a man of his age in the world who could have spoken with such a voice as that in which he pronounced absolution today. After the Pope had knelt before the altar he ascended to the dais and sat on the purple throne under the great canopy of purple and gold, and, putting on his gold-rimmed spectacles, he surveyed the gorgeous scene spread out under that matchless velvet on which Michael Angelo set the supreme seal of his genius, while the Sistine choir, robed in purple and white lace, appeared in a small balcony and burst into one of Palestrina's most sorrowful choruses, led by the "Angel of the Lateran," the like of whose thrilling soprano has not been heard on earth.

Form Bowed with Age.

I could see the Pope's limbs shake and his mitered head nod while the ponderous master of ceremonies adjusted his robe. He is by nature a tall man, but his body is now so bent that he seems to be not much more than five feet. His once smiling countenance seemed stern and austere; the wasting of his flesh gave a sunken look to his clear brown eyes; his nose appeared to be unusually prominent and bony, and his mouth seemed larger—a matter about which he is personally very sensitive—and there was a pathetic, almost tragic, droop at the corners of the lips. The triangular furrows which marked the contraction of the muscles on either side of his mouth showed plainly the effort of the venerable man to conceal the ravages which time has made, and to prevent the lower jaw from drooping.

His Glance of Authority.

When the miter was lifted from his head I could see that his hair was thinner than before, and his delicate, large ears stood out with startling distinctness. Yet notwithstanding all these changes he had the same old high glance of authority, and no one could look into that commanding face this morning and believe that his mind was failing or that he was less a man and Christian captain than he was when he accepted voluntary imprisonment nineteen years ago.

Half Delirious Men and Women.

Beyond the screen of the chapel sat the Diplomatic Corps, behind which were the Roman nobles, resplendant in gold lace and sashes of scarlet, blue, yellow, and green, and glittering with stars and crosses and golden chains. Beyond them stood the Knights of Malta, robed in black velvet cloaks, bearing the cross of the ancient order, and towering up among them the Grand Master in white. Across the aisle from the Diplomatic Corps were the great ladies of the papal court, dressed in black and wearing black lace mantillas on their heads, and in the rear were two high tribunes draped with crimson, green, and golden fringe, crowded with swarthy priests and sweet-faced nuns and half delirious men and women, who had come from the uttermost corners of the earth to see the Pope perhaps for the last time.

Chattering and whispering in every tongue known to civilized men, Greeks, Armenians, Hungarians, Italians, Frenchmen, Russians, Englishmen, Americans, Spaniards, Germans, and Dutchmen formed confused groups, swaying in the deep shadow of painted walls.

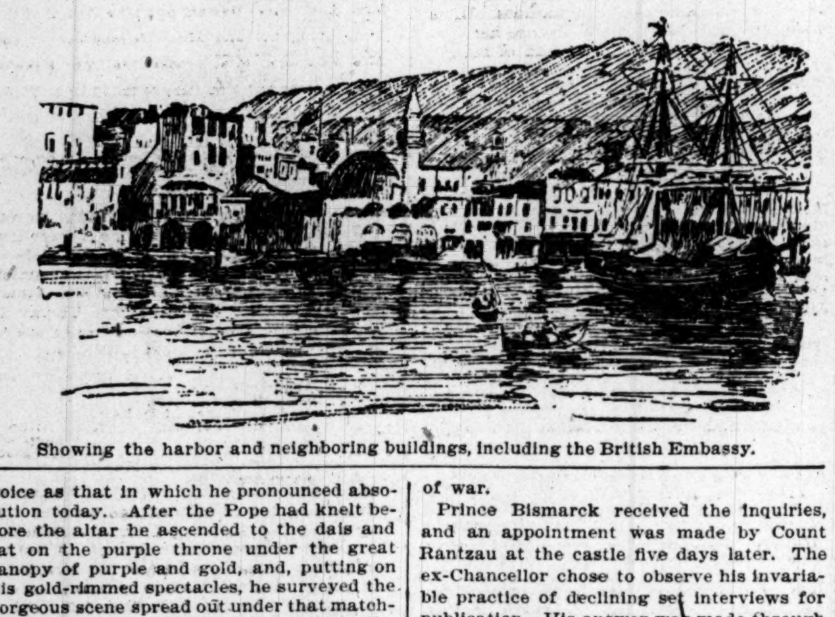
Imagine this brilliant picture and imagine the great chamberlains in medieval court costumes, with clanking swords and great white frills about their throats loaded with gold chains and gleaming jewels, pacing the aisles between the gorgeous Swiss guards in plumed hats and bearing antique halberds, and imagine the golden-crested helmets and shining blades of the noble guard and the double ranks of papal infantry with grounded rifles at the threshold and overhead the glorious forms of prophets, sibyls, martyrs, and angels, and in the midst of the half divine, painted symbolism, the supreme mystery of the creation of man.

Great spears of light pierced the gloom and lit up Michael Angelo's story of the "Lazy Judgment," blackened by centuries of altar smoke.

Seemed Twenty Years Younger.

At the high altar stood Cardinal Anutelli, the officiating priest. The chant of the Sistine choir grew louder and then died away in trembling, wailing cadences. The Pope descended from his throne and knelt before the altar; clouds of incense swirled above his head; then he reascended the throne and sat there. Again and again the Pope descended and ascended the throne step and knelt down and stood up, and each time he seemed to grow stronger and more erect, and when at the last he read the absolution his voice filled the whole hall, his eyes flashed and he gestured in the way familiar to those who knew him when he was young. Every word was pronounced with energetic emphasis; his shoulders were straightened and his head thrown back, and the old smile was on his face as he swept from the chapel, surrounded by his attendants. Twenty years seemed to have fallen from him.

CANEA, THE CAPITAL OF CRETE.



Showing the harbor and neighboring buildings, including the British Embassy.

TREATIES OF NO AVAIL.

PRINCE BISMARCK HAS LITTLE FAITH IN THEM.

Iron Chancellor Grants an Interview in Which He Is Most Guarded, but at the Same Time Gives His Ideas on Certain International Subjects—Refuses to Make Any Statement on Anglo-American Negotiations—Warlike Preparations Insure Peace

[COPYRIGHT WORLD CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Feb. 8.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Prince Bismarck received a representative of the World at his castle at Friedrichsruhe yesterday. The correspondent called by appointment with Count Rantzau, the son-in-law of the Prince, who enjoys the closest, most confidential relations with the great Chancellor.

An expression of opinion from Prince Bismarck on international arbitration had been requested. The great diplomatist's view was especially desired in a theoretic sense, if Prince Bismarck wished it to be considered so, on the ultimate success of such a peace treaty between two great nations, and, specifically, whether such a treaty as that now pending between Great Britain and the United States would be likely to bear the strain of grave international disputes between nations—in short, whether great nations are ever likely to settle their disputes by arbitration instead of war.

Prince Bismarck received the inquiries, and an appointment was made by Count Rantzau at the castle five days later. The ex-Chancellor chose to observe his invariable practice of declining set interviews for publication. His answer was made through Count Rantzau yesterday in these words:

Refuses to Discuss Treaty.

"On the merits of the arbitration treaty now pending in the United States Senate the Prince has not a word to say. He wishes it to be understood that the opinion he now expresses is purely theoretical or academical in respect to arbitration of disputes between nations, not as an expression upon the merits of the peace treaty which has been negotiated between Great Britain and the United States. Upon that he wishes to make no expression.

"Prince Bismarck declares emphatically that he detests war, though he has been driven to advocate it where there has been no other means of settling disputes and where the fate of the Vaterland was involved. Arbitration he would certainly have preferred could he have expected that the decision would have been such as he considered to be just. It is only necessary to remember, however, the Caroline Islands and the Pope's decision against Germany and in behalf of Spain.

"In private life," Prince Bismarck's opinion continued, "the value of any agreement between different persons, however precise the wording, depends entirely on the character of the contracting parties, and still there are the law courts to appeal to whenever differences arise.

"But where is the law court—any law court, in fact—which could eventually enforce its sentence in the case of two great nations entering into a treaty of arbitration?

"No statesman in the world is so powerful as to be able to command the voice of the people in certain emergencies.

Treaties of No Avail.

"No arbitration treaties will ever succeed in abolishing war as the sole means of settlement of a dispute when the whole future of a nation is believed by its people to depend on the way the issue is settled.

"The terrors of modern warfare," continued the Iron Chancellor's statement, "the uncertainty as to what the end would be, will do more, at preasent at least, to prevent war than any treaties could do. Once the people are educated enough to comprehend that war is a double-edged sword, the agressors often being the losers, then war will cease. However, as a proof of how humanity has advanced, if not for anything else, the avowed intention of the people of the United States and of Great Britain to settle future disputes by international arbitration is to be applauded."

Prince Bismarck's memorandum, as given above, was read from manuscript by his son-in-law, Count Rantzau. It was taken down by the correspondent verbatim and is cabled with quotation marks to insure absolute accuracy.

Prince Bismarck afterward graciously consented to sit for the correspondent while two instantaneous photographs were being made.

The correspondent first visited the castle at Friedrichsruhe on Monday, Feb. 1. He presented his credentials and letters of introduction. The appointment for the second interview was then made and the correspondent was requested in the meantime to submit in writing the questions upon which he desired an expression of opinion from the ex-Chancellor.

In requesting Prince Bismarck's personal view of the possibilities of arbitration the Prince was assured that an academic expression on his part would in no way compromise him or in any way involve him in a controversy at home. It was simply desired to obtain an opinion of so great an experienced student and leader in international politics, whose judgment on the abstract question alone would be of more value and of greater historic interest than of perhaps any other living statesman.

This message was duly delivered to Count Rantzau, together with the letters of introduction. Freidrichsruhe is only a few mounds from the railroad station. Prince Bismarck's castle is not at all a stately building. It is built in the Swiss style. It is necessary to pass a porter's lodge to reach the castle, and so numerous are Prince Bismarck's visitors that nobody is admitted without special permission. The porter is an old man, wearing a wig, and walking on crutches, as he is very rheumatic. He is a very disagreeable, and treats visitors who go there from curiosity in a very rough way.

When the correspondent sent in his card this porter at once admitted him, asking him to enter the first room on the left of the main entrance to the castle, where Count Rantzau would receive him. This was a small room, little more than an office. The count was breakfasting with Prince Bismarck at the moment. The correspondent was shown into a reception room, also on the ground floor, and there in a few moments the Count received him. Rantzau is tall, reserved, very serious, and also very polite. He is a perfect type of the German Junker. After half an hour's conversation, not wholly upon the subject of the correspondent's mission Count Rantzau rose, telling the visitor that Prince Bismarck himself was about to enter the room and would see the correspondent personally.

Prince Bismarck Appears.

The grand old soldier appeared fully dressed for the morning sleighride. He addressed only a few words to the visitor, saying that Count Rantzau would repeat such response as he desired to make to the World's inquiries. The Prince looked well, though not perhaps very strong. He stood erect and both his eyes and voice conveyed an impression of unimpaired mental vigor. He complimented his visitor upon his choice of a day for his visit to Freidrichsruhe.

It was indeed beautiful winter weather, the air clear and bracing, the sun shining on an inspiring snow-covered landscape. Prince Bismarck inquired if the correspondent personally knew the Harpers of New York, saying that he frequently saw their magazine and liked it. The Prince made no objection when asked to permit two photographs to be made on the spot. As he turned to leave the room he said: "You must not leave without going through the wood, which you will find very delightful on such a winter morning as this." He seemed to be himself in good spirits. His walk was as erect as ever, and as he entered his sleigh he spoke pleasantly of Count Henckel, from whom the correspondent had brought a letter of introduction.

Prince Afraid of Papers.

After reading Prince Bismarck's reply Count Rantzau explained that the Prince had already been asked by other newspapers to give his opinion about the arbitration treaty. He had received one telegram of inquiry also from a New York newspaper. Such inquiries did not please him, said Count Rantzau, and the response made was, "Treaty not known here." The Prince had rather bad luck lately with his newspaper conversations the world over, and is therefore rather shy of talking to anybody whom he suspects of having anything at all to do with periodicals or newspapers. "Even his letter on the silver question written to the Governor of Texas during the recent political campaign has been the cause of much trouble to him; not only German and European papers have taken it up and assailed him for having written it, but also American papers have used very strong language against what they called his meddling with the affairs of their country. He also received hundreds of letters from the United States, some of which have been worded very strongly."

"Can it be astonishing," Count Rantzau added, "that the Prince, who, after all, is nothing else than a private citizen, does not wish to talk freely about subjects which touch, even in the least, on politics?"

Old Man in Good Health.

"The Prince is also an old man, though he is, I am happy to say, in very good health at present, as you will be able to see yourself later on. He is forbidden by Dr. Schfeiminger to read or to study too much. We have, therefore, to select the matters which we think will interest him most and those we lay before him."

Count Rantzau twice started on a sentence, but did not finish it, and by the few words he uttered it seemed that what he wanted to say was in regard to the arbitration treaty. Something must have been on his paper which he afterwards decided not to read.

"Of course," resumed Count Rantzau, "despite his reply the Prince knew about the treaty negotiation going on between the United States and England, even at the time the telegram arrived of which I told you. Still, I thank you for the translation which you left me a week ago."

As the correspondent left the lodge at Freidrichsruhe six other visitors were there asking if they might see Prince Bismarck. Two of them were Counts, one was a Deputy, and all had cards and letters of introduction. For some reason, however, none could get further than the door.

EGYPTIAN QUESTION IS DISCUSSED.

M. Hanotaux Says French Government Feels It Its Duty to Warn Khedive's Country of Danger.

Paris, Feb. 8.—There was a big attendance in the Chamber of Deputies today in expectation of hearing an exciting debate on the Egyptian question, as M. François Deloncle, the well-known anti-British Deputy from Castellane, had announced his intention of interpellating the government upon the action it intended to take in view of the defiant utterances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the British House of Commons on Friday last. M. Deloncle today asked for a statement from the government on the references of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to France and Russia.

The diplomatic gallery was full, and among those who listened to the long speech of M. Deloncle on the situation was Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, replying, said he was unwilling to engage in policies between the two Parliaments which might be the cause of regrettable misunderstandings. But, he remarked, the utterances of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach did not tend toward a solution of pending international questions.

M. Hanotaux said that the Soudan expedition gravely concerned the future of Egyptian finances, and France, as one of the trustees of Egypt, had the right to ask that this side of the question be carefully examined. Many times had Egypt sunk enormous sums in expeditions into the Soudan and it was the efforts to conquer the Soudan and Abyssinia which compelled the European powers to intervene. Therefore the French Government felt that it was its duty to warn Egypt that she was embarking in an enterprise which might again lead to a financial deficit.

RIOTING IS RESUMED IN HAMBURG.

Strikers Attack the Authorities with All Sorts of Missiles and Several Are Injured.

Hamburg, Feb. 9—(2 a. m.)—Rioting by the dock strikers was resumed at midnight, a mob overturning the gas lamps on Grosser Backergang and other streets and alleys in the vicinity of the Schaar Market. The occupants of the houses on the Grosser Backergang thoroughfare poured boiling water from the upper windows of the buildings upon the heads of the authorities, and pelted the police with hot ashes, bottles, and stones, compelling the officers to retreat and secure reinforcements. The lamps were finally relighted, and the streets cleared of the crowds. Three policemen and several citizens were severely injured in this early morning conflict.

MURAVIEFF A CHAMPION OF PEACE.

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Says He Will Resign if His Country Ever Declares War.

London, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that the Berliner Tageblatt announces that while in Berlin Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that his chief aim would be to preserve European peace. He would regard it as a matter of the greatest misfortune should Russia become involved in a war with any other country, either alone or in conjunction with any other of the powers. Count Muravieff, it is asserted, said that if Russia was ever obliged to declare war he would resign the same day.

REFORMS FAIL TO PLEASE

ALL CLASSES IN SPAIN CRITICISE CANOVAS' CUBAN PLANS.

Newspapers Try to Stir Up the People Against the New Policy—Weyler's Soldiers Raid a Cuban Hospital—Minister de Lome Says Cuba Will Have More Freedom Under the Reforms than Any Colony in the World Except Canada and New South Wales

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, Spain, via Bayonne, France, Feb. 8.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—An unprecedented sensation has been caused in Spain by the publication of the reform decrees. The adroit declarations of Premier Canovas' preamble have awakened the great majority of the Spanish people to the gravity of the situation and the necessity of fulfilling the promises contained in the royal speech, the ministerial statements and the reform law of 1895, as well as the expediency of settling the contest in Cuba in harmony with public sentiment in America and in Europe as well. The preamble also shows the impossibility of pacifying the West Indies without home rule, though in installments, and the hopelessness of winning over all the insurgents even at that, as Señor Canovas admits that the present struggle is a war for independence. Critics of the government's policy publicly assert that they would have preferred complete autonomy.

Sure to Bring On Conflicts.

The reform policy is sure to bring on conflicts. Though Señor Sagasta has counseled the Liberals to refrain from throwing obstacles in the government's way, the party organs severely criticise the decrees, insinuating that the Liberals would go further if called to office. Most of the newspapers, notably the Heraldo, the Imparcial, the Carlist, and the Republican papers, try to stir up the people against the new policy. They echo the prevalent impression that the test of its success will be its effect on Cuba and the United States.

Most Spaniards are convinced that the government is confident of obtaining the approval and support of President Cleveland, State Secretary Olney, and the American public. The opinion is general, too, that the policy cannot succeed unless Gen. Weyler is promptly recalled from Cuba.

Abarzuza Wants Weyler Removed.

Señor Abarzuza, the author of the reform law of 1895, which Premier Canovas proposes to amalgamate with his own program, and who was consulted before the decrees were published, said to the World correspondent today:

"Señor Canovas has adopted many of my ideas and also of Señor Mauras. But he has developed them in a very radical manner in the essential features of his program, and in a very conservative manner in other points. My plan was to harmonize colonial ambitions with imperial interests, enlisting in support of progressive reforms all the elements likely to work out colonial home rule without playing into the hands of secession. Undoubtedly Señor Canovas' scheme has good features, but everything depends upon how the scheme is carried out and by whom. Gen. Weyler's removal ought to be the first step. That would prepare the way for a fair trial of the new policy when the state of the colony would permit it.

"Under these reforms it is easy to see that the constitutional party in Cuba would be master of the situation unless the electoral law is modified. It is hardly possible to guess the effect on Cuba of the publication of the reforms, coupled with the postponement of their execution. Persons most competent to judge do not believe the war will end soon."

Autonomists Denounce Decrees.

The Cuban autonomist representatives warmly denounce the decrees. They are disappointed at Premier Canovas' silence on that electoral reform indispensable to make the new policy acceptable and the extraordinarily elastic limitations upon the action of the insular assembly and the councils. They object to the clauses giving the Governor-General, the Minister of the Colonies, the Executive, and the Cortes the final decision upon tariffs, treaties, and all other really important legislation. They think the gravest difficulty would arise over the inevitable question of allowing the Spanish Cortes eventually to saddle upon Cuba the debt contracted for war expenses, when probably the whole revenue from taxation on the island for many years will not meet the interest and sinking fund alone. The autonomists do not believe publication of the reforms will end the war or even promote pacification unless Gen. Weyler is superseded soon by Marshal Campos, Blanco, or Lopez Dominguez, and the repression policy is reversed with a view of reëstablishing confidence, healing the wounds of war, and allowing exiles to return, thereby persuading the insurgents and their American sympathizers that Spain is in earnest at last.

West Indian Senators Object.

Strangely enough the published reforms were most unfavorably received by the majority of the Conservative West Indian Senators and Deputies, yet they knew that Premier Canovas had consulted and obtained the approval of Romero Robledo, Apeztegula, and others, and at their suggestion at the last hour inserted restrictive clauses to strengthen the hands of the Governor-General, the Colonial Minister, the Cabinet, and the Cortes in almost all important matters, especially political, commercial, and financial affairs. Several of the most influential find fault with the "excessive powers" granted to the council of administration and prophesy that the slightest electoral reform would be sure to give the Autonomists and Separatists control of the insular, provincial, and municipal councils. They say the Colonial Assembly would be certain to clash with the mother country over tariffs, treaties, commerce, and taxation, besides the capital question of the settlement of the Cuban debts, not even touched in the present program, but reserved for the Cortes.

Indebtedness Is Appalling.

The difficulties of this problem will be appreciated when people come to know that the Cuban debt before the present war was $126,000,000, that the Cuban budget had an annual deficit of $5,000,000, and that $320,000,000 has been spent by Spain already, to say nothing of what it may be necessary to spend yet in order to restore peace.

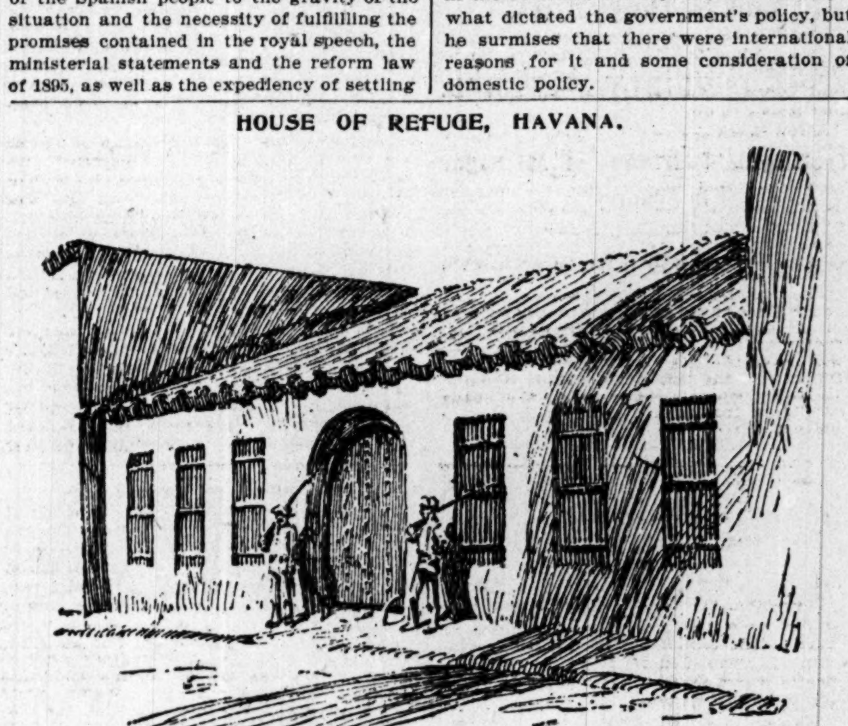
These West Indian conservatives object also to the selecting of officials from natives of a colony and other Spanish residents undoubtedly "contaminated" with New World ideas. They sum up their objections by predicting that a few years of these reforms would result in the surrender of Spanish supremacy and certain progress towards secession.

Señor Romero Robledo admits that he was consulted by Señor Canovas. He says he objected, though in vain, to many points in the reforms. He says he does not know what dictated the government's policy, but he surmises that there were international reasons for it and some consideration of domestic policy.

Señor Romero Robledo laments that a peace-at-any-cost policy is fast prevailing. All classes of the nation, he says, would have preferred peace with honor and without loss of national sovereignty; would have preferred war till the rebellion is overcome, because everybody is convinced that no reforms will win over a single insurgent or hasten pacification. He thinks the most arduous part of the task is yet ahead, because Premier Canovas will have to carry out reforms ultimately, and if they are not properly executed the only result will be a truce fraught with worse consequences and leading to a more serious renewal of the war.

The Marquis de Apezteguia is the only Cuban Conservative who approves the reforms, and he is skeptical as to immediate results and urges Premier Canovas to recall Gen. Weyler.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAVANA.



Prison in which Mrs. Rodriguez and other Cuban women arrested by the Spaniards were placed.

SPANIARDS KILL HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Butcher the Wounded Soldiers—Cuban Women Torn from Their Children, Who Are Left to Die.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Feb. 8.—[Copyrighted, 1807, by W. R. Hearst.]—The mysterious Ciendega de Sapata, or swamp of the Great Shoe, south of Matanzas Province, where the Cuban patriots have various hospitals of importance, was this week successfully penetrated by a Spanish column, a hospital was raided, and thirteen sick and wounded inmates put to the sword.

At another point twenty-one pacificos, suspected as rebel spies, were seized and macheted; seven women, wives of these victims, were compelled to follow the troops as prisoners, while their children, all too small to keep up with the column afoot, were abandoned on the roads. The women mentioned are being brought to Havana for commitment to the Casa Real de Recojidas, which is not simply a house of refuge and correction for the fallen and unfortunate, as might be supposed, but a prison set apart for such women. No respectable woman is ever sent there unless she be an American or Cuban having a father, brother, husband, or son in the revolution.

At Ocera, on the Western railway, near the point where Pinar del Rio insurgents recently dynamited a military train, Spanish scouts yesterday seized three beautiful young Cuban girls. They were bound and marched on foot in front of their mounted and armed captors into Artemisa as prisoners of war, suspected as accomplices of the rebel chief Zarroga, alleged to be responsible for the blowing up of the train.

The girls have been thrown into a military prison and occupy rooms in which male negroes are usually detained for rebellion and incendiarism. Attempts have been made, under application of the accustomed instruments of Spanish pressure, to wring from the girls a confession of complicity in the train affair. The government, if successful in this, intends to try them by court-martial as dynamiters.

LEE LOOKS AFTER SCOVEL'S CASE.

Calls on Gen. Ahumada and Asks That He Be Brought to Havana.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY T. G. ALVORD JR.]

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 8.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—United States Consul-General Lee called today to see the Acting Captain and Governor-General of Cuba in behalf of Sylvester Scovel, the World's war correspondent, imprisoned in Santa Clara Province. Lieutenant-General, the Marquis de Ahumada, received Gen. Lee pleasantly.

The Consul-General spoke of Mr. Scovel's arrest and asked for information in regard to it.

Gen. Ahumada could only tell him that he had received on Sunday a telegram from Gen. Luque, commanding the forces at Sancti Spiritus, reporting that he had turned over to the civil authorities of that place an American named Scovel, who had been captured on the railroad track near Tunas de Baza by guerrillas. As there is no jail at Tunas it is thought that Scovel was taken to Sancti Spiritus and is now confined there. He was returning from a rebel camp, according to the Spanish officer's report.

Gen. Lee informed the Acting Governor-General that the government at Washington has asked, if it is possible, that Mr. Scovel be brought to Havana. Gen. Ahumada promised to look into the matter and see what can be done in regard to having Mr. Scovel brought here.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER SINKING.

It Is Reported That Her Condition Is Again Critical Because of Sinking Spell.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was attacked with another sinking spell tonight and her condition is again very critical.

SHERMAN ON THE TREATY

URGES THE SENATE TO ADOPT IT WITHOUT DELAY.

Arbitration, He Points Out, Is a Distinctly American Policy—He Defends the Main Amendment as Essential to the Proper Understanding of the Agreement—Clause Concerning King Oscar Eliminated After Deliberation by Committee.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Anglo-American arbitration treaty was under consideration by the Senate from 1 o'clock until 5:30 today. The entire proceeding was in executive session. The first half of the session was spent in debating a motion introduced by Senator Hill to consider the treaty in open Senate, and the most animated part of today's proceeding was based upon this matter. The debate was characterized by several sharp passages at arms between the author of the motion and Senators Morgan, Lodge, and Sherman, the three last named contending strenuously for the observance of the Senatorial custom of secrecy in dealing with the treaty. It was stated that it was the wish of the administration that the public should be excluded from the debates.

The only vote of the day was secured on the Hill motion, which was defeated, the count showing only 9 for it and 49 against. The affirmative vote was cast by two gold Democrats, Hill and Lindsay, two silver Democrats, Roach and Tillman, two independent silver Republicans, Teller and Pettigrew, two Populists, Peffer and Stewart, and one straight Republican, Brown. This was not considered as in any respect a test vote, as there are known to be many Senators opposed to the treaty who did not favor a departure from the ordinary practice of the Senate. Still the friends of the treaty believe that sufficient strength was developed as to the attitude of the Senators to justify the conclusion that the treaty is certain of ratification if it can be brought to a vote.

Teller Wants Delay.

When Senator Sherman expressed the hope that consideration could be concluded at another sitting Senator Teller told him frankly that he would be disappointed in this respect, intimating that several more sessions would be necessary to the complete consideration of a matter of importance so great and so far-reaching in its results. With the Hill motion disposed of, the Senate took up the treaty upon its merits.

Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, spoke for about an hour, making a strong plea for the ratification of the treaty, which, he urged, was the realization of a dream which had long been cherished in the United States.

He quoted historical works and Congressional reports to show that arbitration was a distinctly American policy, and referred to the resolutions of 1889 and 1893 as proof of this statement. He also explained the amendments made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and defended the main amendment as essential to the proper understanding and interpretation of the agreement. He urged that this amendment did not detract from the treaty scope, except that through removing the Monroe doctrine from arbitration it also removed the question of the Nicaragua Canal, which was, he said, embraced in the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Sherman contended for the paramount importance of the treaty, and urged the Senate to act upon it without unnecessary delay, as only by pursuing this course could the wishes of the country and the expectations of the civilized world be met. He said that the amendment eliminating the King of Sweden and Norway as umpire had been made after due deliberation and that this step was taken only as a precaution against unwelcome complications.

In conclusion the Senator said it would be a great mistake for the Senate to repudiate the treaty—a mistake which would forfeit much of the high regard felt towards the United States as a Nation of peace-lovers, and might exert a serious influence upon the progress of the world in the settlement of disputes without resorting to the atrocities of war.

Morgan Replies to Sherman.

Senator Morgan replied to Mr. Sherman, speaking in opposition to the treaty. The Alabama Senator's argument was largely constitutional in tendency. He dwelt with especial emphasis upon its sweeping character, claiming that in delegating, as the treaty does, to the President the right to determine for this country the circumstances under which arbitration shall be resorted to, it robbed Congress of a prerogative especially conferred upon it. In reply to a question from Senator Vest, put so as to show that such was the Missouri Senator's conviction, Senator Morgan said that he believed the ratification of the treaty would amount to an abrogation of the rights of the Senate to coöperate with the Executive in the making of treaties.

Senator Morgan said that there probably were few Americans who would be willing to announce themselves as opposed to the principle of arbitration, but it did not follow that every one must swallow the first measure presented which professed to put into execution this method of settling disputes between nations. He said that it behooves all persons to regard with especial caution the overtures of Great Britain in such an interest, and remarked that the island kingdom had never been especially known for her devotion to the welfare of the United States.

Intimations were given of several amendments other than those proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, among others one definitely withdrawing the Alaskan boundary as a subject of arbitration, and another modifying the clause in regard to the arbitration of claims affecting the various States, which some regard as unconstitutional in its present shape. Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the question again tomorrow and "to sit it out."

HYDE PARK SCHOOL WINS DEBATE.

Northwest Division High Disputants Yield the Palm in the Contest at Steinway Hall.

It was decided at Steinway Hall last night that the present method of electing a United States Senator is pernicious and should be changed. Members of the Franklin Literary Society of the Northwest Division High School and the Ray Literary Society of the Hyde Park School discussed the question in the championship debate between the schools, and on points scored on delivery, argument, and literary merit the contest was given to the Hyde Park School, which took the affirmative side.

Finds the Chinamen Not Guilty.

The fifteen Chinamen who were arrested on Sunday afternoon at the shop of Wah Chong Jan, No. 309 Clark street, on the charge of gambling were discharged yesterday by Justice Underwood of the Harrison Street Police Court. The police had no evidence against them, and the Chinamen were not asked to make a defense.

Chicago Boy Honored at Yale.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 8.—The junior members of the editorial staff of the News, Yale's daily paper, this evening elected Julian S. Mason of Chicago Chairman for the coming year and Fred E. Williamson of Cleveland, O., business manager.

You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowledge that something is wrong, either with digestion or nutrition. If the brain and nerves are not fed, they can't work. If the blood is not well supplied, it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building up. Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nutrition. Book free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

TRIES TO HELP HANNA.

M'KINLEY WRITES A LETTER TO BUSHNELL IN HIS BEHALF.

Suggests That the Governor Appoint the National Chairman to Succeed Sherman—Judge Day Takes the Letter—Believed That It Will Not Influence Bushnell—Question of Organized Labor Gets Into the Fight—Visitors at Canton.

Canton, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—President-elect McKinley has interfered in the Senatorial fight in this State by sending a letter to Gov. Bushnell requesting that Chairman Hanna be appointed to succeed Sherman. The letter was borne to Columbus by Judge Day, the President-elect's trusted messenger, and this was the reason of his sudden appearance in Columbus a few days ago.

The letter followed the receipt by the Governor of a note from Senator Sherman intimating his resignation. It did not demand Chairman Hanna's appointment, but it suggested that in the interest of party harmony and for the sake of Mr. Hanna's services to the party during the campaign it would be the right thing to do.

This information was given to your correspondent this afternoon by one of the Hanna faction. Judge Day, who bore the message from the President-elect, has refused to say anything regarding his visit, and the Republican leaders have thus far tried to keep the matter of the letter secret.

Will Not Move Bushnell.

According to the opinion of Mr. Hanna's best friends, however, the letter will have no influence with the Governor. He already has made up his mind not to appoint Mr. Hanna, and while he may not have absolutely made up his mind between Chairman Kurtz of the State Republican committee and Lieut.-Gov. Jones all the letters the President-elect can write between now and March 4 will have no effect.

Gov. Bushnell is suffering from wounded pride, according to his friends. It is not so much because he wants to be Senator himself as that his feelings have been hurt by the way in which Senator Sherman's name was placed on the Cabinet slate without consulting him or even notifying him that the name was under consideration. The Foraker-Bushnell men say the Governor was as completely ignored as though he were not in existence, and yet the President-elect and Mr. Hanna were expecting that Senator Sherman's place would be filled by Mr. Hanna at their dictation. Now the Governor will, with the aid of the Foraker faction, attempt to teach the other side a lesson.

That is the way the Foraker-Bushnell men here regard the situation, and also the men who are close in the councils of the other side. The most sanguine Hanna and McKinley man here has about abandoned all hope of Hanna's appointment. The friends of Mr. Hanna are already beginning to compile a few statistics in case they are needed in his behalf in a Senatorial fight next fall.

Objections to Hanna.

One of the objections which the Bushnell-Foraker faction are making to the National Chairman is that he is not a friend of organized labor, an objection which somebody may have heard before. Chairman Kurtz, who is accused of making much of this, is supposed to pass on most of the State appointments and Lieut.-Gov. Jones is supposed to know a deal about them.

A friend of Hanna said today there had been at least a dozen cases of removal of union men in the State's employment and the substitution of non-union men at the instigation of Kurtz and Jones. One of the removals was that of a union man from Lieut.-Gov. Jones' own county. These facts are all being treasured up, and when it comes to a fight for the long Senatorial term some of them will probably come out in pamphlet form.

It is not generally known that Mr. Hanna filed his formal application for the appointment with the Governor at the time of the reunion of the Legislature several weeks ago. The two had a conference at that time, and the first verbal intimation of Mr. Hanna's Senatorial aspirations was given the Governor then.

The Governor's reply is said to have been similar to the invariable reply of the President-elect to applicants for small consulships, that he would "see about it after the inauguration." Senator Sherman's formal resignation has not been given the Governor, and no successor will be announced till that is received.

Visitors at Canton.

There were plenty of visitors at the McKinley home today, but they were not Cabinet material nor Cabinet makers. Most of them were after minor appointments.

Truman A. Deweese of Chicago arrived this morning with a large number of indorsements for the Mexican Consul-Generalship. There are a number of strongly indorsed applicants for the same position, but Mr. Deweese will probably be given a similar place if he does not get the one he is after.

Ex-Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia had a short conference with Maj. McKinley this morning. E. S. Christopherson of Rockford, Ill., General Organizer of the Custom Tailors' Union, interrogated the President-elect on his views regarding organized labor. G. M. Reynolds of Des Moines, Ia., who was one of the aspirants for the Controllership of the Currency, and H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago were callers this morning.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Ohio Senatorial situation is regarded here as settled. It is believed beyond a doubt that Gen. Asa Jones will receive the appointment to succeed Senator Sherman during the coming week.

MARK HANNA MODIFIES HIS PLAN.

Proposes to Have Gold Literature Published in the Patent Parts of Country Newspapers.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Chairman Hanna's plan, recently announced, of dropping all agitation on political questions has been modified. He now proposes to make arrangements with several press associations for the use of the "patent insides" furnished thousands of weekly and daily country papers for the distribution of the enormous amount of gold literature.

The terms of the contract call for from one to three columns of printed matter on the financial question in all the patents.

MORE COMPLICATIONS IN OHIO.

It Is Now Reported That Foraker Has Asked Bushnell to Appoint Kurtz Senator.

Columbus, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—A hornet's nest has been stirred up among the friends of Lieut.-Gov. Jones by the announcement that Senator-elect Foraker has asked Bushnell to appoint Kurtz.

To complicate matters the statement is made public here today as coming from Lieut.-Gov. Jones' law partner, Mr. Anderson, that Senator-elect Foraker said to Anderson at the Zanesville State convention that if Jones would accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, he (Foraker) would see that Jones would be his colleague in the Senate, provided the Foraker men were in the saddle.

Gov. Bushnell will not talk on the subject, saying nothing has developed.

GROSVENOR THROWS OUT A HINT.

Believes Mark Hanna Will Be Made Postmaster-General and Try for a Long Senatorial Term.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—"It should be borne in mind by those who are making up a Cabinet for President-elect McKinley," said Representative Grosvenor, "that thus far there has not been the slightest intimation as to a selection for Postmaster-General. It is the opinion of those who are in the confidence of the President-elect that this office is going to be kept for Mark Hanna if he wants it, and it might be just as well understood among those who are naming other people for the position.

"It strikes me that it would be poor politics and bad judgment to accept an appointment as United States Senator when the term is so short before an another election for the Legislature will be in order. The Legislature chosen next fall will have the privilege of choosing a Senator for a short as well as a long term. An appointment as Senator to succeed Senator Sherman would be more of a drawback than a help to any one. It looks, therefore, as though Mr. Hanna could have the Postoffice portfolio if he desired it. His influence would be a great deal more in the State through the medium of the offices at his disposal than he could ever hope to accomplish from an appointment to the Senate, and I think he appreciates this condition of affairs.

"There has not been any intimation, however, that Gov. Bushnell is going to select any one else than Mr. Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman. I have heard from Mr. Hanna and the President-elect within the last twenty-four hours, and neither of them conveys any information which would even have a tendency to change existing plans in regard to the Senatorship."

EX-GOV. LONG ACCEPTS THE NAVY.

Direct Information Declares That He Has Been Offered and Has Taken a Cabinet Place.

Canton, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts has just been formally tendered and has accepted the Navy portfolio.

The news comes direct from the President-elect himself and it will be a surprise to a number of Eastern men, who had begun to figure on the place through a belief it was still being held open. The acceptance came a few hours after the tender and the tender was made, it is said, within the last twenty-four hours. This leaves but two more Cabinet places to fill.

A few weeks ago ex-Gov Long's prospects of getting the Cabinet appointment were a great deal brighter, according to belief here, than they were within the last few days The truth was the ex-Governor had received a hint that he was likely to get the appointment, and he was too discreet to make an announcement till he was certain of the place.

The appointment of Congressman Wilson to the place has been strongly urged, because of his popularity with the various New York factions. The appointment of ex-Gov. Long will make the selection of a New York man for one of the two remaining positions all the more remote, because nearly every other candidate from that State for a Cabinet place is mixed up in a faction.

PLACE IS TENDERED TO OSBORNE.

It Is Reported That He Will Be Made Consul-General to London.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—It is reported here that Secretary William M. Osborne of Boston has been tendered the position of Consul-General to London. The office is worth $8,000 a year, with about $30,000 yearly perquisites.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—"President-elect McKinley did not say to us," said Gardiner Lathrop today, "but we understood that if Judge McKenna of California accepts the Secretaryship of the Interior Maj. William Warner may be appointed First Assistant Secretary, with an understanding that when Judge McKenna takes Justice Field's place on the Supreme bench he shall succeed to the portfolio."

Mr. Lathrop has just returned from Canton with the Missourians, who went there in Maj. Warner's behalf.

FAVORS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

President-Elect Assures Ferdinand W. Peck and Franklin Head He Is in Harmony with Their Ideas.

Canton, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Ferdinand W. Peck and Franklin H. Head of Chicago had a conference with President-elect McKinley late this afternoon regarding the newly-formed Business League. They were en route home from Washington, where they conferred with a number of Senators and Representatives in regard to the new organization. Both left for Chicago tonight.

They return to Chicago with the assurance of the President-elect that one of the subjects in which he is thoroughly interested, and which he will endeavor to promote, is the establishing of a new department of commerce and industry, which shall have the same representation in the Cabinet that agriculture now has.

They learn from the President-elect that the principal and practically the only subject which Congress will be asked to consider at its special session will be an emergency tariff to supply enough revenue to run the government. The special session will be made as brief as possible.

It is the desire of the President-elect, he stated, to make the new department one to which all questions relating to the commerce and industry of the country can be referred and take the subject of tariff out of the hands of Congress altogether and place it in the hands of a commission. The same commission should have charge of all Consulships.

Mr. Peck said tonight: "While in Washington I talked with a large number of Congressmen and Senators regarding the new department and the business league, and found them unanimously agreeable to both."

BOODLE INQUIRY PROVES A FIZZLE.

Washington Investigation Committee Finds That the Money Was Simply to "Entertain" Members.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Visions of a coat of feathers and a ride on a rail that have disturbed the dreams of Representative A. D. Warner of Olympia have vanished into thin air. The boodle investigations end substantially in a whitewash. Today the Powell committee made its report asking for further instructions, but the Populist majority lost no time in ordering a discharge. The vote stood 41 to 35.

The committee found that prior to the interview between Squire and Warner, at which the offer to handle the pool of twenty votes in consideration of $5,000 was discussed, several members had attempted to agree to prevent a deadlock on the Senatorship on the evening of Jan. 24. That a conversation took place in Senator Squire's room between Squire and Warner and Dr. G. V. Calhoun and Warner, at which a plan was discussed contemplating the use of money. The committee finds that the real question in dispute is whether Squire made a proposition to Warner or Warner a proposition to Squire. The report continues:

"The preponderance of evidence shows that the proposition came from Mr. Warner, but your committee further finds that Mr. Warner stated that he wanted this $1,000 for the purpose of entertaining the members of the Legislature who were expected to form this organization. Your committee is not fully satisfied for what purpose the $5,000 was proposed to be used. Your committee further finds that upon this proposition being made Senator Squire, in the language of Dr. Calhoun demurred to a thousand dollars, that he had little money, and that if he was reëlected he might be able to raise some money, but your committee further finds that although the proposition was discussed no agreement was consummated and no money or any other consideration passed. Your committee further states that in the investigation of other matters relative to the election of a United States Senator several persons have given testimony tending to show corrupt solicitations of members of this House, but the testimony has not yet been closed, and your committee is not yet prepared to find on the truth of the same."

An impression prevails that Warner made up his little list without consultation with the men named in it and then offered the "club" for sale to the highest bidder.

The matter will doubtless come up tomorrow with a motion to adopt the report of the committee.

Cockran Calls on Hanna.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8. — [Special.] — Ex-Congressman Bourke Cockran called on Chairman Hanna today and held an earnest two hours' conference, returning to New York this evening. Mr. Cockran said that he was not a candidate for any position in the new administration and would accept nothing if offered. The New York Cabinet situation was the object of the New-Yorker's visit.

Waiting for Kyle to Withdraw.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Half the Populists took a part in the caucus tonight, and after two ballots an adjournment was taken. The motion for such an adjournment came from the anti-Kyle forces, who say there will be no other caucus until Kyle withdraws.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fé Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

NORDICA IN A TRIUMPH.

AS BRUNHILDE IN "SIEGFRIED" SHE CHARMS A GREAT AUDIENCE.

Despite the Exactions of Previous Encores Her Voice Rings Out Superbly Fresh in the Final Effort—Has Gained in Volume, in Tone, and in Dramatic Passion—Tenderness of Portrayal Marked—Evening of Concert at the Auditorium.

NORDICA achieved one of the greatest triumphs in her career as Brunhilde in "Siegfried" at the Auditorium last night before a fine audience. Her Elsa was followed by her Isolde, each marking a distinct epoch in the progress of her art. To her Brunhilde she brings all that she has won through these and the additional value accruing successively in turn from these undertakings.

Coming as the close and climax of a great work, this final scene in "Siegfried" devolves for its effect and forcefulness upon Brunhilde. The "Siegfried" in the preceding acts has sustained climax after climax. With that thoughtfulness for the singer with which Wagner is not credited, and yet which his works so abundantly display, the tenor is spared in this final episode.

It is upon the woman's voice that the highest limit in the work depends. The prodigious requirements in Isolde and in the Brunhilde in "Götterdämmerung" are each in a way easier of response because of extended opportunity. In "Siegfried" the single episode allowed much compromise, in itself the prodigious in response.

Her Voice Superbly Fresh.

Although Mme. Nordica had sung the exacting "Erszebeth" aria earlier in the program, and after seven recalls had given an encore, besides repeating her part in the encored "Rigoletto" quartet, her voice rang out with superb freshness. As her singing with the Chicago Orchestra earlier in the season clearly indicated, she has gained in volume, in tone, and in dramatic passion as well. There was, too, last night a tenderness deeper than she has yet shown and—with so many singers ignored in the portrayal of Brunhilde—at no point a more womanly woman than in "Siegfried."

The poses of Mme. Nordica were noble and admirably displayed. That difficult point, the management of the draperies, was finished and statuesque. Beyond that there was reflected the action demanded by Wagner in the music, and which Mme. Nordica's work has so ably sustained since her Bayreuth experiences.

Novelty in This Brunhilde.

In figure Mme. Nordica is so much slighter and yet with fully adequate physique that her Brunhilde comes in its spirituality with a sense of novelty—and a grateful one—so much has been written of the ideal appearance of Siegfried, particularly in the case of Alvary, who had so great a part of his reputation to ascribe to it.

But who can recall especial stress on the ideal Brunhilde? In Mme. Nordica we had the apparition so generously denied hitherto. What a companion figure she would be, or rather would have been, to M. Jean de Reszke. Before having seen Mme. Nordica a motherly or even an elderly-sisterly Brunhilde would have been received as one of those adipose precedents to which German opera has accustomed us.

But the two heroic figures from out a heroic past require two exponents, not one.

Berthold as Siegfried.

Mr. Barron Berthold made, however, a handsome Siegfried—youthful, with a voice fresh, pure and true to the pitch. That which he needs is study in action to gain fully the abandon to which he has not yet attained. But he is a Wagnerian tenor of high promise and one of whom in a brief space great things must be awaited. Wagnerian tenors with so many excellent attributes are too few to allow of other probability.

Herr Lohse conducted the performance, in which the Chicago Orchestra, increased for the occasion, assisted, with genuine poetic beauty and forcefulness. Preceding this excerpt from "Siegfried" the "Tannhäuser" overture was given a reading under his direction that must go to place it with the best given the work within recollection.

The opening portion of the concert, miscellaneous in character, was encored almost in its entirety. For this reason the program became exceedingly lengthened beyond the original purpose.

Welcome to Scalchi.

Mme. Scalchi, always a great favorite here, was given a welcome such as she is customarily accorded. The "Serenata" that she sang as an encore was a gem in the artistic way that she gave it. Succeeding encores to her chief numbers were "Annie Laurie" and the gavotte from "Mignon," for two were demanded of her after her final aria.

Mr. John C. Dempsey, given to deviation from the pitch, but beyond that pleasing in his accomplishments, contributed two solo numbers, encores, and assisted in the "Rigoletto."

Mr. Luckstone, as an accompanist, was of estimable value.

Today Mme. Nordica and her company leave for Detroit.

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONCERT.

Prominent People Who Attended and Some of the More Striking Among the Costumes.

Mme. Nordica and Mme. Scalchi appeared in white gowns, beautifully trimmed.

Mme. Nordica's gown was of white satin, trimmed with black velvet down each seam of the gored skirt, and was embroidered with crystal beads. Diamonds and a necklace added to the toilette.

Mme. Scalchi wore white brocaded silk and diamonds.

Among the more striking costumes worn by those who attended the concert were:

Mrs. Christoph Hotz—A gown of scarlet tulle.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne—Black tulle.
Miss Buda Peck—White satin gown embroidered in silver.
Miss Mattocks—Pale blue.
Miss Wicker—Pale blue with white lace.
Mrs. Ernest Smith—Black tulle over blue.
Mrs. Goodrich—A brown and blue gown.
Mrs. Ferdinand Peck—A dahlia silk with white lace front.
Mrs. Theodore Thomas—Heliotrope silk.

Among the people in the boxes were:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Bryson, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Goodrich.
Mrs. Ferdinand Peck had two boxes in which were Miss Buda Peck, Miss Arline Peck, Miss Louise Wicker, Miss Louise Mattocks, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sims of Dayton, O., and Mr. Ferdinand Peck Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Birch.
Mrs. Theodore Thomas.
Mr. and Mrs. Christoph Hotz.
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne Jr.
Mr. Tracy Drake.

Others present were:

Mrs. Henry King and party,
Mr. Harry Walker,
Col. H. W. Jackson,
Miss Thomas,
Mr. Norcross.

PIANO WAR FAILS TO REACH A CRISIS

Instrument Which Caused the Trouble Occupies the Stage and the Concert Is Not Stopped.

The piano war which has been waged about the Nordica concert failed to come to a crisis last evening as had been expected from the threats of the aggressive party—J. A. Norris & Co. The concert went on without any sensational incidents whatsoever, and the piano which had caused all the trouble occupied the stage most of the evening without let or hindrance from constables or injunctions. More than this, the programs, which have been one cause of dissension, displayed in bold letters the merits claimed for the object of contention.

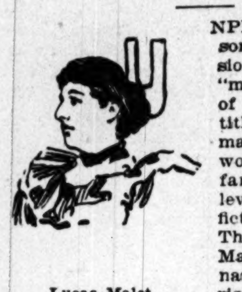
J. A. Norris, head of the firm of J. A. Norris & Co., says his attorney had prepared petitions for injunctions which would have deprived the concert of both piano and programs had he seen fit to have them presented to the court. He refrained, he says, because he did not wish to put innocent people to an inconvenience. But he says he will obtain satisfaction for the injuries he claims to have suffered by a suit for damages. This will be begun today against Miss Anna M. Millar, and possibly Lyon & Potter, the agents for the rival piano, will be brought into the suit for the part which he believes they have taken in the movement upon his interests.

Mr. Norris said last evening:

"I made a legal contract with an agent of Miss Millar for advertising on the programs and for the use of my piano in the concert. This has not been kept, and I am informed I have a good cause for action. I might have prevented the use of the other piano by injunction, but I would not consent to interfere with the concert and those who had paid for seats to witness it."

AMONG THE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

"The Carissima," a Magic Study in Deceit, by Lucas Malet, Charles Kingsley's Daughter.



Lucas Malet.

UNPLEASANT as are some of the impressions left by the "modern grotesque" of Lucas Malet, entitled "The Carissima" (Stone), the work must be classed far above the dead level of the average fiction of the day. The fact that Lucas Malet is the pen name of Mrs. Harrison of Clovelly, England, a daughter of Charles Kingsley, lends an accessory interest to the book, and the fact of the author's sex may also account for her partial failure in the delineation of her masculine characters. But so shrewd a study of the deceit that a woman may practice upon the man who loves her must attract attention from all readers interested in the unfoldings of the human heart.

The "Carissima," a physically attractive young woman, whom doting parents have done their best to spoil, is affianced to Constantine Leversedge, a man of action, who has been making money in quantities in South Africa during the many years which have elapsed since their betrothal. In that time she has grown away from him. Fashionable friends, a weak soul, which develops a love for transcendental romance, and the insistent parental idealization do their work.

Leversedge returns to his own, prosperous beyond his hope, the same fellow he was from the beginning, but with a mystery in his soul. He is haunted by the specter of a miserable dog he found under appalling conditions during his wanderings in Africa. He is a man who has seen the "Thing-Too-Much."

The narrative is put in the mouth of Anthony Hammond, a friend of Leversedge. The advice being sought, Hammond counsels his friend to tell the whole truth regarding his obsession to Charlotte Perry, the "Carissima." He complies, only, as it turns out, to increase her growing distaste for his company. To Hammond she turns in a desperate attempt at flirtation. She makes open love to him, in the attempt, apparently, to obtain a release from her engagement. He remains loyal to his friend, in spite of the physical temptation, though in a half-hearted way, as he tells it. Miss Perry analyzes Hammond's real distrust of her motives with an accuracy which startles him out of his customary composure, and in a spirit of high-flown sentimentality determines that she shall make final proof of her worthiness by permitting the marriage with Leversedge to take place. Meanwhile the visions of the spirit-dog grow upon the latter, increasing in both horror and frequency. The end is completely tragical.

Charlotte Perry is portrayed with skill of almost the highest order, confused in outline only here and there by her creator's viewing her from two different points. Her utter detestability is brightened now and again by the evident sympathy which the author feels, not for her character's wickedness, but for her own brilliancy of invention.

Hammond never obtains the reader's sympathy—he is placed in the wholly false position of a man who is telling of a young woman's making love to him. Nor does Leversedge make the final appeal of complete manhood. There is a weakness in him over and beyond that of his infatuation for the "Carissima," which is due solely to the author's pride in the latter. Had that self-consciousness been overcome, the novel would have been a masterly dissection of human frailties. As it is, it contains much that is of absorbing interest. Every minor character stands out with clearness, and each of them is typical of a phase of English society.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Dr. Henry Sweet, an authority on Anglo-Saxon, is preparing a "Students' Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon."

Irving Browne, for many years editor of the Albany Law Journal, is about to bring out a volume of his lyrics and ballads under the title "The House of the Heart."

Now that Marion Crawford's novelette, "A Rose of Yesterday," has finished its serial course in the Century we may expect to see it soon in book form. The story is one of the strongest and most satisfactory pieces of work Mr. Crawford has done since "Saracinesca."

A popular edition of "The People's Bible History," for which Mr. Gladstone wrote the general introduction, and whose contributors include Dean Farrar, Prof. Sayce, Dr. Munroe Gibson, Prof. Agar Beet, Dr. Lorimer, and others, is about to be brought out in London. The work was published in Chicago over a year ago.

The current installment of Du Maurier's "Martian" has some passages concerning the hero's loss of an eye which are doubly pathetic to the reader who remembers that the author was in like evil case, and that these passages are instinct with a sorrow once cruelly real. In the March Harper, we are told, appears the intervention of the inhabitant of Mars from which the novel takes its name.

An important art publication entitled "The Masterpieces of the Museo del Prado at Madrid" is announced for issue in ten parts during the year by the Berlin Photographic company. It will consist of upwards of one hundred photogravure reproductions of original paintings by Raphael, Velasquez, Titian, Rubens, and other old masters in the before-mentioned museum, with descriptive text.

Prof. Max Müller's book, "Contributions to the Science of Mythology," will now be ready very soon. It is intended to fill the gap between his "Science of Language" and the "Science of Religion." The literary work of his life, which he had planned long ago, is thus carried through and finished. More than thirty years back he published his inquiry into the facts of language considered as documents for the historical development of the human mind.

TO DECIDE WHAT MEN SHALL WEAR.

Committee Appointed by Merchant Tailors' National Exchange to Secure Uniformity of Style.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Five members of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, which will convene here tomorrow morning, will have more to say about the way American gentlemen will dress than all the tailors in America combined. These five are Frank Schwab of Chicago, Jules C. Weiss of New York, B. R. Merwin of New York, Robert Stewart of Philadelphia, and William E. Jones of Philadelphia. They constitute the special committee whose duty it shall be to report upon the fashions of the coming year.

This committee has prepared a book of fashions. It will be placed in the hands of members of the exchange exclusively, and its suggestions will be followed by members of the exchange as far as it is possible to do so. Members of the exchange have decided to make the styles of New York and San Francisco as nearly alike as possible.

In this connection Thomas O. Denny of the Herald of Fashion of New York stated this evening that the American was the best and most fashionably dressed person in the world.

"You will find American fashion plates in every European capital," he said. "They may be found in Tokio, Yokohama, and in remote quarters of the globe. We no longer go abroad for our styles, but the foreigner comes to America for his style of dress. The Prince of Wales is no longer a leader of style, and if he follows the English fashions today he is following an American style. In England the fashionable shoulder is called the American shoulder. Styles are not made by tailors, but by the people. Tailors take their patterns from well-dressed men. They cut clothes according to a man's build, his walk, his complexion, and thus they establish styles, and others follow."

MR. AND MRS. M'CORMICK ARE DINED.

Mrs. Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. Hitt Entertain in Their Honor at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Don Cameron, wife of the retiring Pennsylvania Senator, gave a beautiful dinner party tonight to eighteen guests in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick of Chicago, and last night Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Hitt of Illinois gave a dinner of sixteen covers for the same guests of honor.

OLGA IN A GREAT PLAY.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE OPENS AT HOOLEY'S IN "CAMILLE."

One of the Few English-Speaking Actresses Who Should Essay the Character—Faults She Has, but at All Times Interesting—Her Interpretation Differs from Bernhardt's—Difficulties to Be Overcome—Supporting Company Is Fairly Good.

OF Miss Olga Nethersole it may be said without offense that she has a brilliant future behind her. I forget who first was responsible for the witticism, but it applies to the talented actress in question better than to any one else. When she was playing with Charles Wyndham at the Criterion in London a few years ago she was marked out by most discerning people as one of the coming geniuses of the stage. There was one play in particular given at that time called "The Silent Battle," which would have been a total failure but for one character—that of a scheming adventuress—which was admirably interpreted by a young actress whose name had only just begun to attract attention. The great merit of her acting then was its perfect naturalness. She had that exceedingly rare power of delivering her lines as if they had occurred to her for the first time, instead of having been studied and repeated for months. Moreover, she had a certain charm about her which gave her the individuality upon the stage which is an essential of greatness. In a word, she had then a future before her.

That is over now, and instead of being a promising aspirant she is a fixed star, to be judged according to her claims. A fixed star cannot be said to be promising any longer; the position disdains the epithet. On the other hand, the expectations held out have not been fulfilled.

Defects Pointed Out.

We are forced to the conclusion that Miss Nethersole is not the great actress that she ought to have been; and I believe the chief reason for her failure to realize expectations is that she has lent herself to this wretched star system, which has done more than anything else to spoil the talents of our actors and actresses in this country.

When it is remembered that few of the really great women of the stage have reached the maturity of their art before middle life it is obvious that Miss Nethersole ought still to be, as it were, in her apprenticeship. On the contrary, however, she is entirely dependent upon her own judgment; she is surrounded by a number of incompetent supporters, with no one to give her the assistance of long experience or ripe judgment.

The consequence was inevitable. She has fallen into habits of speech and little mannerisms in gesture which will soon crystallize and become immovable. Her talent, which ought to have been undergoing a process of steady development in the last three years, has only grown superficially. She is as incapable now of portraying variety of emotion, perhaps even more so than she was before she became a star. She ought to have been playing in some good company with the best traditions of the stage about her.

As it is, she relies upon her own powers to succeed and to draw the public, while her supporting company grows worse from year to year.

Yet a Clever Actress.

Nevertheless, Miss Nethersole is not only a clever and charming actress, but she is one of the only women on the English-speaking stage who should attempt to play "Camille," and considering that Dumas' play is one of the masterpieces of the French drama—and, indeed, an example of what a good play ought to be—it is no small praise to say so much.

The story of Margaret Gautier contains all the pathos that is to be found in the domain of passion; the psychological study of character is exquisite, because the aid of the playwright is so carefully concealed. It is no fancy of the author's, no theory of the heart, that he is expounding, but the inevitable truth of life. Moreover, the construction is a lesson in itself for all future dramatists.

One Fault in the Play.

If there is a single fault to be found it is a small one and only worth mentioning in order to show how hard it is to find an error. It occurs in the great third act when Camille has to escape from the room in order to fly to Paris. Now, it is always a matter of difficulty in writing a play to contrive the exits in a natural way. It is often hard to remove one of the characters from the stage.

For once Dumas fails to surmount the obstacle. Camille does manage to get into the wings, but it is with an exceedingly lame excuse, which is a most apparent stage device.

However, take it all in all, "Camille" is one of the few great plays of the century, and Olga Nethersole is one of the few English-speaking actresses who have contrived not to maltreat it beyond recognition. It still has the air of a translation, which is increased by the French titles and modes of address, and yet these are necessary, I suppose, since the scene is laid in Paris. Camille must, of course, live and die in the French capital, for it is only there that the character is possible.

Unlike Bernhardt.

Miss Nethersole's Camille has nothing in common with Bernhardt's conception of the part, which is fortunate, because it spares the necessity of comparison. The English actress has still that naturalness and quickness of perception for which she has always been remarkable; but her pronunciation has become horribly stagy and forces itself so much on the notice that it often spoils the complete illusion.

It can hardly be said her acting in the great third act is powerful; but it is straightforward and touching. Her affection for Armand throughout seems sweet and ladylike after the passion we are accustomed to in most readings of the part. But if she is occasionally lacking in force she never fails to be interesting, and her control of herself is wonderfully artistic.

It would be difficult to say much that was good of the supporting company. There have been many bad Armands, and so Mr. Hartwig may shine by the light of comparison, but that is the best that can be said of him. Why this should also be so it is hard to understand. Bernhardt had a presentable Armand last year, who was an exception to the rule, yet it would be supposed that pains would be taken to find a man with the rudiments of talent for the part, because without a reasonable cause for it Camille's great love ceases to be interesting.

Mr. Frank Lander as the Comte de Varville was almost worse than Mr. Hartwig. He ought at least to learn the English language before he attempts to act. "Whom I was" may do for the German quarter, but not for Hooley's Theater.

Mr. Blair as Gustave and Miss Leighton as Mme. Prudence were tolerably good in small parts, but they could not make up for the incapacity of the rest.

It is hard to act the part of M. Duval in English, so perhaps Mr. Robert Pateman should be excused, though he might at least contrive a better makeup.

It is a great pity to see a good actress so hampered by her support. In spite of her determination to star, there are still hopes that Miss Nethersole will advance in her art. She is so good already that she ought to be better; but the first thing to be done is to get a few people about her who know how to act.

FANNY DAVENPORT IN "FEDORA."

Actress Opens Her Engagement at the Columbia in Sardou's Famous Play.

Miss Fanny Davenport commenced her annual engagement at the Columbia last night, producing "Fedora" for the first time in Chicago in several years. Possibly it will be as many years more before the public will have an opportunity of seeing this old favorite among the Sardou dramas, for Miss Davenport finishes with Sardou this season after twelve years, which have been remunerative to herself and the author and notable in theatrical history.

The audience last night was appreciative. Miss Davenport was the same Princess Fedora so well remembered, and Melbourne MacDowell as Loris furnished adequate support.

The remainder of the cast escapes mediocrity, and in one or two places is admirable. This is true particularly of Miss Blanche Moulton, who as the Countess Olga Soukoreff shared with Mr. MacDowell the secondary honors of the performance.

Handsomely designed silver pin trays were given the women in the audience as souvenirs.

Tonight Miss Davenport will revive "La Tosca."

TICKETS FOR GRAND OPERA ON SALE.

Results for the First Day Compare Favorably with the Showings Made in Other Years.

Tickets for the grand opera season, which commences at the Auditorium on Feb. 22 and continues to March 20, were placed on sale yesterday morning. The result was highly satisfactory to Manager Adams, and the total proceeds for the day compare favorably with other years.

BENEFIT FOR LA RABIDA SANITARIUM.

Musicale to Be Given at the Lexington on Wednesday, Feb. 17, by Spanish Vice-Consul and Friends.

THE Spanish Vice-Consul, Señor Fernando Stand y Gimenez, with the coöperation of a number of public-spirited women, is completing arrangements for a musicale to be given at the Lexington Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 17, for the benefit of La Rabida Fresh Air Sanitarium. The following women and organizations will act as patronesses of the affair, which promises to be a social as well as musical event:

Mrs. E. Dupuy De Lome, Mrs. F. D. Rock,
Mrs. Judge Erb, Mrs. D. H. Kochersperger,
Mrs. J. P. Flersheim, Mrs. De Noyes.
Mrs. E. A. Bacheldor,
Mrs. N. M. Eberhard,
Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Harlan, and Mrs. Joslyn of the Drexel Circle.
Mrs. Hodgkins and Mrs. Hemingway of the Home Fortnightly club.
Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Brooks, and Mrs. Fake of the Chicago South Side club.
Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Cary of the Chicago Woman's club.
Mme. Corina Brown of the Woodlawn Woman's club.
Mme. J. R. Laing of the Arché club.
Mme. J. R. Bensley of the Friendly Aid Society.
Mrs. Parker and Miss McGill of the Bryn Mawr Woman's club.

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Dr. H. S. Greeno, assisted by Mr. Everett W. Jewell, gave a lecture on the X rays last night at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The lecture was followed by a musicale, the participants in the program including Mr. Albert Howard Garrett, baritone; Mr. Vaclav T. Barborka, violinist; and Miss Kate L. Speck, pianist. The numbers were as follows:

Piano..........Schubert-Liszt
(a) "Du bist die Rue."
(b) "Hark, Hark the Lark."
(From Queen of Sheba.)
Vocal—"Lend Me Your Aid"..........Gounod
Violin—"Air Varie"..........Vieuxtemps
Vocal..........Jensen
(a) "O Lay Thy Cheek on Mine."
(b) "Margerita."
Violin—Valse Caprice..........Wieniawski

The members of the Chicago Culture club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Beck's Academy, No. 164 Warren avenue. A lecture recital on "Wagner's Ideals" by Mrs. Ellen S. Crosby was the feature of the program. The lecture illustrated the theories of Richard Wagner upon the composition of a music drama. The musical illustrations were "The Ride of the Walküres," the Rheingold music, "The Forest Murmurs," from "Siegfried," the "Magic Fire," and the "Slumber Music" from "Walküre."

* * *

Mrs. H. N. May, No. 147 Astor street, gave the first of two receptions yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Richard Oglesby of Elkhart, Ill., and Mrs. Henry Shepard. The house was decorated with palms and other foliage plants, while the dining-room was done in yellow tulips. One hundred and seventy-five guests were present. The second reception will take place on Feb. 15.

Mrs. F. J. Reed gave a reception yesterday afternoon at Seminary Hall.

Mrs. J. H. Buffum, No. 366 Ontario street, gave a luncheon yesterday, covers being laid for ten. The guests were:

Mrs. J. A. Spoor, Mrs. Henry Robbins,
Mrs. F. S. Winston, Mrs. Charles Yoe,
Mrs. Chester Dawes, Mrs. W. W. Augur,
Mrs. W. D. C. Street, Mrs. Webster Wotkyns,
Mrs. Frank Avery, Miss Healy.

Mrs. F. S. Winston, No. 576 North State street, gave an informal luncheon last Saturday for Mrs. Webster Wotkyns, covers being laid for eight. The guests were:

Mrs. Harry Owsley, Mrs. Henry Robbins,
Mrs. John Root, Mrs. Gen. Hardin,
Mrs. J. H. Buffum, Mrs. Bull.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Winston gave a supper party last evening for Miss Nethersole at the Auditorium Annex. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spoor, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston, and one or two others made up the guests.

Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, No. 2022 Michigan avenue, gave a dinner last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Butler, No. 1920 Wellington avenue, gave a dinner last night, covers being laid for fourteen.

Mrs. O. R. Keith, No. 1808 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday.

The Hyde Park Fortnightly club gave a dance at Ballard Hall last night.

The Misses Williams of the Ontario gave an informal luncheon last Friday for Mrs. Webster Wotkyns.

* * *

Company M, Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard, will give a dress military reception at the armory, No. 135 Michigan avenue, on Friday evening, the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday.

Mrs. John N. Jewett, No. 412 Dearborn avenue, will give a dinner tomorrow evening.

Mrs. S. S. Sherman, No. 545 North State street, will give an afternoon reception on Monday, Feb. 15.

Mrs. Willis S. McCrea, No. 122 Pine street, will receive on Wednesdays, Feb. 17 and 24, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, No. 1912 Michigan avenue, will give a dinner on Friday, Feb. 19, the party going later to the assembly ball at Kinsley's.

Mrs. Ransom R. Cable, No. 312 Erie street, will give a musicale on Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Following is a schedule of the principal society events today:

Wedding of Miss Grace Decker to Mr. Harry Walter Thorp, at No. 792 Walnut street, at 8 p. m.

Wedding of Miss Jessie India Cowgill to Mr. Edgar Howbert of Colorado Springs at the residence of the bride's sister, No. 278 Marshfield avenue.

Mrs. E. Mandel, No. 3400 Michigan avenue—A luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Carroll, No. 4850 Kimbark avenue, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kniskern—A card party.

Mrs. Otis H. Waldo, No. 4437 Sidney avenue—Reception from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Chicago Press League—Reception at Kinsley's from 8 until 11 o'clock for Miss Mary H. Krout.

Club Francais—Soirée at residence of Mrs. M. H. Knowles, No. 261 Warren avenue.

Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Elizabeth's Church—A card social at Sodality Hall, corner of Forty-first street.

Women of St. Bernard's Church—A charity ball at Thornton Hall, Englewood.

Miss Mary Dana, No. 44 Astor street—A card party.

* * *

Mrs. William J. Chalmers and daughter, No. 234 Ashland avenue, will leave this week for Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Percy L. Shuman is passing the winter in Pasadena, Cal.

BRADLEY MARTIN HOME IS GUARDED.

Special Detectives Ordered Not to Leave It Unprotected for a Moment Night or Day.

New York, Feb. 8.—Chief Conlin last week detailed four of the most experienced men in the detective bureau to watch the residence of Mrs. Bradley Martin until after the ball she is to give in the Waldorf shall have taken place. The police, it is said, are fearful that some crank, stimulated by the sensational stories about the ball that have appeared in the newspapers, may take it into his head to regulate the family's affairs with dynamite or by some other violent means.

The detectives have been ordered not to leave the house "uncovered" for a moment, night or day.

Re-elects Former Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Academy of Sciences last night Dr. S. J. Jones was reëlected President, Prof. Frank C. Baker Secretary and Curator, and Charles F. Gunther Treasurer.

SHARP RAPS FOR HEALY.

CARROLL SAYS HE HAS CORRUPTED THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Hamilton Club Thrown Into a Hot Debate When the Lawyer Tries to Substitute Denunciation for the Machine for Indorsement of the Law—Call for an Inquiry Defeated—Municipal Voters' League Arraigned, but Later Sustained.

President D. D. Healy, the Cook County Civil Service Commission, and the Municipal Voters' League were denounced hotly at a meeting of the Hamilton club last night, but, after the smoke of battle had cleared away, the doughty head of the County Board and the two organizations embodied in resolutions, fathered by the Political Action committee, were indorsed by the members. A third resolution, censuring the city government, was not acted upon.

William Frederick Carroll threw the first bomb. He aimed it at the head of D. D. Healy and the Cook County Republican machine. A resolution had been passed indorsing the civil service law and asking the Legislature not to interrupt by amendment its successful mission in promoting better civic government. Mr. Carroll announced that the County Civil Service Commission was the tool of the President of the Board of Commissioners and that its work was farcical. Merit, he asserted, was retired and "pull" given the preference, even to the small jobs at Dunning. He asked an investigation.

Offers a Hot Substitute.

Mr. Carroll moved a reconsideration of the resolution. This was ordered. Then Mr. Carroll offered as a substitute the following:

"Whereas, It is generally known that the county civil service law of Cook County, as administered by the President of the County Board, is a fraud and a farce; that it is well known that the examinations are not conducted according to law, but that the said Civil Service Board, at the behest and commands of said President of the County Board, conducts said examinations so that political followers of the said President and other leaders of the county machine, unlawfully and contrary to the facts certified to, have passed higher examinations than other citizens who, in good faith and without the backing of political pulls, have applied for examinations.

"We, therefore, recommend that the Civic Federation or the Municipal Voters' League investigate the workings of said office and make such recommendations as to the appointment of the Commissioners or the repeal or amendment of said law as they may see fit."

A murmur greeted the reading of the proposed substitute.

"I move the passage of this substitute," continued Mr. Carroll. "It is a fact that people who take the county examinations, unless they have a pull, do not get appointments, and this investigation would be directly in line with civic reform.."

Two Sides Are Heard.

Edward S. Elliott said: "I rise to a point of order, and I want that substitute laid on the table without being entertained by this club. The substitute is not germane to the original resolution and is therefore clearly out of order."

Chairman Moulton ruled the point of order not well taken.

Andrew J. Hirschel contended that the substitute was out of order because the constitution of the club did not provide for such action as was proposed.

H. R. Cody said the passage of the substitute would embarrass the Civil Service committee of the club, which was already investigating many alleged civil service irregularities with the intention of presenting a report on the subject.

Mr. Carroll replied hotly in support of his substitute.

By a viva voce vote the substitute was defeated overwhelmingly and the original resolution was passed again.

A second resolution indorsed the Municipal Voters' League.

Harm in Resolutions.

James A. Fullenwider said the passage of such a resolution was useless. Practical politics required personal work on the part of every good citizen. The club must do something aside from passing resolutions. He thought this one might do harm.

William D. Washburn said the spirit of the times required civic progress. An idea was greater than the Republican party or any other party and the principle involved was that of securing the best man for the place irrespective of party.

Charles Hughes designated the Municipal Voters' League as a gigantic gang of detectives. He said three men ran the league and hired spies to watch citizens. They caused more injury to civic progress than they did good. He thought citizens assailed by the league should be heard as well as the detectives.

The resolution was adopted.

Adjournment was had without any action on the third resolution, which proposed the censure of the city government.

University to Take a Hand.

A movement is on foot at the University of Chicago to form a society on the lines of the Municipal Voters' League among the students and faculty. Prof. Hill and Prof. Vincent are the chief promoters of the idea in the faculty, and several undergraduates are working hard for its consummation. Prof. Vincent says no candidates for Mayor or Alderman have been promised the influence of the embryo organization. However, Ald. Harlan has friends at the university.

TO REGULATE STOCKYARDS CHARGES.

For This Purpose a Joint Meeting of Legislative Committees of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas Is Proposed.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 8.—The Populist majority in the Kansas Legislature has under consideration a bill to regulate the charges made against live stock shipped to the Kansas City Stock-Yards, which are in Kansas territory. They propose to order a general reduction in feeding and yarding charges and in the commissions charged by the selling agents.

A message from Jefferson City proposes a joint meeting of the Legislative committees of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, in Kansas City at an early date, to the effect that uniform laws may be enacted for the government of shipments of live stock to Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

TO DIVORCE ALICE MAE COYKENDALL.

Suit Is Begun at San Jose Against a Chicago Woman on the Ground of Desertion.

San José, Cal., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Alice Mae Coykendall, now of Chicago, is made the defendant in a suit for divorce which has been filed here by her husband, Frank E. Coykendall, a business-man of this city. The ground is desertion.

The Real Value

of a watch depends upon the accuracy of the movement and not upon the price of the case. The "*RIVERSIDE*" and "*ROYAL*" Waltham Watch movements are most accurate time-keepers.

For sale by all retail jewelers.

SEARLES ON THE STAND.

SECRETARY OF SUGAR TRUST QUESTIONED BY LEXOW.

Is Much Embarrassed Under the Examination—Forced to Make Some Damaging Admissions—Trust Makes $20,000,000 in Three Years—Also Controls Four-Fifths of Sugar Consumed in United States—Searles Made $350,000 in One Night.

(Continued from first page.)

Mr. Searles admitted that from 1891 to 1894 the profits of the trust had been $20,000,000.

Of the 1,500,000 tons of sugar consumed yearly in the United States Mr. Searles said the trust supplied 1,200,000.

He wriggled in the witness chair like a schoolboy who is being punished, and finally completely lost his temper when forced practically to admit that the sugar trust stockholders were drawing a yearly dividend of 24 per cent on their original investment by means of wary and judicious irrigation of their certificates.

The Secretary of the trust practically confessed that $350,000 worth of North River company stock spread out luxuriantly into $700,000 worth over night when subjected to the forcing process of the watering pot.

Searles' Excuses for Absence.

Mr. Searles was on hand after his mysterious trip to Canton and Washington, when the Lexow Commission met this morning. His excuses were asked for, but only tentatively accepted. "Your action in disobeying our mandate," said the Chairman, "will not be passed upon at this time by the committee. When you have completed your testimony, if we find that you have furnished us with evidence that is helpful in our investigation we may purge you from contempt. That point, however, will not be passed upon at this time."

With this inducement to tell all he knew about the sugar trust, Mr. Searles took the stand. He cheerfully admitted at the outset he was Secretary and Treasurer of the trust, President of a bank, director of numerous corporations, and a man of large affairs. He found it hard, however, to remember much about the North River Sugar Refining company, stock of which he bought just before it was sold to the trust, until the Chairman had refreshed his memory from certain court records. Then he remembered he had bought the stock for $325,000 and the next day turned it into the trust, receiving trust certificates for $700,000.

Lexow Corners the Witness.

"In fact," asked Mr. Lexow, "every company that went into the sugar trust got double its original stock?"

"I wouldn't say so."

"But isn't it so?"

"It may have been in the case of the North River company and not with others."

"Yes, but it was," replied Senator Lexow.

"Not at all," said the witness emphatically. "We figured on the real value of plants."

"How did you arrange it?" asked the Chairman.

"We figured on the real value," said the witness sullenly.

"What was your property worth; $325,000, was it not?"

"Y-e-s."

"And yet you received double that amount?"

The witness admitted that such was the case.

"How do you explain that?"

Mr. Searles explained that the North River Sugar company had been purchased at its value to the trust."

Money Doubled Over Night.

"In other words," continued Senator Lexow, "you, Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Franklin, as trustees, purchased the plant for $325,000. Then without any lapse of time you turn the property over to the sugar trust, of which you are trustee, at double its value, and this you do over night and without any assessment of value."

"The plant was sold to the trust at its value to them," said the witness, hotly.

Mr. Searles said that all the stockholders of the sugar trust permitted him to receive the $700,000 for the North River company, and make his profit as an individual in that transaction, and did not object to it in the least degree. "My recollection," said Mr. Searles, "is that I offered an opportunity to any other gentleman to go in with me, but could find none willing."

Mr. Searles was growing very much excited. When he took the stand he was thoroughly composed, but the direct attack made upon him from the start seemed to have an unpleasant effect. He wriggled around in his chair and seemed anxious to get away. Later the Chairman started an inquiry to find out where the books of the original companies going into the trust were.

Committee Means Business.

"We want to know what was the capitalization of these original companies, and how much stock they received in the sugar trust. We want this information and we intend to get it."

Mr. Searles said that it would be difficult to do so and he explained the case of the North River Sugar company. "The owners of that property declined to exchange for stock. They wanted cash. So I, as a private individual, purchased their property at their valuation, which was $325,000. Then I turned it over to the sugar trust for $700,000 in certificates."

"So you made $375,000 over night."

"That is not correct, for you assume that these certificates are of their par value. They had no market value at that time and were not convertible into cash."

"Did I understand you to say that you regarded the North River property as worth $700,000?"

"Yes, to the trust."

"And yet its real value was only $350,000, so the stock was deliberately watered."

The witness was silent.

"Do you mean to say in issuing certificates that you violated the law of the State by issuing certificates for more than the value of the stock?"

"Not at all."

"Then you made $350,000 over night, if the property was worth $700,000?"

"Not at all."

"How do you explain it?"

Mr. Searles Explains.

"It was this way," said Mr. Searles. "I had to hold the property for future developments. The old owners got the cash, and they were not willing to wait."

"Then, Mr. Searles," continued Senator Lexow, "as a trustee of the sugar trust you did not issue certificates of the real value of the property, but certificates of future, or speculative values?"

"You may call it so, I suppose; but it is hardly a fair question."

"And the real value of the certificates you had in mind was the ability of the trustees to dispose of them to the public?"

"Not at all. They were based on the probable earnings of the company."

"Then," continued the Senator, "on your purchase of $350,000 the American Sugar Refining company is paying 12 per cent on $700,000, or 24 per cent on the original investment?"

The witness explained that 15 per cent of the stock was held back to purchase other plants, but the rest of the statement he did not deny.

In answer to other questions the witness admitted that the sugar trust certificates were exchanged, par for par, for stock in the American Sugar Refining company, half in common stock and half in preferred. Witness did not deny that the sugar trust stock was half water, though he struggled hard to evade an actual admission.

Stock Much Watered.

"Is it not true," asked Senator Lexow suddenly, "that the actual cash value of the properties in the sugar trust was only $15,700,000, and for that you issued $50,000,000 in sugar trust certificates?"

"I do not know what the actual value was."

"Will you swear that it was over $20,000,000?"

"This depends a good deal," replied Mr. Searles evasively, "upon what you call actual cash value. We figure not only real estate, but the actual earning value of each plant."

Mr. Searles admitted that three companies, capitalized in all at $8,000,000, received trust certificates for $14,000,000 after 15 per cent had been kept back for the purchase of new plants. He claimed the original capitalization did not represent the earning capacity of the plants.

Senator Lexow had some figures before him and by their aid he brought out a very important fact. The witness admitted that the American Sugar Refining company controls and owns half the stock of the Spreckels company on the Pacific slope—thus showing that it controls the sugar for the entire United States.

Have Two Competitors.

"Unfortunately we have two competitors in California," said Mr. Searles, sadly. "They make 10,000 tons."

"What is the total consumption of sugar in the United States?"

"About 1,500,000 tons."

"And of that you produce how much?"

"About 1,200,000 tons."

"You fix the price for the sugar of this country?"

"We fix it for our own sugar."

"Mr. Havemeyer has stated on two occasions that he fixes the price for all sugar. Isn't that true?"

"Hardly correct."

"Don't you fix the price by controlling the market? Don't you fix the price of raw sugar?"

"No, sir. Competitors sometimes undersell us."

"Yes, when they are allowed to sell at all," commented Senator Lexow, and there was a laugh.

Differs from Havemeyer.

Mr. Searles differed from H. O. Havemeyer, who said the principal object of the sugar trust was to prevent competition. He thought the principal object was to refine sugar so cheaply that a big business at a good profit must result.

"The object of the purchase of the competing companies and closing them up was to remove competition was it not?" asked Mr. Lexow.

"Well," drawled the witness, "that was the incidental result," and a laugh went up at the admission.

"Isn't it true that any competitors must follow your prices or go under?"

"No, sir; not at all."

"Haven't you undersold competitors until they had to close up or sell to you?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you pursue that course in Philadelphia?"

"No, sir," said Mr. Searles, whose denial factory was in splendid working order.

Orders Books Produced.

Witness was ordered to produce at the next meeting the minute books of the trust to show transactions of the Board of Directors. He said he couldn't bring them without the consent of the board, and was told the entire board would be subpœnaed if necessary.

By a series of well-directed questions Senator Lexow drew from Mr. Searles the fact that despite the hard times of the last few years the margin of profit for the refiner has steadily increased.

"It jumped from .70 to .82 and then to .88," said the Chairman. "Is it not so?"

Mr. Searles admitted after some thought that it was so, but declared that there was nothing abnormal about those figures.

"Is it not a fact," continued the Chairman, "that having now practically disposed of all competition you intend to put the price of sugar up to the top notch?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Searles. "Our policy has always been to increase the consumption of sugar by every means in our power. We are contented with a small profit if we can only sell a great deal of sugar."

Surplus Besides Dividends.

Other questioning developed that each year, in addition to the usual dividends, there is nearly $2,000,000 added to the cash surplus of the company. The witness admitted that from 1891 to 1894 the profits of the American Sugar Refining company had been $20,000,000 in round numbers, but claimed the wages of employés had been increased 10 per cent. Further questions asked elicited the fact that elections in the American Sugar Refining company have always been unanimous and practically the same directors have been elected every time.

"The stockholders are satisfied with their profits, I suppose?" queried the Chairman.

"They seem to be," replied Mr. Searles meekly.

"They ought to be," put in Assemblyman Barry, with emphasis.

The committee adjourned to meet again on Saturday at 9 o'clock.

New Trust in Trouble.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 8.—Vice-Chancellor Pitney listened to an application this afternoon for an injunction restraining the New Jersey Zinc and Iron company from increasing its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000. The application was made in behalf of William Meredith of Morristown, who holds $39,000 worth of stock of the company. One of the grounds on which the injunction was applied for was that it was the intention of the company to buy other companies and thus form a trust.

Records a $1,500,000 Mortgage.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The National Linseed Oil company has filed a first mortgage bond in the Recorder's office to cover an indebtedness of $1,500,000 to the Central Trust company of New York. This indenture was executed Oct. 1, 1896, and becomes due Oct. 1, 1911. It covers the plants belonging to the National Linseed Oil company in forty-three different cities.

It is stated in the mortgage the directors of the oil company have decided it was necessary to borrow money for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company.

PURITAN'S DAMAGE PROVES SERIOUS.

Will Have to Go Into Dry Dock and an Official Investigation Will Follow.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Work on repairing the damage to the engines and hydraulic apparatus of the monitor Puritan, now lying at the Cobbdock in the Brooklyn navy-yard, is being hurried in order to get the ship ready to join the squadron off the coast of Charleston. The damages are more extensive than was at first supposed. Besides the valves being in a leaky condition and the journals having been badly burned at the recent dock trials of the engines, the propeller shafts have been found to be out of correct alignment. The vessel will have to go into dry dock.

One of the officers on duty in the navy-yard said today:

"On the trial last Wednesday the engines had been running only about fifteen minutes when the journals became heated and the shafts pounded. It was then discovered that they had not been correctly put in place. There is no doubt a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the matter."

HETTY GREEN'S MAID GETS MARRIED.

She Steals Away to Be Wed, Confesses, and Her Mistress Gives Her Fifty Dollars.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Hetty Green's maid stole away from her today, got married, returned, told her secret, was forgiven, and received $50 with the blessing of her mistress.

Mrs. Hetty Green and her husband are staying in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, for the winter. Christine Jansen, 24 years old, acted as maid to Mrs. Green and incidentally assisted in serving meals to Mr. Green, who is an invalid. In the St. George Sydney Butler is chief waiter. Sydney and Christine fell in love, with the usual results.

FUMIGATED TO KILL PLAGUE GERMS.

Crews of Ships Arriving in New York Are Subjected to Thorough Disinfection.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The British steamer Glengyne and the Italian bark Phillipo de Uegri arrived at quarantine Sunday the former from Yokohama and the latter from Singapore. The authorities feared the vessels were infected with germs of the bubonic plague. The crews of the boats had to turn all their clothing into the disinfecting boat, which came alongside, and the garments were subjected to hot air and steam baths.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Albemarle—J. H. Horton, C. E. Scribner.
Albert—J. Oberdorfer, W. Clendenin, E. E. Creager, L. M. Everett, E. Hyman, R. McKnight.
Astor—J. W. Nye.
Fifth Avenue—E. E. Adkins.
Gilsey—J. Allen, F. C. Taylor.
Grand—H. P. Moyer, J. W. Hunter.
Hoffman—I. B. Rosenbach, S. Bloom, W. T. Russell, B. Mayer, E. D. Kohn, E. Ettlinger, M. S. Rosenfield.
Holland—W. H. Coen, S. C. Deveny, M. H. Leoboln, G. F. Robie, M. L. Rothschild, A. M. Rothschild, F. E. Vogel, W. H. Halway, H. C. Smith, G. W. Montgomery, W. H. Damsel, G. H. Fuller, W. T. Kirk.
Imperial—T. W. Crosby, E. I. Devlin, D. Hoeingsberger, T. W. Crosby, H. Grossman.
Manhattan—C. H. Thompson, C. A. Boyle, H. E. Raymond, C. W. Dickerson, L. Sturgis, J. B. Tucker.
Marlborough—D. B. Fuller, G. von Remolts, H. E. Patterson, M. Ederheimer, E. Buxbaum.
Murray Hill—G. R. Myercock, F. X. Potter, J. Caldwell, J. W. Hobnan, E. N. Roth, M. H. Schonstadt.
Normandie—J. Fiedler, C. J. Marshall, F. R. Roberts.
Park Avenue—C. Robsin, C. E. Piper.
Savoy—T. M. McWynne, R. K. McWynne.
Stuart—J. H. Stevens, T. A. Stevens, C. H. Sherman, J. E. Smelds, L. Kahn, A. G. Dunning, R. McGarry, E. I. Munzer.
Waldorf—W. K. Henley, W. R. Farquhar, J. W. Kisser, G. E. White, R. M. Rogers, R. S. Critchell, H. M. Wolf, C. E. Davis.
Windsor—Mrs. H. Hastings, F. W. Morgan, Misses Morgan, J. C. Nichols.

MISSING BOATS IN PORT.

ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON ARRIVES AT CHARLESTON.

Four Men Meet Death and Nine Are Injured in the Fierce Gale—Maine and Marblehead Damaged—Six Sailors Swept Overboard and Three Are Rescued by Heroic Work of a Boat's Crew Under the Gallant Leadership of Naval Cadet Gherardi.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 8.—Admiral Bunce's blockading squadron reached port today after a disastrous voyage from Hampton Roads. Three men were lost overboard from the battleship Maine during the gale of Friday, one man was crushed to death on the cruiser Marblehead, another was fatally injured, and six others were so badly hurt that several may lose limbs. The details of the accidents on the Marblehead are not obtainable, but it seeems that the cruiser made bad weather of the blow. Tonight, as it lies off the jetties, it presents a dismantled appearance. Its forecastle is stove in, a portion of the superstructure and two hatches were carried away. The heavy seas that swept its decks also carried away its searchlight, lower port boom, smashed the rails, and swept overboard the lifeboats. Carpenter Shawberl was crushed to death in the forecastle, when it was wrecked by a monster wave, and Plumber Hickey had his skull crushed by the wreckage, and probably will die.

The other vessels of the fleet show marks of their rough voyage, their upper works and deck hamper being damaged.

The Dead.

BROWN, JOHN.
KOGEL, LEONARD C.
NELSON, ALEX. B.
SHAWBERL, ——.

The squadron weighed anchor in the roads on Thursday morning and put to sea. On Friday evening the weather thickened, and by night was blowing a gale. The Indiana returned to the roads owing to the condition of its turrets. The rest of the fleet, however, poked their noses into the storm and headed south.

When about fifty miles off Hatteras the fleet encountered the full force of the blow. Open squadron formation was maintained and the vessels were put in order for a siege of weather. The battleship Maine rolled in the big seas, the water washing its decks at every plunge.

It was late on Friday afternoon that the accident occurred which cost three seamen their lives, and three others were rescued only by prompt and heroic work. A gang of men was ordered forward to make more secure the lashings of the big guns. The deck was deluged and the wind was freshening every moment. The men were at work with the lashings, when an unusually heavy sea curled over the bows and swept aft. Six of the gang were picked up and carried overboard before they could escape the wave.

Gallant Work of Cadet Gherardi.

When the cry of "Man overboard!" was carried back there was a scene of momentary confusion, but in an instant the splendid discipline of the crew was apparent. Life buoys were cut loose and the order quickly given to get a boat overboard.

The high seas made this work one of peril and difficulty, but a boat's crew under Naval Cadet Walter R. Gherardi, son of Rear-Admiral Gherardi (retired) was finally lowered, excellent seamanship alone preventing the frail craft from being crushed against the sides of the big battleship. While the engines had been reversed at the first signal from the bridge, the momentum of the ship had carried it some distance beyond the spot where the seamen were swept overboard, and the set of the current was carrying them farther away every moment.

The ship's crew watched the rescuers as they pulled frantically in the heavy seas, the waves running so high that the little boat was at times hidden from the vessel's deck as it rushed down into the trough. Meantime the drowning men fought bravely, and three of them managed to keep afloat until their mates hauled them out of the water. They were Seamen Hassel, Cronan, and Freeman. The remaining three men—John Brown, A. B. Nelson, and Leonard C. Kogel—were not to be seen. The lifeboat cruised back and forth over the sea, but the brave fellows had given up the struggle and met a sailor's fate.

Cadet Gherardi and his boat's crew were highly complimented by the officers for their brave work.

Heavy Weather Friday Night.

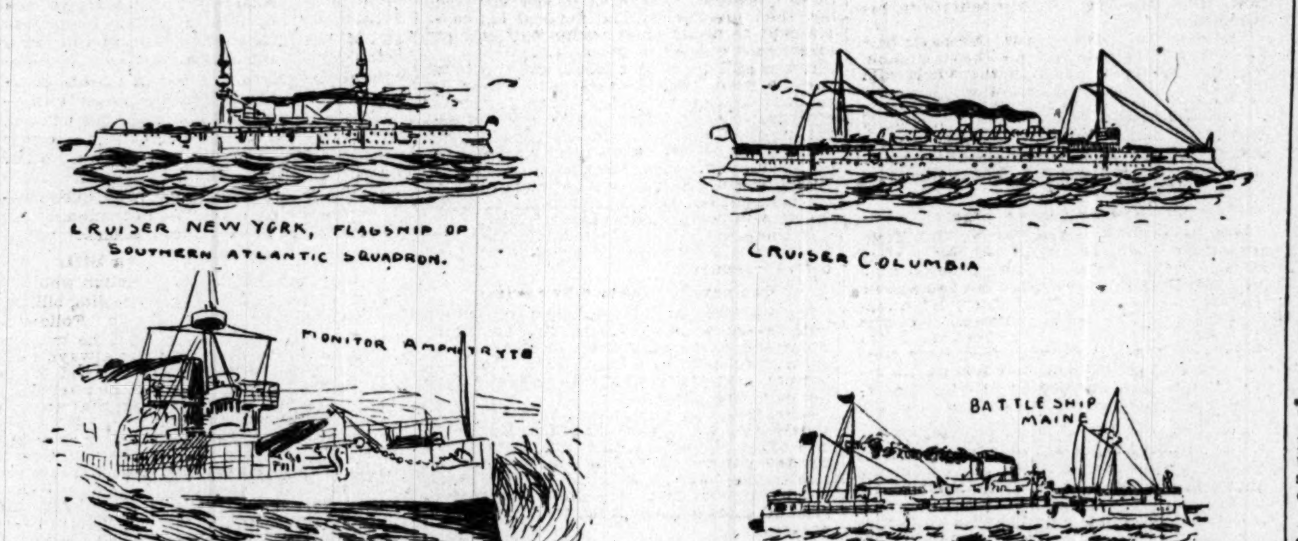
Friday night the fleet made heavy weather of it, but managed to keep within signaling distance of one another. Toward morning the squadron was hove to and weathered out the rest of the gale in that manner. The officers say it was one of the worst gales the fleet has ever experienced.

The Fern made this port before the worst of the gale, being forty-eight hours ahead of its consorts in making harbor. The Dolphin, which came up from the south, arrived yesterday and experienced no severe weather.

A boat from the Maine came up to the city this afternoon with several officers. They visited the Collector of the port and filed telegrams. A dispatch from Washington was awaiting Admiral Bunce.

One Killed on Marblehead.

The Marblehead was eight days coming down from New York, and much of this time was spent in battling with the storm. On Friday night Carpenter Shawberl was dashed to death against the iron superstructure by the force of the waves. Dennis Ryan, blacksmith; Charles Osdam, shipwright apprentice; Scanlan, seaman; Plunler Finckenen, and Seaman Anderson were injured. Most of these men are seriously hurt and will be brought in to the hospital here tomorrow. Shawberl was buried at sea yesterday. On the flagship there were no very serious casualties. William Anderson, the boatswain, was slightly injured, and there were several narrow escapes. The flagship took a great deal of water and some of the lighter work above decks is somewhat damaged.


CRUISER NEW YORK, FLAGSHIP OF SOUTHERN ATLANTIC SQUADRON.
CRUISER COLUMBIA
MONITOR AMPHITRITE
BATTLESHIP MAINE

FOUR OF UNCLE SAM'S WARSHIPS NOW OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.

BATTLESHIP INDIANA IS ALL RIGHT.

Is Pronounced So by the Authorities at the Naval Department and Ordered to Join the Squadron.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Secretary Herbert called a number of the officials of the Navy Department into consultation today respecting the battleship Indiana, and as a result orders were sent to Capt. Taylor to sail with his ship to rejoin the squadron. A thorough examination of the turrets was made by Constructors Stahl and Taylor. It was found that the securing gear of the turrets was in good order and was fully sufficient for the purpose for which it was designed.

Dismisses a Patent Suit.

Judge Grosscup yesterday decided that the Behr patents, controlled by the Chicago Sugar Refining company, intended to cover a process for separating corn into the various products of oil, starch, and sugar, had not been infringed upon by the Charles Pope Glucose company. His Honor handed down his opinion, dismissing the suit on the ground of want of equity.

TRUST IN PLUG TOBACCO.

(Continued from first page.)

cers' Associations held in Chicago Jan. 18 and 19.

It was explained at the time that the object of the Victoria Hotel conference was to fix up a freight rate schedule. But the secrecy of the meetings started a suspicion that something of much greater importance was on foot than a "kick" against the railroads. The presence of a number of tobacco magnates at the conference led to the rumor that the real object of the meeting was to form a combination between the plug tobacco manufacturers and the leading wholesale grocers of the country.

Documentary Evidence of Trust.

But documents which have now come to light here, despite the secrecy with which they have been guarded, show beyond the shadow of a doubt that a tight plug tobacco trust was the real object of the meeting, that it was successfully put on foot, and that small grocers and tobacco men who do not get into the combination will be squeezed out of the market.

The terms of the compact reveal that the trust will be similar in its general features to the American Tobacco company, which is now under indictment for violating the laws of the State of New York with reference to discrimination in rebates. It is also known that the trust is to be an eight-headed hydra, having headquarters in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

They were the secretaries of the Wholesale Grocers' Associations of these eight States who met in Chicago. A pamphlet containing the views of many prominent tobacco manufacturers was read at the meeting, and it is stated on good authority that the discussion which ensued was of a highly interesting character. But the set of recommendations which was adopted at the close of the discussion, and which was ordered to be printed in Detroit and "confidentially" sent out to the manufacturing companies supposed to be in sympathy with the combine, makes interesting reading.

Text of the Recommendations.

The full text of the recommendations was as follows:

"We ask that all tobacco manufacturers adopt a factor plan for the sale of their produce, embodying the principles laid down in the plan as presented by us.

"That you appoint as your selling factors or agents only such firms or corporations whose names appear on a list, to be mutually agreed upon between yourselves and the associations of the various States represented at this meeting.

"That the commission you will pay your factors or agents in these States be not less than 15 per cent nor more than 20 per cent, figured on a long or single box price.

"We request that your salesmen be not allowed to travel with the salesmen of any factor, and that their signed orders from the retailers shall be sent to the jobbers whom the retailers may elect.

"We enter our protest against the use of all schemes in connection with the sale of tobacco, and we are opposed to the assorted lot system now in vogue, and ask that seventy-two pounds of one or more brands of plug tobacco be the quantity, the purchase of which shall entitle the retailer to the inside price.

Date Set for Action.

"We agree not to sell the product after sixty days' notice from Jan. 19, 1897, of such manufacturer who sells and bills direct to those who are not factors, and who will not conform to the principles of this factor plan for the sale of his product.

"That we pledge ourselves to use our best offices to furnish evidence of any violation of the factor plan, and we recommend that when a manufacturer is notified by the Secretary of a State association, acting on the instructions of the Executive or Special committee, that a certain factor has been found guilty of violating his factor appointment, said manufacturer shall refuse to ship further orders to the accused factor until he has proved his innocence, or paid the penalty.

"Factors may, if they choose, sell to one another at manufacturers' prices and terms, provided purchasing factors maintain full list prices."

Advantage to Jobbers.

The advantage that the grocery jobbers classed as "factors" expect to derive from the agreement is in the increase of their commissions, which now vary between 3 and 5 per cent to 15 and 20 per cent. This increase, of course, will have to come out of the pockets of the public in an increased price for the product.

The advantage for the manufacturers in the "combine" is in the freezing out of their smaller competitors by a practical boycott against the selling of their products by the large jobbers in the agreement.

By discouraging "all schemes in connection with the sale of tobacco" an unbrotherly competition among the members of the trust is avoided.

The trust is to go into effect after the sixty days' notice from Jan. 19, and the consent of one manufacturer will render the combination valid.

Houses Believed to Be in Touch.

Already it is announced on good authority that the firm of P. Lorillard & Co. of Jersey City, one of the largest manufacturers in the country, has signed the agreement, and that Wilson & McCally, John Finzer & Bros., Liggett & Myers, the J. T. Drummond Tobacco company, and the Wissinger Tobacco company are heartily in sympathy with the trust, and will sign within a few days.

The jobbers, it is said, are suspicious of the Chicago wholesale grocers, who are liable to be left in the cold. The Illinois headquarters will be located in Peoria.

The trust is also expected soon to cover the field of cigaret manufacture and to be a competitor with the American Tobacco company.

Chicago wholesale grocers who were interviewed last night denied knowledge of the trust.

Franklin MacVeagh said: "The name of the wholesale grocers is legion, and I do not think that a combination which is against the law could hold together."

Graeme Stewart of the W. M. Hoyt company said: "I know nothing about it, and do not wish to be interviewed, as tobacco is not especially in our line."

A. A. Sprague said: "I know nothing about it."

MRS. KATE DAVIS SERIOUSLY BEATEN.

She Charges Saloonkeeper P. Canary and His Wife with the Assault and the Latter Is Arrested.

When Policeman O'Malley of the Desplaines Street Station was informed that a woman had been beaten in a terrible manner by Saloonkeeper P. Canary and his wife last night he went to the saloon, No. 239 West Randolph street, and found Mrs. Kate Davis, the wife of Mark Davis, No. 1245 West Fifteenth street, lying on the floor of the barroom bleeding profusely from wounds on her head and face.

She told the policeman she had gone into the saloon with Mrs. T. F. Alberts, and that the liquor served her had been drugged. Believing, she said, that an attempt would be made to rob her of her diamonds, Mrs. Davis handed them over to Mrs. Alberts, who left the saloon. Mrs. Davis says Canary and his wife quarreled with her because she sent her diamonds away, and that they both attacked her.

She was taken to the County Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Canary was placed under arrest, and Mrs. Davis said she would procure a warrant for the arrest of Canary today.

STATE MUST HAVE FUNDS.

GOV. TANNER TO SEND A MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Will Ask Authority to Borrow $250,000 to Tide Over Emergencies Occasioned by the Recklessness of Altgeld's Administration — Demands Reports from State Institutions and Is Ignored—Peremptory Removals Likely to Follow.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Gov. Tanner will tomorrow or next day send to the Legislature a message asking permission to borrow in the name of the State the sum of $250,000. This money is to be applied towards the needs of the State institutions until the money from the tax levy comes into the State Treasury. Under the Constitution the government can borrow $250,000 on behalf of the State and no more. This is the limit of the indebtedness which can be created except by constitutional amendment. This sum can be had from a Springfield bank at a low rate of interest. It will be doled out to various institutions in small sums so as to meet the immediate wants.

The State is paying almost 8 per cent interest on a big sum of money. It is an indebtedness created by Altgeld's appointees in the State institutions. It has been the custom of these men to discount acceptances on the State Treasurer at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. This is almost 8 per cent when it is considered that the discount is taken out in advance. One bank in Livingston County holds $66,000 in acceptances from the trustees of the Pontiac Reformatory.

Bankers Hold Acceptances.

Acceptances to the amount of $70,000 of the institution at Lincoln are in the hands of local bankers and goodness knows how many thousand dollars more in other places. The State of Illinois is a good debtor, probably as solvent as any Commonwealth that ever borrowed a dollar. She sought to be able to get plenty of money at 3 and 3½ per cent. Instead of this, local bankers are getting 7 per cent in advance and doubtless rediscounting the acceptances in big city banks at 4 or 5 per cent, thus making a clean profit of 3 and 4 per cent per annum. Illinois securities would be accepted the world over at an exceedingly low rate of interest.

Some time ago Gov. Tanner learned in an accidental way that all of the State institutions had anticipated their appropriations by means of acceptances, and were heavily in debt. About the first thing he did when he came into office was to address a circular letter to the Treasurer of each board of commissioners or trustees asking for a financial statement as to the condition of the individual institution. Out of the lot he got but one reply and that came from the reformatory at Pontiac. He heard of the Lincoln affair through friends. He has tried time and again to get reports from these institutions, but without avail.

Must Report or Get Out.

Today he sent out another letter urging immediate compliance with the first request. If these reports are not forthcoming he will remove every Board of Commissioners instanter. Gov. Tanner evidently does not want to do this. There is a great desire for good appointments on these various boards. Gov. Tanner wants to take his time in making the appointments, so that he can get the right class of men to fill the places.

In his message to the Legislature he will give a plain statement of these facts. These trustees have been in the habit of making such requisitions on the Governor as are within the limits of their appropriations and are necessary for the support of the same. The custom used to be for the requisition to go to the State Auditor after being approved by the Governor. Then the State Auditor would issue the warrant on the State Treasurer and the money would be transferred from the Treasurer to some local bank on the order of the trustees.

Loose Business Methods.

But the tax levy made by the last General Assembly was less than the appropriations, and there was a discrepancy between the amount appropriated and the income of the State. So the Altgeld Trustees made their requisitions and sent them to the Governor. This officer approved them. Instead of taking them to the Auditor and getting warrants they took them to the local banks and discounted them. According to the opinion of a good many attorneys, this irregular practice may cost the holders of the acceptances no end of trouble. It is a question, and a serious one, if the State can be held responsible for this devious way of doing business.

Brief Sessions of House and Senate.

The House met at 5 o'clock this afternoon with less than a quorum present. The following bill, among others, was introduced:

By Mr. Blood—To prevent a person about to become insolvent from designating a preferred creditor. Also a bill providing that in an attachment proceeding where goods seized are liable to waste or deterioration the court may cause the same to be sold and hold the proceeds subject to the determination of the suit.

The House adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

There was no business transacted in the Senate this afternoon. As usual at the Monday sessions there was not a quorum present. Adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

To Help the Letter Carriers.

Representative Schubert will introduce in the House tomorrow a resolution instructing the Illinois delegation in Congress to give its support to the bill pending in the House increasing the payment of salaries of letter-carriers after they have entered on the fourth year of their service. The bill has already passed the Senate of the United States and is on the Speaker's table. A determined effort will be made to take it up and pass it. This, owing to the lateness of the session, must be done speedily or the bill will never meet with consideration. The lettercarriers of Chicago feel this and have petitioned Mr. Schubert to offer the resolution. He will do this in the morning and doubtless get it through the House.

Drainage Board Investigation.

Representative Revell will tomorrow offer his resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the Chicago Drainage Board. The document has already appeared in these dispatches. After Mr. Revell announced his intention of offering it the Drainage Board came to the front and said it courted investigation. To that end the board proposed to offer a resolution for an investigation of itself. Any movement of this character would deprive Mr. Revell in all probability of participating in the investigation. If his resolution be adopted he would, as a matter of course, be made the Chairman of the committee. He does not propose to be deprived of this honor, which is a parliamentary right, and to that end will offer his resolution in the morning.

J. Mack Tanner a Colonel.

Adjutant-General Reece, upon the recommendation of Brigadier-General James H. Barkley, today appointed J. Mack Tanner, Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade, with the rank of Colonel, vice William F. Dose, resigned.

BOENERT GIVES UP COIN.

(Continued from first page.)

meager description of the robbers furnished by Mr. Boenert they had little hope of apprehending the men.

Meet Boenert Alone.

The holdup was one of the neatest affairs of its kind ever perpetrated in Chicago. Mr. Boenert is general agent in Chicago for the French and the Anchor lines of steamships. He and his clerk, Charles Krell, were working late, checking up the day's business. About fifteen minutes after 10 the clerk was sent out by his employer after a cigar. He had been gone but a minute when the door opened and two men walked in.

One was smooth-faced and wore dark clothes and a cap. The other man was larger than his companion and had a black mustache and a black soft hat. The office is on the ground floor, and the desk behind which Mr. Boenert was standing was only a few feet from the door.

So many people were passing outside that he did not notice when the two men approached the door. When he heard the door open he supposed it was his clerk coming back and did not look up.

Hands Up, Then His Eyes.

A quiet voice said "Hands up," and Mr. Boenert raised his arms before he did his face. Then he looked up and stared straight into the muzzles of two revolvers. On the desk before Boenert were spread bills and coin in stacks. While each man held a revolver at Mr. Boenert's head with one hand one man held a sack while the other scooped the money off the desk.

A lot of quarters and small change rolled off and fell to the floor with a jingle, but it did not perturb the robbers in the least or cause any attention to their operations from the outside. After they had the money all stowed away they stepped to the door and out before Mr. Boenert even had time to take his hands down. When the clerk returned the office was closed and Mr. Boenert had gone across the street and reported the affair to the Central Station.

Enough for a Year's Salary.

Mr. Boenert refused to divulge the exact amount of his loss. "It was a good deal of money," he said. "Enough for a good year's salary for most men. I did not know the robbers were in the room until they had their guns at my head. Of course I held up my hands, thinking my clerk would return or that the people who were beginning to pass by from the theaters, two of which are only half a block away, would see the men and call the police.

"But they stood where the revolvers were hidden by their bodies from the sight of those on the street. And then they worked so quickly. I hardly knew they were in the office until they were gone.

"I was expecting a man in this evening with a note on which I was going to pay $450. The man did not come in but the robbers did and they made the collection."

ORR SAYS IT IS NOT A BOODLE FUND.

Money Contributed by Telephone Companies Will Be Used in "Legitimate Furtherance" of Barnes Bill.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—J. W. Orr, Treasurer of the Executive committee of independent telephone companies, says in relation to the Barnes bill, now before the Legislature, that he attended the meeting of the several telephone companies in Illinois, and reluctantly consented to act as their Treasurer. Mr. Orr says the assessment fund asked for in the circular to local companies is simply to obtain funds to cover the ordinary expenses of getting the bill through—a legitimate expense and not regarded as a "boodle" fund. Mr. Orr declines to give the names of the Executive committee. He considers that part of the matter a private affair. He says the remittances so far are not burdensome, and it is not expected that they will be. Also that they will be judiciously expended in a legitimate furtherance of the bill.

Little seems to be known by Chicago telephone men of the pending telephone legislation in Springfield—that is, of the bill introduced by Representative Barnes, or of the circular referring to it issued by Cashier Orr of the Citizens' Bank of Champaign.

President Ingalls of the Harrison International Telephone company had not heard of the bill yesterday and did not care to express an opinion on it.

General Manager Hibbard of the Chicago Telephone company had read the account of the circular, but did not wish to express an opinion.

President Keelyn of the Western Telephone Construction company said:

"The bill, as I gather from the synopsis given, is directed against discrimination on the part of the Bell Telephone company, which now is able to make connections with such local companies as it chooses, and to refuse connections to other companies. Some years ago the bill might have been charged to the independent companies, but they are now above building up their systems at the expense of the Bell company. The advantage to the local companies and to the public in the passage of this bill would be great, as it would reduce toll service."

CHICAGO LAWYERS TAKE A HAND.

Bar Association Sends a Committee to Springfield to Work for the Consolidation of the Supreme Court.

The Chicago Bar Association last evening sent to Springfield Lorin C. Collins Jr., Robert Mather, and Russell Whitman, as a committee to coöperate with a committee of the State Bar Association in presenting to the Legislature the matter of the consolidation of the Supreme Court.

Insurance Men to Play for Charity.

In Association Auditorium, No. 153 La Salle street, on next Saturday evening the clerks of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn will give a charity minstrel show for the benefit of the suffering poor and needy of the city, the fund raised to be distributed through the city police under the direction of Mayor Swift.

Dr. Henson the Orator.

Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church will speak to men only at Association Auditorium today and tomorrow at noon. Prof. E. O. Excell will conduct the singing.

Loss of Voice

Nothing has been discovered that will so quickly allay all inflammation, clear the throat of all mucus, prevent dropping in the throat, strengthen the vocal cords and make the voice clear and strong as

Booth's

"Hyomei"

the Australian Dry-Air Treatment of Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis.

Poland Spring House,
Hiram Ricker & Sons.
SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct. 1, 1896.

DEAR SIR:—During the very hot weather in August I took a severe cold and had Laryngitis. I almost entirely lost my voice and for several nights got very little sleep. I was given one of your "Hyomei" inhalers. I received immediate relief, so I rested quite well the first night. I continued its use for several weeks, attending to my duties every day, resting better and better each night, and with a steady improvement, until now my voice is completely restored and my general health is as good as ever.

JOHN W. SPARROW.

Mr. J. W. Sparrow has been in our employ for the last five years as Chef, and we can vouch for the correctness of his statements regarding the use of "Hyomei."

HIRAM RICKER & SONS.
EDWARD P. RICKER, *President.*

Guarantee *I will refund the money to all persons purchasing Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit anywhere in the United States, during 1897, who will say that HYOMEI has done them no good, on condition that they apply direct to the head office, 23 East 20th Street, New York City. (Signed)* R. T. Booth

Your druggist has it or can get it if you insist. There is no substitute. Pocket Inhaler Outfit at druggists, or by mail, $1.00. Extra Bottles Inhalant, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, 25 cents.

Pamphlets free. Cordial welcome and free advice if you will write or call on

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, Gen. Agt.,
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"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

"Gentle, but satisfactory in its action. Remarkable for its richness in magnesium sulphate, exceeding that of all other bitter waters—always of the same strength, which is, of course, a matter of great importance." —*New York Medical Journal.*

"A much-esteemed purgative water."—"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."—"A Natural Water." —*The Lancet.*

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best-known Hunyadi waters."—"Agreeable to the palate."—"Exceptionally efficacious." —*British Medical Journal.*

"This Water may be classed with the best Aperient Waters and be pronounced one of the strongest." —*Professor Oscar Liebreich, University of Berlin.*

PRICES: 15 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

Sole Exporters:
THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD.

See that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD.

EMPLOYED at the Cook County Hospital, Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Lincoln Park Sanitarium, Presbyterian Hospital, U. S. Marine Hospital, etc., and at the leading HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND.

THE BIG DRUG STORE.

84 State-st., opposite Field's,

HAS THE ONLY

Open Prescription Dept.

IN CHICAGO.

Some old fogy druggists say pharmacists can't work to good advantage in public.

Stuff and nonsense! They can work faster and better—are on dress parade! One thing they can't do—SUBSTITUTE! They can't know who their customers are—therefore act as if all were expert detectives of drug store rascality.

Isn't that a common-sense argument! We have put it beyond our power to be dishonest, even if the inclination existed.

Go thou and do likewise, "regular" druggists!

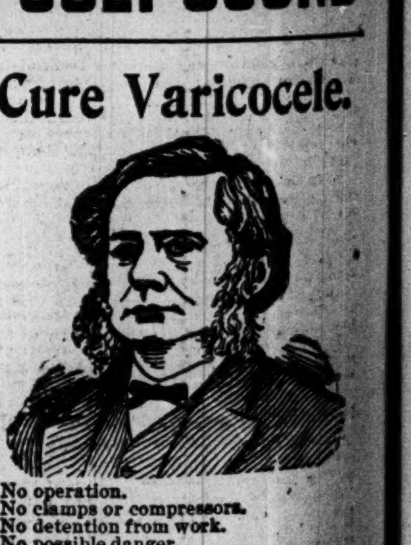
THE ONLY ECONOMICAL DRUG CO.

C. H. McCONNELL, Prest. and Mgr.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO CALIFORNIA PUGET SOUND

Cure Varicocele.



No operation.
No clamps or compressors.
No detention from work.
No possible danger.
No lotion or medicines.

Simply Galvanic Electricity. It is Nature's Remedy. My Electric Body Battery, in form of a belt, is put on when you go to bed, and the mild, exhilarating, continuous current sent through the congested veins during the night speedily dissolves the trouble and cures in a few weeks. My pamphlet, "Three Classes of Men," has an illustrated treatise on this complaint, and every such sufferer should read it. Sent free on application. Address DR. SANDEN, 183 Clark street, Chicago. Office hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,
55 Elm-st., New York.

O'MALLEY ON THE STAND.

HE DENIES VEHEMENTLY THE MURDER CHARGE AGAINST HIM.

Alderman Declares He Was in Berger's Saloon Until 1 O'Clock the Night Colliander Was Killed—Then He Went Straight Home and to Bed—State Prepares to Try to Break Down His Evidence—Perjury Conspiracy Allegation Planned.

(Continued from first page.)

Tuley's court-room, when, at 2:25 p. m., Attorney Forrest called the name of Ald. Thomas J. O'Malley as the next witness to go on the stand and testify in his own defense.

The junior Alderman from the Twenty-third Ward rose from his seat beside the attorney's table, stepped to a place in front of the witness-box, turned, and stood facing the clerk to receive the oath. He held his right hand far above his head as the oath was repeated, and when the clerk finished with, "So help you God," he replied with a clear, strong voice: "I do."

Then the Alderman took his seat in the witness chair, and for an hour was the center of attention for every person in the room. The twelve jurors fastened their eyes upon him and hardly allowed their gaze to wander from the face of the witness while he was giving his testimony. He met their gaze unflinchingly and, when not answering questions, looked often at the men in whose hands rests the determination of his fate for life and liberty, or for imprisonment or death.

Promiscuous Crowd Shut Out.

The crowd in the court room was smaller than on preceding days of the trial, the doorkeepers having prevented any person from entering the room who could not show that he had reason for being there.

As he answered the first few questions put to him slowly and deliberately by his attorney the voice of Ald. O'Malley trembled slightly and he seemed to speak with difficulty, as if his throat were parched. The trouble lasted but a moment, and soon his voice came clear and strong. As he proceeded with his testimony the witness became more and more in earnest, and his attorney had to check him from time to time to prevent his going on and telling his story without waiting for questions to be asked.

Differs with Some Witnesses.

The Alderman's testimony was in the main corroborative of that of several witnesses introduced by Attorney Forrest to strengthen the alibi of the defendant, and immediately followed it. There were points, however, on which the Alderman disagreed slightly with those who had sworn for him, and he did not hesitate to say so. One was a point of time. Several had testified that to the best of their recollection it was not later than 10:30 o'clock when the Alderman, then Democratic Committeeman, entered Berger's saloon. The defendant believed it was about 11 o'clock.

Another point of disagreement was with reference to the conversation in the saloon between the time of the shooting and the time the defendant says he left the saloon, about 1 o'clock. Other witnesses swore the shooting at the Ninth Precinct polling place was a topic of general conversation in the saloon during that time. The defendant said that so far as he knew it was not stated any one had been killed or that there had been any shooting. He only heard that there had been trouble of some kind at the polling place, he said, and the matter was not discussed as he walked home.

In the Aldermanic Lists.

In describing the manner in which he became an Alderman the defendant said for fifteen years he had refused to become a candidate for the place, as his mother was alive and he did not want her disturbed. His mother died March 3, 1896, he testified, and after that time he consented to allow his name to go on the ballot as an independent candidate.

State's-Attorney Deneen asked the Alderman if it were true he had paid $300 to a certain person to be used to induce a man named Robertson to run as independent and divide the opposition vote. The State's-Attorney, it seems, named the wrong person as a go-between, and the defendant replied, "Not to him."

The question was repeated three times, different men being named as go-betweens, and in each case the defendant replied, "Not to him."

Then the cross-examiner for the people made the question general and asked if defendant had given any one $300 to be used in inducing Robertson to be a candidate.

He Paid the $300.

"Yes, sir; I did," was the reply of the Alderman.

This was near the end of the cross-examination, and the Alderman stated that it made little difference as Robertson received but a small vote. He left the witness stand with a laugh as the State's-Attorney remarked:

"So votes come high out in the Twenty-third Ward."

Ald. O'Malley was on the stand just one hour. He was called at 2:25 o'clock by Attorney Forrest, who kept him half an hour and turned him over to the State. Mr. Deneen cross-examined him, but did not succeed in shaking him from statements he had made in the direct examination.

O'Malley Tells of His Life.

Attorney Forrest began with his client by drawing from him the story of his life. Ald. O'Malley said he was born in Ireland; was 45 years old last Saturday, and that he came to America and Chicago when 10 years of age, which was in 1862. He lived in Locust street, also at No. 60 Whiting street, and for the last thirty years at No. 210 Sedgwick street.

Witness said he was born of Roman Catholic parents and had been a Roman Catholic all his life. His father was a laborer. Upon coming to Chicago he attended the Franklin School two and a half years, but did not finish the course there. Then he went to work for Harry Byrnes, No. 204 Washington street, to learn the plumber's trade. He was an apprentice four years and became a journeyman plumber at the end of that time.

The defendant spoke with apparent pride of his trade and said, after becoming a journeyman, he remained in the employ of Byrnes until 1874, when times were dull, and at the latter's advice he went to Burlington, Ia., at the recommendation of the L. Wolf Manufacturing company, to work for Stewart & Martin, a Burlington firm. He came back a few months later and went to work for his former employer, and Sept. 15, 1875, started in business for himself. He has been in the business ever since, and for the last sixteen years at the same place, No. 317 Wells street.

Questioned Closely by Forrest.

Here Attorney Forrest asked the defendant to stand up. The following dialogue followed:

Q.—What is your height?

A.—Five feet six.

Q.—What is your weight?

A.—One hundred and eighteen to twenty pounds, I don't know exactly, but the last——

Q.—What is your weight now as to what it was in 1894, about the same?

A.—Yes, the same. I have not varied a pound for years.

Q.—When were you elected Alderman?

A.—I was elected Alderman April, 1896.

Q.—Did you seek the nomination?

Objected to by the State. Objection overruled.

Q.—How did you come to be nominated?

A.—It came to me all very suddenly. It was forced upon me by——

Q.—Were there any primaries held?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was the Twenty-third Ward at that time a Republican or Democratic ward?

A.—A Republican ward.

Q.—About what majority, on the average?

A.—I should judge from a thousand to sixteen hundred.

Elected by Swedish Votes.

Q.—You were elected?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By what majority?

A.—Two hundred and fifteen, I think.

Q.—You are a Democrat?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You ran as a Democrat at that election?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You were indorsed by the Civic Federation?

A.—The Municipal Voters' League—that is, both candidates in that ward were indorsed.

Q.—Both candidates?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Republican as well as Democrat?

A.—They said that the ward was fortunate in having two such clean men.

Q.—Did you get many Swedish votes?

A.—I undoubtedly did; yes, sir.

Q.—Could you be elected without them?

A.—I don't believe I could.

Q.—Do you know if your candidacy was supported by the Swedes or any of them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you ever held any other office than that one?

A.—No, sir.

He Owned One Revolver.

Q.—Have you ever owned a revolver?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you get it?

A.—There was a friend of mine named Andrew J. Sullivan died while Alderman in 1874, and his wife made me a present of it for a keepsake. She gave me the revolver one evening at her home, No. 84 Oak street. I carried it in my pocket, in my overcoat pocket, and put it in my bureau, where we had a linen drawer, and I have never seen that revolver from that day to this, and don't know whether it is there or not.

Q.—Have you ever, at any time in your life, had any other revolver in your hand?

A.—Never in my life.

Q.—Have you ever been arrested in your life?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you ever in your life charged with violating any law of any kind whatever?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you arrested on this charge?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—How did you get into jail?

A.—I was——

Q.—You went there, did you?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And surrendered yourself?

A.—Yes, sir, about 1.30 o'clock in the morning—I don't know just exactly.

The Court—When?

A.—On the 26th day of December, 1896.

Mr. Forrest—The same day you were indicted?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 6th day of November, 1894, you were Democratic committeeman for the Twenty-third Ward?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was your precinct?

A.—The Ninth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward.

Q.—The precinct where Colliander was killed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Visits the Polling Place.

Q.—When was the last time that you were in that polling room that day?

A.—I should judge about 9 o'clock that evening.

Q.—What did you do there?

A.—I just happened to go in there to see how they were getting along with the count.

Q.—I asked what did you do there—what did you do when you got there?

A.—I gave cigars to the boys and remained there a few minutes. They were counting the split ballots and Mr. Worstman did not have anything to do, and he walked outside the door with me and we went over to Johnson's saloon at the corner of Oak and Townsend streets, just about 150 feet from the polling place. Mr. Worstman had a drink with me and I treated him also to a cigar. We went out together, and when we came to the polling booth I bade him good night.

Q.—And he went in?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had you ever distributed cigars in that way in the polling room?

A.—Yes, sir. Every election I would go and give cigars to the boys. Sometimes I would buy a box for them.

Q.—Is that polling room between you and Berger's saloon? What is the way to go from your house to Berger's?

A.—I am on the west side of Sedgwick.

Q.—Where did you and Mrs. Lyman live at that time?

A.—No. 184 Oak.

Not at the Polls Again.

Attorney Forrest here went to the chart and conducted a detailed inquisition as to the location of the polling-place, its dimensions, and distance from surrounding street corners. Then he asked:

Q.—What time was it that you went in there to distribute the cigars and treated Worstman to the drink?

A.—I couldn't say just exactly the time.

Q.—About what time?

A.—About 9 o'clock.

Q.—Do you know what time you left home?

A.—I should judge close to 9.

Q.—How long were you in the polling-room?

A.—I don't think I was over five minutes.

Q.—Was that the last time you were in that polling-place that night?

A.—That is the last time I was in that polling-place that night. [The witness spoke with great vehemence.]

Attorney Forrest called upon defendant to state who there were in the polling-place that were known to him, and how long he had known each one, with the apparent intention of basing on this testimony an argument that it would have been the greatest folly for O'Malley to join in any raid on the place, being sure of recognition. O'Malley said he knew them all, naming them over, and had known them for periods of from four to twenty years each. Among those named were Policeman Michaels, Clerk Waters, who had worked for O'Malley as collector: Eckstrom, judge of election; Smith, Erickson, Worstman, Hedin, Colliander, Melin, and Minogue.

With every one of these persons the defendant swore he had been on good terms. He never had had trouble with any of them, and several were intimate friends.

Emphatic in His Denials.

Ald. O'Malley showed a great deal of warmth in answering some of the questions of the attorney, especially those calling to mind statements that had been made against him by witnesses for the prosecution. He was vehement in his denial that he had been at the polling-place at the time of the shooting of Colliander, and declared with emphasis he never had used such language as attributed to him on that occasion, or that he had ever used profane language.

Witness said he parted with Worstman at the polling-place after passing cigars early in the evening, and went then to the home of William H. Lyman, No. 184 Sedgwick street, meeting and speaking to Policeman Tom Frawley on the way. He did not find Mr. Lyman at home, but staid at the house an hour with Mrs. Lyman, who was putting one of the children to bed. Then he went to Berger's saloon, passing Frawley and talking with him again. He thought he reached Berger's at 10:30 or 10:45 o'clock, judging from the time he left home.

Went Home from Berger's.

O'Malley denied he ever had seen Santry in Berger's saloon or anywhere else until the day he was admitted to bail, Jan. 2. He told who were at the saloon while he was there, and said he did not leave the place at any time from the moment of his arrival until he went home at about 1 o'clock, starting from the saloon in company with John Connery, William H. Lyman, Jack Leis, and Charles F. Clark. He swore he then went home and went to bed and did not leave the house until morning. He denied he was related to John F. O'Malley, and said he did not know he was accused of homicide or even that he was suspected of having anything to do with the raid in which Colliander was killed until Dec. 26 last at 5:20 o'clock.

State Lays Traps for O'Malley.

Mr. Deneen then took the witness, at 2:55 o'clock, for cross-examination. He made him admit he had named Minogue and Waters for selection as judge and clerk of election, and tried to question him as to where he was during the day of Nov. 6. This was not allowed for any time prior to evening, to which direct testimony had been confined. Mr. Deneen made witness say he did not know where Democrats were receiving returns that night, and did not go near the ward headquarters of the party during the evening.

As a ground of impeachment in rebuttal, Mr. Deneen made defendant swear he had not seen Representative A. J. Olson, Christopher Strassheim, or William Boldenweck at Berger's saloon during the evening. These men will be introduced to swear they were in Berger's saloon during the time Ald. O'Malley swears he was there, and that Ald. O'Malley was not in the saloon.

Witness denied saying to A. J. Olson, Bernard Nelson, and others at the home of Ald. Weisbrod one evening last November that he left Berger's saloon at about 11 o'clock and went home the night of the killing. He was present at the meeting, he said, but made no such statement.

Heard Only of Some Trouble.

The next point brought out by State's-Attorney Deneen was that concerning the conversation in Berger's saloon between midnight and 1 o'clock. Witness swore he did not hear that night there had been any shooting or that any one had been killed, but only there had been trouble in the Ninth Precinct.

The State's-Attorney then showed that when the Alderman went home he could have passed the polling place without going out of his way, but the defendant explained his going in another direction by saying some of the party he started out with went the other way.

Ald. O'Malley did not attempt to be accurate as to the times at which various parties came and went at the saloon. His account of who were there corroborated that of witnesses for the defense in a general way. He said he had not been in a carriage at any time that night, and that no women entered the saloon while he was there.

Steps Down with a Laugh.

Ald. O'Malley's testimony closed with the cross-examination on the point of his paying $300 to get Robertson to run as an independent candidate for Alderman. The money was not paid to Robertson, nor to Gaynor for Robertson, but that it was paid the Alderman admitted. He said when he finally went in he went in to win. A calendar for 1896, showing the first Tuesday in April was the 7th, was introduced in evidence, the point being to show whether O'Malley was right regarding the time he said he consented to be a candidate.

When asked what ticket Robertson ran on Ald. O'Malley said he didn't know, but it made no difference, as he got but thirty-five votes. Mr. Deneen remarked those votes came high, and the defendant stepped down from the witness box with a laugh.

A. P. A. Oath Ruled Out.

When the case opened yesterday morning the first witness was Gustav Melin, called to be cross-examined in case the alleged A. P. A. oath was admitted as evidence, but the court, ascertaining Melin's membership in the order had been ended, ruled that the oath could not be used or the witness questioned as to its authenticity. The witness was dismissed after denying any particular aversion to Catholics.

Michaels Denies, Neuberg Affirms.

Policeman Nicholas Michaels was called for cross-examination by Mr. Forrest. He unwillingly admitted he had been at Avondale and talked with Louis Neuberg several months ago, but denied he told Neuberg the Colliander shooting was so sudden no one could be recognized before the lights went out, or that he said it was a gang of hoodlums made the raid. The witness seemed embarrassed by the questioning, and his face was flushed. He apparently was uneasy, and was vague and indefinite in his answers.

Neuberg then testified that Michaels had made the statements he denied having made. He said Michaels told him the whole raid happened in a quarter of a minute. In cross-examination Mr. Deneen quibbled with the witness about fractions of minutes, but could not shake his statement, though witness proved indefinite in his memory of anything else that occurred the day of the alleged interview with Michaels.

Witnesses for an Alibi.

Max Worstman, iceman at No. 103 Michigan street and residing at No. 848 Burling street, swore he was at Berger's saloon all the time from 9 to 1 o'clock. He had known O'Malley twenty years, and knew defendant did not leave the saloon between 10:30 and 1 o'clock. Worstman told who were in the saloon, naming those mentioned from time to time during the trial, but said he did not see either Boldenweck or Olson, both of whom he knows, in the saloon during the evening.

A. Karrer, an undertaker and liveryman, No. 257 Blackhawk street, said he was at Berger's from 9 until 12:45 o'clock. During that time he did not leave the saloon. He played cards until 11:30 and did not know about Ald. O'Malley's movements up to that time, but was certain the Alderman did not leave the saloon after that until the witness departed.

Mr. Deneen made the witness go into details and tell about the size of the crowd and its movements, but could not shake him in his statements. When he asked him how many there were at 1 o'clock, trying to take witness off his guard, Karrer replied:

"I was not there at 1."

The court asked just how far the witness had been from the table where Ald. O'Malley sat. The court asked the same question of several of the alibi witnesses.

Walter B. Magnus, a newspaper circulator, No. 440 Dayton street, said he was at Berger's from 10 o'clock until midnight, and the Alderman was there all that time. Mr. Deneen made him explain how he fixed in his mind the time he came and went, which the witness did.

Names of Other Alibi Witnesses.

Other alibi witnesses who testified they were at Berger's saloon the night of Nov. 6, 1894, were:

Alexander Herzog, wagonmaker, No. 61 Wendell street.

William Culloden, letter-carrier, No. 318 North State street.

John Connery, coal dealer, No. 283 North Market street.

Ex-Representative William H. Lyman.

Ex-Ald. William Kelly, No. 168 Oak street.

Witness Herzog said he entered Berger's saloon about 10 o'clock and did not leave until 12:30. He started to leave when the barkeeper drew the shades at midnight, but met Lyman coming in and staid to join in a round of drinks and congratulate the newly-elected legislator. He knew O'Malley did not leave the saloon while he was there. He told Judge Tuley he sat at a table about twelve feet from O'Malley.

Pearson Criticises Forrest's Position.

At this juncture Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson asked the court to have Attorney Forrest change his position. Mr. Forrest was sitting on a railing at the end of the jury box farthest from the court.

Judge Tuley said there was nothing improper in counsel occupying that position. He liked to have them that far from the witness box, as it had a tendency to make witnesses speak louder than if the attorney were nearer.

Mr. Pearson said he objected to counsel holding whispered consultation near enough to the jurors to be overheard.

The jurors nearest Mr. Forrest denied having heard anything, and the court cautioned counsel to give no opportunity for suspicion by stepping away from the jurors if they wished to consult. Meanwhile the court reminded Mr. Pearson that he had frequently been seen occupying the same position from which he had asked to have Mr. Forrest removed.

Witness Culloden said he went to Berger's at 11 o'clock and staid until 1, and that O'Malley was there all the time he was there. He described O'Malley's position, and told whom the defendant was sitting with during the evening, corroborating former witnesses. He spent the evening with his friend Herzog at Berger's.

Walks Part Way with O'Malley.

Witness Connery said he entered Berger's place between 11:30 and 12 o'clock; that O'Malley was there at that time; that he went out about 12:15, or shortly after Lyman came in, and got lunch, returning to Berger's a little before 1 o'clock. O'Mallery was still there. He heard talk of shooting at the Ninth Precinct and remarked it was a good time to go home. He walked as far as the corner near the saloon with O'Malley, Lyman, and Clark.

Ex-Ald. William Kelly corroborated the testimony of Connery, with whom he left the saloon to go out for luncheon, and with whom he spent the entire evening, until Connery left Berger's for home.

William H. Lyman told of leaving Engel's pavilion a little before midnight and arriving a few minutes later at Berger's, probably a few minutes after 12, where he received congratulations. He corroborated former witnesses as to O'Malley being there at that time and staying there until Clark, Connery, Lyman, and O'Malley left in a body about 1 o'clock.

Charles F. Clark Upholds O'Malley.

Charles F. Clark, judge of election in the Eighteenth Precinct of the Twenty-third Ward that night, told of taking luncheon with Kelly, Connery, and John Murphy after he had finished his work at the polling place and returning to Berger's some time before 1 o'clock. He corroborated O'Malley in the point of conversation at the saloon, saying he heard no talk of shooting that night, but only of trouble. He testified as to the four starting home together, and said, on cross-examination, they met no crowd of six or seven men on the street on the way home and heard no shots fired.

This ended the alibi testimony and the work of the forenoon, the court adjourning until 2 o'clock. Up to this time it had not been supposed Ald. O'Malley would be introduced as a witness before today, and the announcement made at adjournment that the defendant would come on the first thing in the afternoon was a surprise.

Hints at a Perjury Conspiracy.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Pearson called Witness Johnson, the colored man who testified that Inspector Schaack was an A. P. A. and that Gustav Melin had said no one could recognize any one in the party of assailants in the polling place.

Upon being questioned by Mr. Pearson, who read from a typewritten statement, witness denied having had conversations with one Cozard, a colored man, about the Colliander murder, or offering Cozard money to testify, directly or indirectly. He made similar denials concerning a colored man named Ramsey when by his questions Mr. Pearson implied Johnson had also tried to bribe Ramsey. These queries will be set forth in the form of an affirmation by the State today, Mr. Pearson said last night.

After the examination of Johnson Mr. Forrest moved all questions and answers relative to Ramsey and Cozard be stricken out. The court took the motion under advisement, withholding a ruling.

After the examination and cross-examination of Ald. O'Malley no more witnesses were at hand to be heard in the case. Mr. Forrest said his character witnesses had not been summoned to appear before this morning, and Mr. Deneen, having been taken by surprise by the turn of affairs, was not ready to proceed.

It was agreed the Santry case should take its turn, and Attorney Donahoe began laying the ground for proof of an alibi for his client.

James Lavelle, a steamfitter, No. 120 Orleans street, testified he saw John Santry with the latter's brother, George, the evening of Nov. 6, 1894. That night between 10 and 11 o'clock he said the three started from the defendant's saloon and made a round of newspaper offices for election news. Then they went to a restaurant and had supper and went out and made another round of the newspaper offices. He also testified that John Santry wore no long mustache or any beard that night.

Other witnesses were questioned on this same point, and it appeared the defense intended to refute witnesses who swore they identified the man brought into the case through Cabman Shepard's story as John Santry.

Santry's Brother to the Rescue.

George Santry, brother of defendant, No. 25 St. Clair street, corroborated Lavelle's testimony. He could not recall the exact time the three started for the newspaper offices at Madison and Dearborn streets, and figured it was between 11 and 11:30 o'clock when they set out from the saloon at Market and Indiana streets.

Mrs. Mary Cummings, sister of defendant, said on Nov. 6, 1894, she was living at the home of John Santry, No. 47 East Ontario street. That evening she staid at home, and during the early morning hours she arose and opened the door for John Santry. She said her brother was not injured, that he did not walk lame, and that he did not seem lame at any time during the two days following that time. Mrs. Cummings now lives at No. 336 East Indiana street. She said she had never in her life seen her brother John in ill-health or lame.

Attorney Donahoe here announced to the court that with the exception of two or three questions he wanted to ask witnesses not then present he had finished his case. He said he would finish within half an hour after court opens this morning.

It was still only 4:25 o'clock, and the Court said he would call the session this morning earlier on account of lost time yesterday afternoon. Accordingly an adjournment was taken until 9:45 o'clock this morning.

Attorneys in the case expect all the work of finishing the direct testimony and of rebuttal and surrebuttal will be finished before court adjourns tonight, and that the arguments will begin Wednesday morning.

If there are no unexpected developments, the case will probably be given to the jury before Sunday.

Deneen Prepares a Surprise.

State's-Attorney Deenen held a conference with several witnesses in his office last night. Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson, Inspector Schaack and Capt. Schuettler were present, and everything was said and done behind closed doors.

Several of the witnesses to be used by the prosecution today were called into Mr. Deenen's office, singly, and their affidavits taken, for the purpose of finding out whether the stories they would tell on the witness stand would coincide with the ones they told to friends shortly after or at the time of the shooting.

The State's-Attorney would say nothing about his conference with the witnesses, nor would he say who they were. He appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the result, however, and said he had a surprise in store for the defense.

MAJ. GINTER IS SUED FOR $25,000.

Suit Begun Against the Cigaret Magnate by His Former Housekeeper for Defamation of Character.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Laura Dowden, who for three years has been the housekeeper at the home of Maj. Lewis Ginter, the cigaret magnate, has sued him and his niece, Miss Grace Arenb, for $25,000 damages for defamation of character. Mrs. Dowden is a highly respectable white woman and resides in Richmond.

On Jan. 2 she was discharged from Maj. Ginter's employ. She demanded to know why her services were no longer required and was then accused of theft at the instance of Maj. Ginter, it is alleged. It seems that Maj. Ginter's residence had been the scene of a series of peculations. Silverware of the costliest kind had disappeared and also money. Every effort was made to capture the thief, but unsuccessfully. During the holidays some money was marked and left where it would tempt the thief. This very soon disappeared. Mrs. Dowden, when accused of taking it, denied that she had taken the money and an investigation was made by city detectives. They, instead of fastening the charge upon the housekeeper, found that she was entirely innocent of any wrong doing.

Attorney Wedenburg, for Mrs. Dowden, before bringing the suit wrote a letter to Maj. Ginter and said that Mrs. Dowden would be satisfied if the cloud placed over her name was removed. It stated that Miss Arenb had told Mrs. Dowden that Maj. Ginter had said that she was the thief. The letter said that if Maj. Ginter would deny this, no action would be taken, providing Miss Arenb would apologize.

Maj. Ginter denied he had used the words attributed to him. Miss Arenb refused to apologize, saying that she had not misrepresented that the Major had used the words she credited him with. Miss Arenb left today for New York, and it is said that she will be in no hurry about returning to Richmond.

JOHN W. ELA SPEAKS AT DENVER.

Addresses the Colorado Legislature and a Mass-Meeting of Citizens on Civil Service Reform.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—John W. Ela of Chicago addressed a joint session of the Legislature this afternoon, strongly urging the passage of the civil service reform bill which is before the Legislature.

This evening Mr. Ela addressed a mass-meeting of citizens on the same topic. In his evening address Mr. Ela explained what civil service reform means and gave a history of its progress in this country. He then related a history of the movement in Chicago which resulted in the Illinois law, and described the benefits of the operation of the law in Chicago—how it had cleaned the officeseekers and petty politicians out of the City Hall. He said that for the first time in Chicago taxes paid by the people went for the expenses of the city. No money was paid to loafers who cocked their heels up on the desks and let the city work take care of itself. He told of the movement for this reform throughout the West—in Tacoma, Seattle, St. Paul, San Francisco, and other cities.

He closed with an eloquent tribute to the City of Denver and the business enterprise of its people, and an appeal to them to devote the same energy in raising the standard of the government as they do in their business.

WIFE HELD FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH.

Mrs. Jonas Cassem and Ole P. Wicks Suspected of Responsibility for the Death of Jonas Cassem.

Morris, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Ole P. Wicks was held to the grand jury in bonds of $1,000 and Mrs. Jonas Cassem on her own recognizances by the Coroner's jury today for suspected complicity in the death of Jonas Cassem.

Jonas Cassem, a well-to-do farmer of Nettle Creek Township, died suddenly last week after a trip to Morris with his hired man. On the way home he drank freely of whisky. He was permitted to lie in the wagon-box for some hours after reaching home.

Several witnesses testified the deceased had not gotten along peaceably with his young wife, whom he married shortly after the death of his first wife, five years ago. He feared her, and had expressed himself fearful that he might lose his life. Testimony was given that she had chased a friend away with a butcher knife who had called to see her husband when he was sick and threatened to turn out a witness before the Coroner's jury. Ole P. Wicks is the man who accompanied Cassem to Morris. He is not of perfectly sound mind, and since the fatality has acted strangely and imbibed liquor freely.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS DEFEATED.

Nebraska House by a Vote of 56 to 36 Decides Against Submission of an Amendment.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Women of Nebraska must wait four years at least, very likely longer, before exercising the right of suffrage. That was the verdict of the Lower House of the Legislature this evening, which, by a vote of 56 to 36, decided to indefinitely table the bill providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment looking to this end.

It was not made a party question, but it met with almost solid opposition of the Republican minority. Its champions were in the main Populists, but the leaders of the party were against it.

TEN BIG MILLERS MEET.

MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HOLD A SHORT SESSION.

Committee Reports Progress in Securing a Reciprocity Clause in the New Tariff Measure—President C. A. Pillsbury Gives His Reasons for Opposing the Proposed Pooling Bill—He Says It Will Injure the Whole Northwest and Cause a Reaction.

Ten of the biggest flour millers in the country held the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Millers' Association at the Auditorium yesterday morning. The session, one of the shortest in the history of the board, did not last over two hours.

Those at the meeting were:

Charles A. Pillsbury, Chester J. Martin, and M. H. Davis of Minneapolis, Minn.
George V. Urban Jr., Buffalo.
F. H. Magdeburg, Milwaukee.
W. A. Coombs, Coldwater, Mich.
Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky.
C. E. Angle, Rochester, N. Y.
C. B. Cole, Chester, Ill.
Frank Barry, Secretary, Milwaukee.

The most important matter to be taken up was the report on progress in securing a reciprocity clause in the new tariff law. President C. A. Pillsbury of the association and M. H. Davis of Shelby recently appeared before the Congressional Ways and Means committee and set forth the needs of the millers in reciprocal trade relations with the countries of Central and South America. If it can be arranged it is also desired to have a reciprocity arangement with some of the Asiatic countries where American flour is now being introduced in large quantities. The reports of these two men, submitted to the board, it is said, were satisfactory.

Opposes the Pooling Bill.

It was reported that some action would be taken to oppose the proposed pooling bill, but the subject was not brought up. Following the meeting Mr. Pillsbury said he was opposed to the measure and had always been.

"You ask me why I am opposed to the pooling clause amendment of the inter-State commerce act. I am surprised that any one should be asked this question. Why any one should be opposed to any trust or any monopoly and not opposed to an effort to build up the biggest trust of all is a mystery to me. On principle I am opposed to the bill. My experience also shows that the men who control the pooling trust are not conversant with the wants of the Northwest and they are already the laughing stock of their own employés.

"If the trunk line commission could control the rates between the East and the West by a pooling arrangement Chicago and the rest of the Northwest would simply be done up. I can understand why so many railroad lawyers are being sent to Congress. If it were not for their insidious influence there would not be members enough to make and second a motion in the interest of the pooling clause.

Will Injure Railroads.

"If it is ever passed it will politically damn any man who voted for it, and in the long run will work great injury to the railroads themselves, as it will tend to foster such an avalanche of indignation not only among the producing classes but also among the business classes that the reactionary legislation against the railroads will be too extreme.

"How any man can claim to be a foe of trusts and monopolies and support the pooling clause will be a mighty hard thing for him to explain to his constituents. Whenever there is any danger of such a bill passing there will be such a howl of indignation go down to Washington from the West and the Northwest that it will settle the fate of the bill at once. I would express my opinion in stronger language, for this is a matter that is vital to every Western interest, but I haven't the time now."

NEWCOMER DIDN'T SPIT IN THAT CAR.

Jury in Justice Bradwell's Court Acquits Him of the Charge Brought by the "Spotter," T. D. Courtney.

Attorney J. R. Newcomer was acquitted by a jury in Justice Bradwell's court yesterday of the charge of spitting on the floor of a West Twelfth street electric car recently. The jury, however, commended the crusade against the habit of spitting in public places, although it was declared misapplied in this case.

T. D. Courtney, the "spotter," who caused Newcomer's arrest, declared that he had seen Attorney Newcomer spitting and had remonstrated with him. He said Newcomer replied:

"Well, the ordinance is a good one, but you can't touch me with it."

After this, according to the witness, the lawyer spat on the floor again, and only stopped when arrested by the policeman. Courtney swore that he was a special officer and showed a star bearing words to that effect. He lives at No. 70 Laflin street.

Conductor Cohen, who was on the car when the alleged spitting occurred, became confused in his answers, but he testified that he had seen Newcomer spit.

Three passengers of the car testified that they had watched Mr. Newcomer and had not seen him spit.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, are agents for Elmer & Amend's prescription No. 2,851, which is a cure against Rheumatism. One bottle will prove it.

Many causes induce gray hair, but Parker's Hair Balsam brings back the youthful color. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes.

Ladies never have dyspepsia after a wineglass of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

J. B. Kroub, 2-story frame flats, 703 93d-st.	$ 1,200
George B. Carpenter company, 3-story brick storage house, 160 92d-st.	4,000
J. Riemesma, 2-story frame flats, 1209 W. 67th-st.	1,600
E. J. Booth, 2-story frame dwelling, 444 Oakdale-av.	1,200
D. Mattard, 2-story and basement brick flats, 186 Burling-st.	2,000
C. and H. Gross, two 2-story frame private barn and dwelling, 907 and 909 Graceland-av.	1,800
F. W. Miller, 2-story and basement brick store and flat, 41 N. Western-av.	5,000
C. G. Anderson, 2-story frame flats, 2268 W. Ohio-st.	1,000
George Lanferski, 2-story frame flats, 1016 Tripp-av.	1,800
Mr. Miller, 2-story frame flats, 749 Wrightwood-av.	1,500
Eliza Goldenberg, 4-story and basement brick store and warerooms, 1837 and 1839 State-st.	25,000
Max Goetze, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1905 N. Albany-av.	1,200
A. Renard, 2-story and basement brick flats, 305 Harding-av.	4,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Imperial Social and Aid Society, at Chicago; without capital; social and aid; incorporators, A. H. Maisner, Jacob Prussak, and Martha Woldenburg.

Clybourn Place Fidelia Pleasure club of Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Herman Krause, Adolph Buechler, Robert Schoenrich, and others.

The Independent Legion of the Red Cross, at Chicago; without capital; social and benevolence; incorporators, J. W. S. Howell, J. Sullivan, M. Nelson, and S. A. Yingst.

Lafrentz & Karstens company, at Chicago; capital stock, $90,000; mercantile; incorporators, Hans N. Lafrentz, Henry J. Karstens, and Robert W. Richards.

Rowland & Pfaff company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; general mercantile; incorporators, John A. Clippinger, A. A. Oldfield, and Charles W. Culliton.

J. G. Mott Granite company, at Joliet, certified to a decrease in capital stock to $25,000.

Sunrise Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Arthur Jacobson, Benjamin Phillips, Fred Jeda, and Hugo Bunge.

Harlem Home club, at Harlem; without capital; social; incorporators, J. C. Lunk, Ben Freeman, W. A. Brown, and others.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Kusek, Mary Dvorak	29—21
Peter Benson, Netty Johnson	24—30
Charles B. Obermeyer, Hannah M. Cloud	30—30
Joseph L. Rhodes, Martha Muckewis	38—24
Marian Carlowich, Rosa Krawiska	27—22
Frank R. Hufty, Kate R. Brabander	26—22
Josef Bvocik, Mary Krisak	29—24
Emil Deibail, Annie Keibel	21—18
John Gruzalski, Antonia Tesmer	21—19
Harry Smallwood, Annie Williams	29—28
Thomas Hayes, Ella O'Connor	22—24
Harry Robrecht, Jennie P. Bogart	35—35
Joseph Krossman, Julia Cidek	24—19
Carl Durand, Emma Schultz	21—18
Daniel Considine, Annie Finnegan	27—24
Cornelius Shea, Bridget Flanigan	27—22
Dolph Seed, Alice Youngs	28—19
Otto Schmoll, Emma Bauer	32—30
Samuel Risoff, Rose Steinberg	31—20

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Warren Brown, Lizzie Jackson	39—33
Charles W. Nordquist, Carolina Olson	27—23
Jonas Petrickas, Barbara Stasitate	24—22
Alexander Telford of New York City, Nellie J. Thompson of Washington, D. C.	38—25
Harry W. Thorp, Grace Decker	21—18
Alof Settervall, Christina Larson	31—37
Laurence Heyworth, Cecile Young	27—21
Fred W. Handschy, Alice M. Wild	24—21
Isaac Massia, Bessie Glassman	25—20
Max Setzberger, Emily Wilke	39—28
Edgar Howbert of Colorado Springs, Colo., Jessie I. Cowgill	40—33
Henry E. Montgomery, Rena Peters	22—18
Gustav Hammer, Cecelia Larson	22—21
John H. Johnson, Eva White	22—18
Peter A. Gustafson, Emma Carson	26—26
Thomas J. Gallagher, Maryanna Nicholas	28—23
Andreas Haert, Emilie Zieruss	33—18
Frederick D. Ehlert, Emma Knochemuss	25—21
Fred Gardner, Mabel G. Jordan	24—18
Fred Dahus, Martha Leoerenz	27—21
Christen Sorensen, Christine Houmaller	36—27
Szymon Gorski, Weronika Contkowska	23—17
Louis Svce, Mary Gregula	24—19
William Beck, Mary Schroeder	29—23
William Farley, Annie North	27—25
Joseph D. McNabb, Mary O'Kelly	29—27
Franck C. Fleck, Lizzie Kearney	27—23
Peter J. O'Ferrall, Mary Killian	31—27
Buck Lewis, Novella B. Eddings	34—26
Don D. Hughson, Fannie A. Frith	26—20
James Casson, Katherine Hartzel	29—21
Frank B. Waltz, Jessie M. Albott	24—28
John E. Sheridan, Annie Walsh	26—25
Joseph Edding, Georgianna Turner	22—17

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—The funeral of the late Albert M. Billings will be held Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock, at his late residence, 504 W. Lake-st. Owing to sickness in the family the funeral and interment will be private. Friends are requested to omit flowers.

BELL—Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Bell, Feb. 7, at her residence. Funeral Feb. 10, at 1 p. m., from Wesley M. E. Church, Halsted-st., near Belden-av., to Rosehill. Woodstock [Ont.] papers please copy.

DAVIESON—Congregation B'nai Sholom: You are notified to attend the funeral of our late member, Dr. S. Davieson, this Tuesday at 10 a. m. from the Temple, Indiana-av. and 26th-st. By order of the President. Chas. Cohen, Secretary.

FOOTE—Sunday, Feb. 7, Sarah V., wife of A. D. Foote and mother of Mrs. Frank Van Voorhis. Funeral from late residence, 3222 Rhodes-av., Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

HICKS—Feb. 8, William James, second surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hicks, aged 16 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 11 a. m., from home of his mother, 33 Park-av.

LIDDELL—Feb. 7, Sarah Liddell, mother of R. H. Liddell, aged 69 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12:30 p. m., from late residence, 76 S. Throop-st., to Graceland.

MURNEY—Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., Thomas Murney, at residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Gellatly, 568 E. 50th-st. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m. Jackson and Adrian, Mich., papers copy.

KREY—Freddy H. Krey, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Krey, aged 16 years 1 month and 15 days, Feb. 8, 1897. Funeral from 168 North-av. Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 1 p. m., to Waldheim.

PARTHIER—Feb. 6, 1897, Louisa Parthier, née Greve, beloved wife of Frederick Parthier. Funeral from her late residence, 21 Dale-pl., between Wood and Paulina-sts., at 12 m., by carriages to Forest Home.

PATTON—Rika (née Krudup), beloved sister of Hannah, Herman, Augusta, William, and John Krudup, Sunday, Feb. 7, 10 a. m., at Brunswick, Ind., aged 38 years 3 months and 28 days.

NACHBOUR—In New York City, Feb. 5, 1897, Maude E., wife of Joseph F. Nachbour, formerly of Chicago.

OBERNDORF—Feb. 8, 1897, at 9:45 a. m., Estella Oberndorf, née Marcus, aged 22 years and 6 months, beloved wife of Joseph Oberndorf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Marcus, sister of Mrs. H. Meyer, Mrs. J. Rothenberg, Max, Maurice, Walter, and Pearl Marcus. Funeral from parents' residence, 806 Washington-blvd., Wednesday, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill by carriages. Richmond [Ind.] and Cincinnati [O.] papers please copy.

PHILLIPS—Feb. 7, Lucretia M. Phillips, wife of William Phillips, 3027 Groveland-av. Funeral private.

SWANSON—Feb. 7, 8 a. m., Peter Swanson, aged 65 years. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock, from his sister's residence, Mrs. Andrew Charleston, 322 Orleans-st., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

TORREY—George H. Torrey, aged 56 years, member U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R. Funeral at his late residence, 3104 S. Park-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12:30 o'clock sharp. Members please take notice.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, cloudy, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly.

Lower and Upper Michigan, generally cloudy weather, light local snows at lake stations, northerly winds.

Wisconsin, generally fair, light variable winds.

Kansas, generally fair and warmer, southerly winds.

Nebraska, fair, probably followed by threatening weather, southeasterly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

North Dakota and South Dakota, threatening, probably local snow, easterly to southerly winds.

Missouri, generally fair, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

Iowa, fair, probably followed by cloudy and threatening weather at night, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer.

Colorado, generally cloudy, probably local snows, southerly winds, becoming variable.

Wyoming, local snows and partly cloudy, variable winds.

Montana, local snows in northern portion and fair in southern portion, variable winds, slightly warmer in northern portion.

Minnesota, fair, followed by local snows, winds shifting to easterly, not so cold in southern portion.

Place of observation. Time taken: Feb. 8, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.18	46	50	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	29.88	34	38	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.02	30	30	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.08	48	56	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.10	40	46	S.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.40	—6	—4	E.	....	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.16	10	10	E.	.01	Snow
Buffalo	30.02	32	36	W.	.06	Clo'dy
Boston	29.82	38	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.28	30	34	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.14	6	14	S.E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.92	52	60	N.	Tr.	Rain
Cheyenne	30.06	36	42	S.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.18	30	32	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Cincinnati	30.22	34	36	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.10	30	30	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.20	30	36	S.	....	Clear
Denver	30.10	30	36	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.22	26	28	W.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.14	36	46	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.24	24	28	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.12	30	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.14	18	26	W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	29.84	62	68	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.22	0	4	S.E.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.16	52	54	N.	....	Rain
Grand Haven	30.12	32	32	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.14	30	32	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Havre	30.10	8	14	Calm	....	Clo'dy
Helena	30.08	24	28	S.W.	....	Fair
Huron	30.04	18	20	S.E.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	30.22	30	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.22	30	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.26	30	32	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	29.98	32	38	E.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.28	40	40	N.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.98	58	60	N.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.06	24	32	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.26	36	38	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.20	6	10	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.38	—4	2	E.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.10	50	60	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.84	30	36	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.24	36	38	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.14	52	56	N.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	29.90	32	42	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.90	52	54	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.02	46	48	S.E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	30.18	40	44	S.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.18	30	34	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.92	32	34	N.W.	.06	Snow
Palestine	30.18	52	56	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.16	34	38	W.	.04	Snow
Pittsburg	30.08	34	36	W.	.08	Snow
Pueblo	29.92	38	42	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	30.28	—2	4	E.	....	Fair
Rapid City	29.98	32	42	S.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.10	52	54	W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.30	30	30	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.22	16	18	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.94	38	40	S.E.	.02	Rain
Ste. Marie	30.02	26	32	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.26	28	30	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.26	26	30	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.22	42	44	N.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	29.96	36	40	N.	.10	Clo'dy
White River	30.04	18	24	N.W.	.02	Snow
Williston	30.10	10	16	S.E.	Tr.	Snow
Winnipeg	30.34	—2	6	N.W.	....	Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 33 degrees; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 34; 11 a. m., 34; 12 m., 34; 1 p. m., 35; 3 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.77; 6 p. m., 29.87.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN—TO CALL ON GROcers; hustler can earn good money. Address Z 413, Tribune office.

PALMER'S GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Sole Manager
LAST 5 NIGHTS. 2 MATS. WED. AND SAT.
David Belasco's Great Romantic Drama,
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER and the Great Cast.
Management of MAX BLEIMAN.
Farewell Souvenir Mat. Sat., Feb. 13.
Handsomest Souvenir Ever Presented.
Monday, Feb. 15—De Koven & Smith's latest opera, THE MANDARIN. Sale begins Thurs., Feb. 11

McVICKER'S THEATER.
McVICKER'S—TONIGHT AT 8. Wed. and Sat. Mats.
SUCCESS!—STANDING ROOM ONLY—SUCCESS!
STUART ROBSON
Dramatization of Opie Read's Latest Novel,
THE JUCKLINS.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY Mat. Wed Sat.
WASHINGTON, bet. Clark & La Salle. Tel. Exp. 780.
LAST TIMES! LAST TIMES! ZENDA'S KING
Next Attraction, the New Burlesque
. . LITTLE MISS CHICAGO . . headed by Jarbeau, Ada Deaves, John D. Gilbert, etc.

ACADEMY—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
FRANK BUSH IN "GIRL WANTED"
AND 10 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
Next Sunday—MAGGIE CLINE.

You'll Be All Wrapped Up in one of our overcoats. They have the greatest style and warmth.
20% Discount on All Overcoats in February. Former prices $15 to $60; February sale $12 to $48. Everything made to measure.
Samples sent out of town
Nicoll THE TAILOR
Cor. Clark & Adams—Chicago.
Branches in all principal cities.

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day, 12:30 to 10:30
John and Emma Ray, Hilda Thomas, F. Barry, Annie Hart, Ada Melrose, Blocksom and Page, Lovelace Musical Trio, Weston & Beasley, Signor Erni, The Morellos, Shayne & Warden, Edna Collins, 5 Wright Sisters, Morton & Elliott, Herbert Dog Circus, The Two Bernards, The Maginleys.
Continuous Vaudeville—5, 10, 15, 25c.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Richard Harlow, Cushman & Holcomb, Russell Bassett, Lizzie B. Raymond, 6—Rinehart Sisters—6, 4—Millett Bros.—4, John Tierney, Gertrude Haynes, Rawson & June, Sig. Arcaris & Sister, Ed Gallagher, Clever Kinzo, Miller & May, Seaman & Monti, Sheridan & Sheridan, Mons. Geller.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Mulambark Troupe, Lillie Laurel, Billy Van, Whirlwind De Forrests, 4—Musical Luelers—4, E. M. Hall, Howard's Trick Ponies, Campbell & Campbell, M'lle Aimee, Raymond & Clark, Collins & Collins, Beatrice Leo, William De Boe, McBeard & Moore, Leslie & Sarsfield, 8—Flying Ardells—8.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

AUDITORIUM.
APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
Chorus of 400—Chicago Orchestra.
THE ROSE OF SHARON..........Mackenzie
CHRISTOFORUS..........Rheinberger
Single seats, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c and 50c. On sale at Lyon & Healy's and the Auditorium.

AUDITORIUM—Opera Season 1897.
GRAND OPERA
Monday, Feb. 22—For Four Weeks.
The season will comprise twenty evenings and four matinee performances. Season tickets, $72, $60, $48, $36. Boxes, $600.
SEASON TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
Repertoire: First Week—Monday, Feb. 22, Carmen; Tuesday, Faust; Wednesday, Martha; Thursday, Tannhauser; Friday, Tristan and Isolde. Saturday Matinee to be announced later. Scale of prices—Main Floor, $3.50; Main Balcony, front, $3; Main Balcony, rear, $2.50; Second Balcony, $2; Family Circle, $1.50; Boxes, $30. Sale begins next Monday for first week.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TWO PIANO RECITALS BY CARRENO
Wednesday, Feb. 10, 8 p. m.
Saturday, Feb. 13, 2:30 p. m.
Prices..........50c to $1.50
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano Used.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
SOLOISTS:
Mme. Januschowsky, Mr. George Hamlin, Miss Sue Aline Harrington, Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies, and the ORCHESTRAL CHORUS.
WAGNER PROGRAM.
FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 2:30 p. m. SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 8:15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN, Mgr.
LAST WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.
FRANCIS WILSON
In His Greatest Comic Opera Success,
HALF A KING.
Next Sunday—HOYT'S "A Black Sheep."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
HOOLEY'S—Evenings promptly at 8. Sat. (only) Matinee.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
TONIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE CAMILLE
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings..........DENISE
Thursday and Friday Evenings..........CARMEN

SCHILLER.
SCHILLER
Mats DAILY. ALL NEW VIEWS.
[illegible] Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW, James Harrigan, Bessie Gilbert, Josephine Sabel, Sankey Bros.
CINEMATOGRAPHE.

HOPKINS' SOUTH SIDE THEATER.
HOPKINS
Queen of the Beautiful Myriad Dances, PAPINTA. VIRGINIA ARAGON, Wonder of the Wire. Brothers Webb, Mario and Mario, Elsie Starrs, Billy O'Day, Mayne and Nelson, Chicago Ladies' Band, Frankie De Haven, AND MANY OTHERS. The English Melodrama, TAKEN FROM LIFE.

COLUMBIA THEATER—One Week Only.
FANNY DAVENPORT.
Supported by MELBOURNE MAC DOWELL. DAVENPORT-SARDOU'S SILVER SOUVENIRS TONIGHT to every lady on lower floor.
Tonight and Saturday Night..........LA TOSCA
Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Mat..........GISMONDA
Sunday, Feb. 14—PETER DAILEY in the new McNally Farce-Comedy, "A GOOD THING."

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
HAVLINS THEATRE WABASH AV. AND 14TH ST.
Daily at 2 and 8—10, 20, 30. Reserved, 50c.
Matinee Today and for all the Week.
BLACK PATTI'S 50 TROUBADOURS.
Next Sunday—IRWIN BROS.' BIG SHOW.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
MAGGIE CLINE Supported by JOHN G. SPARKS in
"ON BROADWAY" Next Sunday—Hoyt's "A Temperance Town."

THE LINCOLN.
THE LINCOLN Matinee Sunday Thurs. and Sat.
THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.
FROHMAN'S PRODUCTION.
Next Sunday Mat.—"Shannon of the Sixth."

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 2188.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day—2 and 8 p. m.
Sam T. Jack's TENDERLOIN CO. in
THE SILLY DINNER AT CHERRY'S.
PRICES—10c, 30c, 50c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble in the Asylum on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late frater, Sir Knight Hugh MacMillan. By order of Eminent Commander.
ADAM R. POLLOCK, Recorder.

KILWINNING LODGE NO. 311, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 12:30 p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Hugh MacMillan.
JOHN SMITH, W. M.
ADAM R. POLLOCK, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Hugh MacMillan, today, Tuesday, Feb. 9, from Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior-sts., at 1 p. m.
WM. GARDNER, Pres.
JOHN F. HOLMES, Secy.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1897.

THE real question is: Can the Mayoralty nomination cross the Hesing trocha?

IN building the new navy it appears that not enough attention has been paid to facilities for anchorage.

THE Spanish reform measure appears to have been executed already by the adverse opinion of Spaniards.

THE dispute as to Chicago's dirty streets must not be carried to the point of digging down to them for evidence.

EDISON'S latest discovery by which he can illuminate the interior of man will be apt to throw "that tired feeling" into a panic.

PROBABLY the correspondents in Rome were indisposed yesterday, for they failed to report that the Pope had fainted again.

THE project to have a big "trade show" should be rushed through to completion. Trade has been "hankering" for months to get a "show."

IT now appears that the coffee kings comprise a philanthropic organization, whose object is to relieve suffering humanity of the "root of all evil."

THE trust investigation at Albany has developed the fact apparently that Mr. McKinley doesn't take sugar in his coffee and doesn't take coffee.

NOW IT is reported that the Czar is subject to fits, but Corbett indignantly denies that he has the same complaint, and says he will prove it in Nevada.

CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH declares he is not after the Mayoralty. He appears to be the only man who might reasonably entertain the ambition who is not seeking the nomination.

MCKINLEY has successfully done the Cabinet trick and the "slate writing," and now, it appears, he will finish the preliminary program by turning wine into water at the inauguration ball.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened dull and lower. Local stocks were inclined to weakness. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 30 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were all dull, excepting wheat, in which trade was fair. The feeling all around was weaker. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday May wheat closed ¼@½ cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye and barley easy, flaxseed steady, May pork 2½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

THE Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce having shelved the anti-scalpers' bill upon the ground that it is special legislation, the measure will now go over to the next Congress, where its fate cannot be predicted. Meanwhile the committee, in taking this action, has ignored the sentiment of numerous boards of trade and large associations all over the country which had petitioned for its passage, the traveling public when imposed upon can have no redress, and the roads will continue the limitations and restrictions now placed upon their tickets as a matter of necessity for self-protection against evils growing out of scalping.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 12,153,000 bushels of wheat, 8,814,000 bushels of corn, 5,842,000 bushels of oats, 1,440,000 bushels of rye, and 132,000 bushels of barley. Total, 28,381,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 29,213,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 47,885,000 bushels of wheat, 23,332,000 bushels of corn, 13,524,000 bushels of oats, 3,864,000 bushels of rye, and 3,321,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,706,000 bushels in wheat and larger by 1,394,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 635,000 bushels.

THE perfect isolation of the State of Nevada has been emphasized by the recent action of the Wyoming Legislature on the subject of prize-fighting. Certain envious Solons of the latter Commonwealth sought to filch from Nevada its well-deserved notoriety by pushing through a bill that would legalize pugilistic contests. It was thought that such superior inducements could be held out that the congregation of thugs would assemble in Wyoming and bring wealth and infamy to that State. The designs of the promoters of the bill were kept secret until victory seemed assured, but the instant it became plain what was the real motive back of the measure, which masqueraded under the title of "a bill to authorize athletic sports," the respectable element in the Legislature rose in its might and crushed the project out of sight by a vote of 36 to 6. This episode should serve as a warning to the vicious interlopers in other State Legislatures who may be indulging the hope of obtaining legislation favorable to pugilistic affrays. It will be folly to seek to rise to Nevada's preëminence in its chosen field. It is not in nature that the phenomenon of a State enthusiastically prostituting itself to such a vice can be duplicated in another century at least.

PROBABLY the Republicans will have one Senator less in the next Senate than they reckoned on. The legislative session in Oregon expires tomorrow, and a Senator has not been chosen yet. If there is no election today or tomorrow the State will be short one Senator, for the Governor cannot make an appointment where the Legislature has failed to act. The difficulty in Oregon is that the House has failed to organize and hence there has been no joint session. Were there to be one, Senator Mitchell has votes enough to reëlect him. The Republicans ought to have a Senator from Kentucky and this Oregon seat also. A failure to get them will make it all the harder to legislate satisfactorily. The Populists and the bolting Republicans will hold the balance of power in the Senate.

THE House passed the Torrey bankruptcy bill at the last session, and it is now before the Senate. That body, instead of wasting its time discussing measures which cannot pass, ought to take up this bankruptcy bill and put it through. There is a general demand for the enactment of such a measure. The numerous failures of the last four years have forced on the attention of all business-men the need of a national uniform law. The States have their insolvency laws, but they differ so widely as to create intolerable confusion. The bill now before the Senate has been discussed and criticised during the last six years and has been so modified that it is thought to be free from faults, including that of expensiveness. It provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, but it is believed no injustice can be done any one by the involuntary features. There is also a bill before the Senate providing for voluntary bankruptcy only, but the House will not adopt it, and, if it would, that half-way measure is not what is needed. It would do more harm than good.

MORE GOLD, BUT FEWER LEGAL TENDERS.

The net gold balance in the Treasury is a little over 145 millions. At the close of January, 1896, the balance was only 49¾ millions. A month later, after the 100-million bond sale, it was 124 millions. But, while it is gratifying to see more gold in the Treasury, the fact must not be lost sight of that the government does not have in its own hands as many of its gold demand notes as it did a year ago, while there are more of those notes in bank vaults ready to be used to draw gold out of the Treasury with if desired.

At the beginning of this month the Treasury held Sherman notes to the amount of $35,600,000, and it held greenbacks over and above the currency certificates outstanding to the amount of $12,600,000. That made a total of $48,200,000. But a year ago the Treasury held $73,300,000 in greenbacks and $30,600,000 in Sherman notes, a total of $103,900,000.

The Treasury has 21 millions more gold, but its holdings of gold demand notes have shrunk 55 millions. From one point of view it is better able to stand a gold run than it was a year ago. From another point of view it is not. Were there to be a panic and a sudden rush for gold it would not take many days to clean out the Treasury. It may be said there may not be a panic. In 1892 the man who said there was a panic ahead would have been laughed at.

This shrinkage in the stock of demand notes held by the Treasury tallies closely with the revenue deficiency and is largely due to it. If the receipts had been 55 millions greater than they were, thus covering all the expenses of the government, the Treasury would have been able to hold on to greenbacks and Sherman notes which it has been compelled to pay out to government creditors.

If the Wilson-Gorman tariff had produced sufficient revenue there would still have been a demand for gold, and bonds would have had to be sold to get that gold. But the legal tender notes, when redeemed, would not have had to be paid out again speedily. They would have remained in the Treasury vaults, out of mischief and out of circulation. Then there would have been a howl over "the contraction of the currency" and a demand that they be paid out.

Before any tariff bill can be enacted to provide more revenue the Treasury holdings of demand notes will shrink to small proportions. Those notes to the amount of about 450 millions will be in bank vaults. They will not be in circulation. They will not be used until there is a demand for gold. Then they will make their menacing reappearance. The revenues may be increased, but those notes will not flow back into the Treasury.

Since the greenbacks no longer serve any useful purpose they should be canceled speedily and their place taken by currency which will circulate, which is perfectly sound, and which does not contain one element of danger.

SECRETARY SEARLES' TRIP TO CANTON.

Why did Secretary John E. Searles of the sugar trust go to Canton to see President-elect McKinley when he should have been at Albany answering the questions which a committee of the New York Legislature desires to put to him?

State Senator Lexow, the Chairman of the committee which laid bare so much Tammany rottenness two years ago, is the Chairman of another committee which is prying into the secrets of the sugar trust. Mr. Searles, who possesses a great deal of valuable information, was subpœnaed to appear and be examined last week. Instead of obeying orders he dashed off to Canton, where he saw the President-elect and also Mr. Hanna.

There are three theories as to Mr. Searles' visit. One of them is that he wished to give his views about the sugar schedule of the new tariff bill. Of course the trust would like to write that schedule. It would be glad to get more protection than the eighth of a cent it has now, and it would like to have the ad valorem duty on raw sugar retained so that it can have the sugar it imports undervalued.

But the tariff bill is being prepared at Washington by the Committee on Ways and Means and not at Canton by Mr. McKinley. Therefore, if the sugar schedule is what Mr. Searles is worrying about at this time he would be at Washington.

Another theory, which is preposterous, is that the object of Mr. Searles' trip was to demand that "the direct influence of the future Executive be exerted upon the Republican leaders of New York to lighten the severity of the inquiry into the affairs of the trust." In brief, Mr. McKinley must tell Mr. Platt to "go slow." Mr. Searles may be a cheeky man, but he has not cheek enough to go to Maj. McKinley on such an errand as that.

Finally, it is suggested that Mr. Searles went to Canton in behalf of John J. McCook of New York, who has been mentioned for Attorney-General. It is alleged he would suit the trust because he is a corporation lawyer who, like Olney, is friendly to trusts, and may be depended on not to annoy them if made the law officer of the government.

The paper which gives this more reasonable theory regarding Mr. Searles' trip states also that "he retired not wholly satisfied with the result of his mission." It may be taken for granted that he did not, if his object was to secure an Attorney-General who has an affection for the sugar trust and other trusts.

Unlike President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley has no love for these industrial conspiracies against the consumers. His Attorney-General will be a man who thinks as he does about those matters. Therefore he will not go to the sugar trust for an Attorney-General, nor will any candidate for that position be helped by its indorsement.

It is safe to conclude that Mr. Searles' errand, whatever it may have been, was fruitless, and that he put himself in contempt of the committee of the Legislature for nothing. The sooner he appears before it and gives up the information it desires the better will it be for him.

RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

There is before the Illinois Legislature a bill declaring that the maximum passenger rate on the railroads of this State shall be two cents a mile. Similar bills are before the Legislatures of neighboring States.

There appears to be an agreement of opinion on the part of those who have studied the question most closely that the proposed reduction would not be expedient or just at this time. If the data submitted are correct, and there is no reason to suspect their accuracy, a two-cent rate would not cover the cost of doing the service in many cases, and therefore would be set aside by the courts, when they were appealed to.

The assertion that a two-cent rate would be unjust is not made by the railroads alone. They might be suspected of bias. It is made by Railroad Commissioners, who have no prejudices in favor of the roads. The Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners looked into this matter over a month ago, and came to the conclusion that the great trunk lines might stand a reduction, but the other roads could not.

The present maximum rate is three cents a mile, but during the last three years the average amount charged per passenger per mile has been a fraction above two cents. Owing to the hard times there has been a large decrease in the number of passengers carried, and there is no prospect of an immediate large increase

So the board declined to make the reduction which was desired by the State Grange. It stated, however, that the Legislature has the power to regulate the maximum charge, and it left the matter to the wisdom of that body. But the state of affairs which caused the board to refuse to act must have weight with the Legislature also.

The Iowa Railroad Commission has been asked by the State Agricultural Society whether the maximum passenger rate should be lowered to two cents a mile. The answer of the commission is an emphatic negative. It is alleged—

First—That at the present time the average fare charged in Iowa is less than the actual cost of transporting the passenger.

Second—That within the last three or four years passenger earnings have decreased with a corresponding decrease in the cost of doing the business.

The average amount received per passenger per mile for the year ending June 30, 1895, was 2.27 cents. Many passengers paid the full maximum rate of three cents, but the reduced rates for excursions, State and county fairs, etc., pulled down the average. Owing to these concessions, which are proper and which are always expected, the average rate necessarily must fall below the maximum.

But the actual cost to the railroads of the service rendered was 2.57 cents per passenger per mile. This is the figure after the passenger business has been charged with its proportionate share of the fixed charges.

That lower rates would add materially to the volume of business done the commission seems inclined to doubt. It states that the average distance traveled by each passenger on the Iowa roads is 31⅛ miles and the average fare paid was 76.64 cents. At two cents a mile the average passenger would save 8.4 cents.

The density of population is greater in Illinois than in Iowa. The population per mile of railroad is 60 per cent greater in this State, and so are the passenger earnings per mile. But no data have been submitted yet which show that a two-cent rate would be fair in Illinois. Hence the Legislature does not seem to be called on to revise the action of the Railroad and Warehouse Board.

The truth is that the people need low freight rates more than they do low passenger rates. Freight charges affect everybody—all the producers and all the consumers. A reduction in freight rates means cheaper goods for everybody. Lower passenger rates benefit the millions who travel. But the millions who do not travel, as well as the millions who do, are the beneficiaries of lower freight rates.

The sums which are being extorted from shippers by railway pools and "gentlemen's agreements" far exceed all that can be saved to the people by any legitimate reduction in the charges for passenger traffic. The freight rates, manipulated by combines, are what need looking after the most.

VENAL DEMO.-POPS.

Can it be possible that a Populist should be a boodler? Can it be possible that that admixture of Democratic and Populistic reformers, fused together to do away with wicked goldbugs and abhorrent plutocrats, is itself susceptible to corruption at the very first opportunity which presents itself? It would seem so, for here in Washington State an investigating committee of the Legislature, scrutinizing the methods by which a United States Senator is elected, finds itself chin deep in bribery and boodling, finds "a jackpot" for bribery purposes, finds that Populists may be bought, and, worse than that, may be bought dirt cheap. It is charitable to say that the venal fellows do not appear to be the middle of the road ones, who have refused to dally with the Democracy, but are of the Demo.-Pop. class, which class seems to combine all the want of principle which characterizes Democrats with the want of sense which characterizes Populists—a combination which apparently will sell out at the first offer and sell out ridiculously cheap at that.

According to the testimony before the investigating committee, the Washington Legislature has a minority of boodlers who hold the balance of power. The "jackpot" made to buy these fellows was not a very big one, as it only held $15,000, and the average purchase price of a Demo.-Pop. was only about $200. But in other mysterious ways it is alleged that mortgages have been lifted from Demo.-Pops.' farms and that these immaculate reformers were banded together for sale to the highest bidder. It is possible they expected more, but some reformers seem to come cheap in Washington.

It is not quite clear whether the corrupt element in this fusion is Democratic or Populist. Perhaps it is the union of the two that is responsible for it. Anyhow, the middle of the road fellows claim their skirts are clean and that they have not had their hands in the jackpot. The situation, however, is distinctly unfavorable to reform as practiced by the fusionists, and the outcome will probably be the dissolution or at least the defeat of the fusion party in the State. The regular Populists hereafter will have no dealings with the Democrats. The alliance will be broken, and once broken Republicans will have the advantage. The result of all this unwholesome business will be in the nature of a menace to reform. Human nature is much the same in other Far Western States as it is in Washington, and if the product of the union of a Democrat and a Populist is a boodler in that State, fusion will be under suspicion elsewhere. But on general principles this blotch upon the supposed immaculate purity of 16 to 1 Bryanized Populists is discouraging. It adds to the cross and the crown, the jackpot and the mortgage lifter.

MENACE TO THE NATIONAL POULTRY.

A recent voluminous bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington reveals the fact that, while our young country has been actively engaged in solving many problems, we have entirely overlooked the subject of tapeworms in poultry. It appears that the literature of Germany, France, and other foreign countries is rich in scientific tapeworm lore, but until a recent date little of the extensive data prepared on this question has been permitted to become incorporated in the English language.

The gravity of this omission is convincingly set forth in the initial attempt of the Agricultural Department to grapple with the problem, especially in the assertion made on the first page of the document that our inoffensive chickens have been the innocent hostelries of thirty-three known specimens of tapeworm, together with a multitudinous array of other specimens whose identity has not been fixed with accuracy by scientists. This insinuating parasite revels in a variety of names, the most formidable of which is Bothriocephalidæ, and of course it is just the luck of the American chicken to be afflicted in the most unpronounceable manner. Fortunately, however, in calling the attention of the Nation to this subject, the Agricultural Department also suggests a simple method of successfully fighting the evil. All that is necessary to do is to prevent the chickens from eating the larvæ from fishes, small fresh-water mussel crabs, earthworms, small fresh-water copepods, house-flies, slugs, snails, and any form of the Gammarus pulex. By careful attention to the diet of the chickens in the manner thus set forth they will be practically safe from at least eighteen varieties of the Bothriocephalidæ and the Taeniidæ. The most effective method of rendering the inroads of the other fifteen specimens innocuous appears to be to kill the chickens, although a less drastic plan may be concealed somewhere in the "bulletin" and have been overlooked.

Some diplomacy must be exercised, evidently, in attacking these elaborately named parasites, for it appears from the "bulletin" that "in several places it is perfectly evident the parasites are sailing under wrong names." It is not improbable, therefore, that some pesky Bothriocephalinæ will deceive a farmer into thinking it is a Bothriocephalidæ, to the infinite disgust of the chicken, whose daily supply of slugs and snails has been cut off in consequence and in vain. The best plan of course would be to insist on having all the specimens carefully tagged and labeled, but if this should not be practicable, any man in doubt could settle the question of identity by reference to the interesting gallery of photographs which accompanies the department's bulletin. It is a veritable rogues' gallery of tapeworms. If by any chance this test does not prove effective, and there seems to be a possibility of serious mistake, the best plan for the present appears to be to boil the chickens.

PLANS FOR THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The great minds of England are concentrated on the effort to suggest some suitably conspicuous feature for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee. The result of their labors, as far as made public, has been chiefly a variety of fantastic propositions, few of which have risen above the plane of the ludicrous. Faithful Begg, the devoted father of the woman's suffrage bill in the House of Commons, offers the amazing idea that "a double-headed lion, passant guardant, the heads severally crowned, one for India and the other for the colonies, should be incorporated into the royal arms." Mr. Begg argues that this heraldic monstrosity will "draw together more closely the outlying portions of the empire." The only notable result of Mr. Begg's proposal has been to draw from Mr. Labouchere this characteristic rejoinder:

> How a double-headed monster, passant guardant, is to do this he does not explain. In India the people just now are in want of food to keep themselves alive. When they ask for bread we are to reply, it would seem, by telling them that if we give them a heraldic lion this is enough. But why is the beast to have only one body? If a head and a shared body will draw to us the hearts of the colonists and Indians, why not do the thing handsomely and let each be represented by a separate lion?

The only really magnificent plan announced up to date emanates happily from the Prince of Wales. He proposes that London raise a fund whose annual income will provide the annual deficiency of more than half a million dollars in the expenses of maintaining the hospitals of the metropolis. These hospitals are supported by private funds and subscriptions, but it is asserted that "the annual canvassing to which the managers are compelled to resort in order to keep the institutions open is a nuisance and almost a public scandal." The sum required to meet the suggestion of the Prince would be about $16,000,000. If he succeeds in accomplishing his purpose the achievement will one of the crowning works of the century in practical philanthropy.

An interesting phase of the preparations that are being made for the celebration is shown in the attitude of the shopkeepers, especially in the West End. It is said they have been greatly troubled by the "possibility of loss in case of the sudden death of the Queen." The precaution has been taken, it appears, by several, whose financial outlay has been particularly large, "to pay a good round premium for insurance on her Majesty's life during the next six months, so that in case of the calamity of her death they would not suffer in pocket." This union of thrift and patriotism is surely one of the most interesting of the announcements that have been made. Nothing like even a tentative program, however, has yet been perfected, but out of the mass of suggestions the English people ought to arrange a series of events that will do justice to the extraordinary occasion.

PROJECT TO BANISH POVERTY.

It is worthy of the large heart of the Salvation Army that a gigantic project to "banish poverty, minimize the necessity for charity, and render the poor independent" should emanate from the leaders of that organization. But, unfortunately, the plan, as outlined by Commander Booth-Tucker, presupposes a combination of activity and resources that even in fancy cannot be accepted as possible. He expects to handle 3,000,000 paupers, and declares he will require 3,000,000 agents, who shall be honest, faithful, and work chiefly from philanthropic motives. Yet all these agents must also be skilled in the treatment of charity problems and be willing to work for practically no remuneration beyond their living expenses. Having obtained this army—from what Utopia is not explained—it is proposed with its aid to establish the following features:

A city colony of a complex character, with food and shelter depots, labor bureaus, and factories for the unemployed; homes for the fallen, for ex-criminals, and for waifs and strays, together with slum ports or centers for investigation and relief, established in the worst quarters;

Vacant lot farms for employing the surplus population and enabling them both to raise their own food and acquire a knowledge of agriculture;

Farm colonies in the neighborhood of the cities, where a poor man can obtain possession of his own farm and can be helped till he becomes his own master;

Land colonies, consisting of large tracts of land in the West, to which the surplus population of the cities can be systematically removed under wise and kindly guidance.

"Sufficient land and sufficient money" are all the requisites needed to perfect this scheme. Mr. Booth-Tucker, in other words, proposes to solve the pauper problem by obtaining an immense sum of money, an immense donation of land, 3,000,000 skilled, faithful, and philanthropic assistants, executive ability of a caliber on a par with that exercised in conducting the greatest corporations, and a tractable and pliant disposition in a majority of the 3,000,000 paupers he expects to handle. His faith in his ability to gather together such an assemblage of practically impossible attributes is fine, but hardly convincing. The best efforts of the most learned men and most open-handed philanthropists have been devoted for years to devising plans for the amelioration of the condition of the poor along lines that would raise them from pauperism to independence. Each of the features set forth by Mr. Booth-Tucker with such assurance has proved for years a problem that has resisted the most earnest and continuous attempts to solve it.

It is a very simple matter to arrange all these features in an orderly group and announce that with a few unattainable forces the whole poor question will be solved. But no one must expect that even a small proportion of success can be attained. The Salvation Army and the kindred organization, the Volunteers, do a great work for the poor, and no money intrusted to them for distribution is likely to fall in unworthy hands, but their reputation for sound judgment will not be enhanced by the open advocacy of such a visionary project as this scheme to "do away with poverty."

THE esteemed Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert, appears to have misinterpreted the newspaper comment on the various afflictions which have befallen the warships. Surely there has been no intention to malign the splendid fleet which is temporarily under Mr. Herbert's directions. There seems to be little doubt that, as Mr. Herbert says, "the ships are all right." The trouble has been confined to external influences, and Mr. Herbert probably will not deny that these should be brought under better subjection by the Weather Department or some other department in order to free the battleships from annoyances. As Mr. Herbert points out so convincingly, the Indiana is all right with the exception of occasional attacks of "wabbles," induced by a disarranged turret. It is clear that the Indiana would not "wabble" if somebody would make the ocean lie still when the Indiana is abroad. The chief fault, therefore, is with the waves, and all the Indiana needs to insure a peaceful voyage is a cargo of miracles with which to still the waters. The Texas, also, has the Secretary's unqualified approval. It also is "all right," which nobody should hereafter deny. The Texas has been the victim of "lack of support" on the part of the water. The Texas has been in the habit of going forth fearlessly on the briny deep only to be betrayed by the treacherous sea when its faith was greatest. Instead of holding up the boat, as the water should if it had any pride, the waves have mockingly parted, as it were, and let the Texas go down toward the bottom without a warning. This does not indicate that there is anything the matter with the Texas, but that something decidedly unpleasant is the matter with the water. A similar conspiracy on the part of nature and mechanical contrivances has been the cause of the other mishaps to the warships. The ships themselves have not been at fault, and any doubts on that subject are now definitely dissipated by the assurance of the Secretary of the Navy, who is an authority.

IT is possible for a Legislature to give out the impression that it is a sort of department store itself.

WHEN you see a man who, on entering a street car, glances furtively at the signs and advertising cards stuck up on the inside you are justified in drawing the conclusion that he has a ball of tobacco in his mouth.

"WHAT if three or four battleships are lost?" asks a contemporary. The men aboard them would be worth regretting, neighbor, if the ships were not.

IT will be noted that Mr. Foraker is still able to cover considerable ground in Ohio.

THE cottonwood tree is not utterly useless. A kind of coarse paper can be made from it, and in summer the tree furnishes a fair article of shade.

DIVERS found sundry jagged tears in the bottom plates of the cruiser Brooklyn. The vessel didn't rip. She merely tore.

MR. HESING did not say Chicago was the dirtiest large city in the world. He said distinctly, "except Constantinople."

F. MARION CRAWFORD has now ample material for a new and absorbing novel treating of a successful story writer who couldn't write a play.

THE title of Dr. Nansen's forthcoming book is "Farthest North." He seems to allow himself no latitude for future discoveries.

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Cure for It.

"Your hair, sir," began the barber, is——"

"O, I know," interrupted the light-haired customer. "It's worse than dirty, though. It's absolutely sandy, and you can't shampoo that out of it."

Whereupon a dense silence settled down upon the tonsorial parlors.

How It Started.

"Do I hear any more for them?" demanded the Greek auctioneer.

The bidding on the second-hand—or, rather, second-foot—sandals had been run up to 38 cents by hard work on the part of the orator, and there it stuck

"Thirty-eight cents! Going at 38 cents!" he bawled out. "Do I hear half a dollar?"

An aged wayfarer of venerable appearance, who had dropped in to rest himself and had fallen asleep while sitting on a dry goods box in the back part of the auction room, was seen at this moment to nod.

"Sold to Homer!" exclaimed the watchful auctioneer.

The New Senator from Idaho.

The boys are making light of him
Without sufficient grounds.
There really is a sight of him—
He weighs 200 pounds.

A Matter of Economy.

Mr. Pneer was about to start on a journey and expected to be absent from home several weeks.

"Good-by, Marthy," he said as he shook hands affectionately with little Mrs. Pneer at the moment of parting. "I would kiss ye good-by, only I don't want to wrinkle this shirt collar. It's got to last me till I get to the end of the journey."

Well-Founded Grievance.

"You have ruined my reputation as a literary man, sir!" exclaimed the frantic caller.

"How?" asked the astonished Sunday editor.

"That story of mine you published yesterday was a story with a surprise at the end of it. I had it worked carefully up to a climax, and the reader was to be kept in utter ignorance of the denouement until he reached the closing paragraph. You gave away the whole blamed business in the headlines you put over it!"

And with a howl of despair the ruined literary man rushed out of the office.

Probably Happened in New York City.

Reporter—"Do you know what they are saying about you over in the Nineteenth Ward?"

Professional Politician—"No. What is it?"

Reporter—"They say you won't stay bought."

Professional Politician (off his guard)—"It's an infernal lie!"

PERSONALS.

Among the sincerest mourners at the funeral of King Humbert of Italy will be the life insurance companies. They care for him to the extent of $7,500,000.

It is a singular coincidence that ex-Congressman James Wilson, the next Secretary of Agriculture, is father of the position, having first introduced the bill creating it.

Gov. Lowndes of Maryland admits that as a farmer he has been a complete failure. Unlike most unsuccessful farmers he says it was not the fault of the farm, but because he doesn't understand the business.

The widow of the late Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court has been forced to rent rooms to support herself, and a bill to pay her $7,000 as an extension of her husband's salary is before Congress. He was one of the very ablest jurists who ever sat on the Supreme bench.

The Pope's Golden Rose is destined this year for the Duchess Maria Theresa, wife of the Crown Prince of Würtemberg. The rose is an artistic creation in gold and precious stones, executed by the Vatican jeweler, and is bestowed in mid-Lent on some Catholic Princess who has been conspicuous for her services to the church.

A bill has been introduced in the State Senate of Tennessee forbidding any person to linger or loiter on any street, alley, road, or lane in the vicinity of a young ladies' boarding school. Neither shall any one try to communicate secretly with the inmates of any such institution, nor loaf, lurk, and loiter where the inmates of such institution are likely to be found.

"The Green Bag" tells this story of Judge Wilson of Ohio: "Several lawyers gathered in Judge Wilson's room after adjournment of court, and were discussing the retirement of a member of the bar. Among them was one whose practice is worth $25,000 a year. He said: 'I have been practicing several years, and am well fixed. I have thought I should like to retire and devote my remaining years to studies I have neglected.' 'Study law,' said Judge Wilson."

Frank Thomson, the new President of the Pennsylvania railroad, was a pupil and protégé of the road's inspiring genius, "Tom" Scott, and he has been continuously in its service since he was a boy of 17—forty years ago. As First Vice-President his name has recently been almost as familiar to the general public as that of the lamented Roberts. Perhaps it is not so well known that Mr. Thomson achieved a brilliant record during the war in the construction of new lines of railway and the reconstruction of abandoned ones in Virginia. He was then only 20, and it is related that Stanton, on taking his advice, said to Col. Scott: "Is it possible that we have waited for three days to get the opinion of that red-headed stripling?" The "stripling" is now at the head of the greatest railroad system in the world.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Somebody must be cultivating the widow." "Yes." "Anyway, her weeds have disappeared."—Detroit Journal.

Daughter—"George says he fears he can't support me in the style I'm accustomed to." Father—"Marry him anyhow. I can't keep it up much longer myself."—London Figaro.

"Lent doesn't begin until March this year." "So I understand. Very late—isn't it?" "Yes still, I suppose the Bryan campaign put everything back a little."—Harper's Bazar.

"The Rev. Mr. Skylark has had a five-thousand dollar call." "Whew! From Few York?" "No, from the teacher of the infant class, who says he promised to marry her."—Plain Dealer.

Maybelle—"And why were you present at the marriage? Were you directly interested in the event?" Jack—"No, not directly. I was merely the bridegroom."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Real Styles.—"I was down-town today looking at the new styles." "But isn't it rather early, my dear, for the spring goods to be in?" "Who is talking about spring goods? I mean wheels."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Old Gentleman (to railway porter)—"Porter, the rain is dripping in from the lamphole all over my trousers." Porter (reassuringly)—"No, sir; it's quite water-tight, I assure you. It's only the oil leaking a bit."—Household Words.

"Whew!" said the drummer. "This place smells like a drug store." "Fixed it that way on purpose," said the barkeeper. "Lot of Kansas fellers in town, and we want to make it seem homelike to 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Well, sir——" The Secretary of the Navy turned to the master of the shipyard. "Is the new war vessel a success?" "O, yes, sir," said the man. "She sank right to the bottom the minute she slid off the ways."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Do They Earn Their Money?

Chicago, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Without any intention to step on the toes of any one, I want to ask if there is a law setting forth how a man elected to fill an office for city or county shall perform the duties connected with his position, and how much time he is allowed for his own private use? Before election day we find these aspirants for office at political meetings discussing the many reforms they are to make and how well their duties will be performed. After well installed we frequently hear of these gentlemen during the winter months sojourning in warmer climate, and in summer fishing and hunting up in Wisconsin, if not down at Springfield. And again at the approach of the next election they are found spending much valuable time and money at fashionable down-town bar-rooms scheming and wire-pulling. Can it be said of some of these officeholders that they are giving full value for the fat salaries they receive?
R. KONSBERG.

Complaint from Washington Heights.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Six or seven years ago the President and Board of Trustees of Washington Heights spread an assessment over a great part of the village to raise money with which to pay for a system of water works in certain streets.

The original assessment, together with supplementary assessments which were made later, amounted to at least twice what the Water Department of Chicago would have had to pay for the same work. The wiseacres of that day, not knowing as much about law as they do now, extended the tax over ten years' time and proceeded to collect the original assessment in installments of one-tenth each with interest on deferred payments.

Supplementary collections were made for two years. Washington Heights being taken into the city, the taxpayers, some of them, became discontented. Firstly, because they saw they had been compelled to pay already as much as the pipes ought to have cost. Secondly, if the revenue from water tax was to accrue to the general water fund, the taxpayers thought it no more than right that the water office furnish the mains to run the water in.

The Supreme Court decided that the Board of Trustees acted illegally in extending the assessment over ten years, so only five installments of the original assessment were collected.

Now the city has given notice of another assessment to raise money to pay the back tax, but large enough to duplicate every pipe originally laid by the village.

It is just such robbery as this which is to be the ruination of the real estate interests of Chicago.

Let all those who object to paying for water mains twice and then being made to pay full rent for the use of them unite and fight this assessment to the end.

The general water fund should not only pay the balance due, but it should refund every cent paid by the users of water. Justice damands it.
C. COX.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Boston has a Mycological club, the chief duty of which is to distinguish mushrooms from toadstools. As this duty has hitherto devolved on the Coroner of the city that functionary feels much relieved.

* * *

Abou Ben Johnson—may his tribe increase,
Awoke one night after a deep dream of peace
And saw by the coal oil light within the room,
Making it rich and unlike the lily in perfume,
An angel writing in a book as they did of old.
Much cycling had made Ben Johnson bold
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The angel raised its head
And with radiant face answered:
"The names of victors in the next road race."
"And is mine one?" said Abou Ben. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the vision. Then Ben spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "It is meet;
But write me as one who scorches not on crowded street."
The angel wrote and vanished, but on the next night
He came again with a great awakening light
And showed a list of names the Lord had blest,
And lo, Ben Johnson's name led all the rest.

* * *

A Galveston poet pants after beer even as the hart panteth after the water brooks. With burning rapture he smites his Promethean lyre and exclaims:

Give me lager in the morning,
Give me lager after noon,
When the midday sun is burning,
When at midnight shines the moon.

* * *

If this detraction of Kansas doesn't cease pretty soon there is going to be trouble in the Sunflower State. A Populist newspaper in that Commonwealth gives the traducers an inkling of what they may expect in the following vigorous language: "Now, if the Republican papers of this State don't let up on their vilification, vigilance committees should be formed in every county, sworn to mob, tar and feather, and ride on a rail any and every black-hearted editor who turns his pen against his own State and assists our enemies in the East in dragging us in the mire."

* * *

It looks as if there might be danger of the Bradley Martin ball running down at the heel. The fair hostess has just purchased 300 pairs of stockings for the waiters at $5 per pair, and servants are so careless.

* * *

An obituary of a little child in a Missouri newspaper recently was couched in very tender and pathetic tones, and had much to say about the lamb of the flock and the Good Shepherd. Incorporated in the article was the beautiful and familiar poem by Mrs. Browning, but the intelligent compositor and the proofreader spoiled everything by giving the poem the caption, "He Giveth His Beloved Sheep."

* * *

Little bits of salad,
Little hunks of cake,
Make a great commotion
And the stomach ache.

* * *

It is said Patti lives in constant dread of burglars in her castle in Wales, and that she has surrounded herself with a perfect network of burglar alarms, every entrance to the castle being thus guarded. Perhaps the diva hasn't thought of hanging out a placard announcing the usual prices of admission as a preventive of crooks. It might be tried with good results.

* * *

A denizen of Vermont recently heard that electricity was being used for illuminating purposes in Rochester, N. Y., and being a man of profound curiosity and possessing, moreover, an intense and commendable yearning after knowledge, addressed a letter to the Postmaster of Rochester, making inquiries about the wonderful reports that had reached his ears in the wilds of the Green Mountain State. Among the things he desired to know about were the following: "How is it thrown in the air, how taken down, how operated, how high is it, is it put up and taken down every evening? If so, what time is it put up and what time taken down? How is it fed, by a battery on the ground, or is there one near the light? How many candle power is it? Is it put out before or after being taken down? At what distance can it be seen? How long has it been experimented with, and how much longer will it be experimented with?"

* * *

According to an exchange there are always 20,000 strangers sight-seeing in London. Whenever the number dwindles to 19,999 the big metropolis wears a deserted aspect and the publishers of guide books have the blues.

* * *

While beating the jungles on Monmouth street in Galesburg a few days ago a coon was started and the inhabitants gave chase. With the aid of revolvers and clubs and some of the prominent citizens the animal was finally brought to bay and dispatched. The city fathers are contemplating an ordinance to convert the municipality into a game preserve.

* * *

"Lady cappers" in St. Louis and "lady flim-flammers" in Philadelphia are pursuing their nefarious operations in those cities with great success.

* * *

The disgrace incurred by Li Hung Chang in being deprived of his cherished yellow jacket for the second time, and during the winter at that, has aroused the utmost indignation among reformers and humanitarians all over the United States. It is said the Oklahoma Legislature will soon pass vigorous resolutions denouncing the outrage in the strongest and most Populistic terms.

* * *

Those epicures who are despondent over the probable early extinction of the lobster should cheer up. The "crawdad" crop of Missouri and Illinois promises to be inexhaustible.

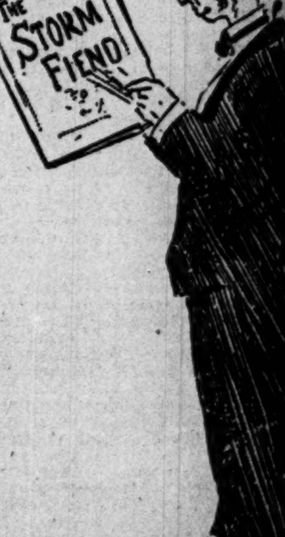
* * *

The anti-corset bill introduced by a progressive Kansas legislator has been squeezed to death. It didn't have staying qualities.

* * *

The approaching signs of spring in Louisiana have moved a sweet singer to anticipate somewhat the full bourgeoning of the vernal season:

De jaybird's happy an' de cow comes fat,
When de grass gits green;
Eber notice dat de yard dog frolics wid de cat,
When de grass gits green?
De honey bees makes fo' de blossom on de haw,
De blackberry's comin', it's comin', O, law;
De tick hab arribed an' de skeeter am dar,
When de grass gits green.



Songs and Their Singers.—Punch.

Rewarded for Saving Life.

M. Delacour, a keeper of the Comp Transatlantique's landing stage at has just been made a Knight of the Le Honor, having, as the decree declare hausted the whole series of reward by the Department of Marine for life." He is 74 years of age, and h forty-six lives, the first in 1840. H ready received second and first cla and the grand gold medal of honor

COSTUMES FOR THE BALL.

ATTIRE TO BE WORN AT THE BRADLEY MARTIN FUNCTION.

Dresses Will Rival Those Seen in Recent Times at Warwick Castle and Other Places in England—List of Guests and the Historical Characters They Will Represent at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, Tomorrow Evening.

The costumes to be worn at the Bradley Martin fancy dress ball at the Waldorf Hotel, New York, tomorrow evening will undoubtedly eclipse those at any previous social affair ever given in the country, and will compare favorably with, if not surpass, the dresses and costumes worn at the fancy dress balls given at Warwick Castle and at other homes of the nobility in England during the last three years.

Subjoined is a list of the guests to be in attendance, alphabetically arranged, together with the historical characters which they will represent:

A.

Adams, Miss—A Marie Antoinette costume, which was worn when the Queen was free from Court etiquette, at Trianon; a simple muslin of brocade, flowers, large hat, with pink roses.

Alexander, Mrs. Charles, formerly Miss Crocker—A costume of a Venetian lady of the sixteenth century. Mrs. Alexander will not wear a wig, but will dress her own Titian tresses after the fashion of the period by thrusting pearls into the braids.

Andrews, Frank, of Washington—A costume of the time of Louis XVI.

Appleton, J. W.—One of the plainest and richest costumes of colonial times; black velvet and cream-colored satin.

Arthur—Chester Allan—Mousquetaire in red and white velvet and satin, with bucket boots.

Astor, Mrs.—A superb dark-blue velvet gown, designed by Carolus Duran, and in which he painted her portrait. The gown is trimmed around the neck with folds of lace. The costume will represent Marie Stuart. Mrs. Astor will wear an elaborate jeweled headdress and stomacher of precious gems, also a necklace and pendants of diamonds and other gems.

Astor, Mrs. John Jacob—A Marie Antoinette costume, representing the Queen in all the glory of her beauty and power.

B.

Babcock, S. D.—Colonial costume of black and dark gray brocade.

Barney, A. H.—As the Dauphin François I., in dark green velvet costume, embroidered in gold.

Barney, J. W.—A courtier of the time of Henry VIII.

Baylies, Mrs. Edward L.—Louis XV., white and pink brocade, powdered hair, superb jewels, and ropes of pearls.

Beadleston, Mrs., formerly Miss Post—Marie Antoinette costume.

Beekman, James Hude—In the costume of Henry VIII.

Beekman, Mrs. James Hude—As Lady Teazle, in gorgeous brocade, with stick ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

Beekman, W. F.—Costume of the time of François I., in light lavender and white satin.

Bell, Gordon Knox—As an English Judge of the sixteenth century.

Belmont, O. H. P.—Dress of the time of Henry II. of France, combined with the armor of that period.

Bibby, Andrew A.—A costume of Louis XV. design.

Bishop, F. C.—Costume of Henry III., light green, pale pink, and black velvet, strap sleeves of chiffon and gilt.

Blagden Jr., George—Louis XVI., black velvet, light blue satin, embroidered in silver.

Boylston, Miss—A Spanish costume of white satin, embroidered in gold, and of the eighteenth century design.

Bramwell, Percy—Courtier, time of Charles I.

Braunich, J.—In the costume of Gen. Washington.

Breese, Miss Eloise—Venetian costume of the seventeenth century.

Breese, Mrs. James L.—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century, salmon-colored velvet and brocade.

Breese, James L.—Duc de Guise costume, entirely white brocade and satin and velvet, embroidered in silver, a cap of white satin, with plumes and jeweled aigrette.

Brice, Calvin S.—Marquis de Lafayette; an elaborate costume of the Louis XVI. period; silk hose, velvet knee breeches, and wig.

Brice, Katherine, second daughter of Senator Brice—The costume of Marie Antoinette.

Brice, Miss, daughter of Calvin S. Brice—Egyptian costume, elaborately embroidered with jewels and gilt, shoes of cloth of gold.

Brown, W. Harold—A Louis XV. court dress. This was made for the Schermerhorn ball of 1847, and is of black velvet, embroidered with red roses, satin breeches, pink satin waistcoat, embroidered with pink.

Brown, W. Harold—Louis XV court dress.

Buell, Mrs. H. T.—A court gown of the same period.

Buell, Henry T.—A costume of the time of Charles I.

Bull, H. W.—Costume of the time of François I., light blue satin, white velvet cape, silver embroidery.

Burr, N. B.—Black velvet and cream satin colonial costume, some rare old family lace as jabot and in the sleeves.

Bull, Mr., and Mrs. Henry T.—Costumes of the period of Charles I.

C.

Carnochan, Mrs. Gouverneur—Dancing girl of the sixteenth century, with voluminous skirts.

Carnochan, G. M.—As an Austrian officer of the sixteenth century.

Chauncey, Henry—Costume of private guard of Louis XIV.; light cherry velvet and French blue, powdered wig.

Childs, C. A.—A French military costume of the seventeenth century.

Childs, Charles—In the costume of Sir Charles Surface of ruby velvet.

Childs, Mrs. Charles—As Lady Teazle, with dress of white and blue brocade, lace flounces on skirt, which were made especially for her; a large pink satin hat with black feathers.

Church, Mrs. Angelica—Marie Antoinette costume.

Clapp, Miss Edith Devereaux—Duchesse of Devonshire, heavy satin brocade of rose and white, powdered wig, and jewels.

Clarkson, Mrs. Robert—Colonial court dress, worn by ancestors, who were early in the settlement of Boston.

Clews, Mrs. Henry—Venetian costume, sixteenth century, red, gold, and green brocade. Complete garniture of diamonds.

Collier, Pierre Fenelon—François I. costume of old rose velvet.

Coudert, C. Du Pont—In the garb of a French abbe.

Crosby, A. F.—A cavalier in France in the sixteenth century.

Cushing, Miss Edith—Puritan maiden in white china silk, with round collar of mouse-colored cloth.

D.

Davidson, George T.—As the Earl of Stafford, dark blue velvet cape, waistcoat and breeches of light green silk, and collar of rare Spanish lace.

De Forest, Mrs. George—A costume of the Directoire period. Entire dress of pale blue velvet, on which hangs a long-trained court mantle of cloth of gold. This is lined throughout with Russian sable. The mantle is to be fastened on the shoulders with large clasps of precious gems set in finely wrought and dull gold. A tiara and necklace of diamonds and ropes of pearls complete the costume.

Delafield, Miss Cornelia—As Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." She will wear a white satin quilted petticoat, with paniers and pointed corsage of pink brocade. A fichu of white lace will be folded across the shoulders.

Delafield, Miss Emily—As Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," white satin dress, trimmed with lace and jewels, large hat.

Delafield, Miss Elizabeth—Queen Isabella of Spain; skirt of yellow satin, over which is a dress of black velvet, richly embroidered with gold, a pointed waist, full ruff, and a jeweled crown upon the hair, which will be dressed high.

Delafield, Frederic Prime—Louis XV. courtier, red satin and gold.

Delafield, Mrs. Lewis Livingston—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century. Cloth of gold dress, opening on a petticoat of white satin, gold embroidered.

De Peyster, Miss Augusta Morris—A court dress of Louis XV. period of pink satin over a petticoat of white satin.

De Peyster, Miss Fannie—A Dutch costume.

De Peyster, Miss Frances Goodhue—A lady of rank of the court of Louis XIV. A pale blue satin dress, opening over a petticoat of white satin. Pink satin pointed corsage, brocaded in blue flowers, and trimmed with lace and pink roses.

De Peyster, Frederic Ashton—A Knight of Malta costume, with shirt of mail surmounted by a white surcoat, which will be embroidered in red silk.

De Peyster, Miss Helen Van Courtland—A court dress of the time of Louis XV. A skirt of yellow watered silk, which opens over a skirt of white satin trimmed with garlands of white lace, caught by poppies. A long train will be of scarlet satin. The yellow waist will be cut square. Hair powdered and ornamented with poppies and feathers. Ornaments of old family pearls, set in medallions.

De Wolfe, Elsie—Costume of Gismonda as she is represented in the church scene. White and gold brocaded gown, almost covered with a mantle of cloth of gold, heavy with gems; a wealth of orchids on the head. Miss De Wolfe will wear sandals.

Dickson, W. H.—Louis XV. costume of brown brocade and white satin.

Drexel, John R.—As the Duke de Sombrey.

Drexel, Mrs. John R.—Watteau costume.

Duer, Miss Katherine—Marie Antoinette costume of cherry-colored brocade.

E.

Edey, Mrs. Frederick—Costume copied from an old English portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a dress of black velvet; hair combed low on the forehead and parted; two long curls hang on the shoulders in front.

Emmett, Mrs. Robert—A dress of the period of Louis XIII. Robe of old red Genoa velvet (which was bought many years ago in Italy) is open in the front and falls over a skirt of very old blue brocade. The red robe is trimmed with an old insertion of gold threads which has kept its brightness in spite of age. The corsage is short in the waist and fastens to a V-shaped stomacher of blue brocade. Sleeves are short and are square in effect, and edged with gold insertion. This dress is short and was copied from an old Genoese portrait.

F.

Fair, Miss Virginia—A Directoire costume of pink and white.

Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant—Marie Antoinette costume of brocade white and rose and a superb collection of diamonds.

Francklyn, G.—Louis Seize costume, gray velvet, embroidered in gold.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore—Louis XV. court costume.

G.

Graham, Mrs. (formerly Miss Sands)—A costume of light brocade with pink shading. Rare lace, arranged as a fichu about shoulders; hair high; powdered and jeweled.

Green, Mrs. James O.—Dress in imitation of a Greek girl.

Gregory, Elliot—Costume of a courtier of Charles II., black velvet and satin.

H.

Harriman, Oliver Jr.—Court dress, Louis XV.

Hitchcock, Mrs. Thomas—Court costume of pale gray satin.

Hoadley, Russell Jr.—A gentleman of the Elizabethan period, light blue brocade, embroidered with silver.

Hoadley, Mrs. Russell Jr.—As a bride in Directoire costume, white satin, short-waisted gown, veiled in liberty gauze.

Hoe, Miss Ruth—A Watteau costume of white satin, brocaded in colors.

Hoffman, Mrs. Burrall—Venetian costume of white satin, embroidered with gold.

Hoffman, John Ellis—A cavalier in the time of Charles II. A suit of heliotrope velvet, the coat with yellow silk linings, hat of gray felt, with ostrich plumes.

Hoffman, J. E.—Courtier costume, Louis XVI.; blue satin costume, embroidered with silver.

Hoffman, Miss—Watteau costume of silk, rose-covered, powdered hair, worn high and trimmed with ribbons.

Hollins, H. B.—Incroyable costume of terra-cotta silk; brocaded waistcoat.

Hoppin, Miss Katherine Beekman, and Miss Esther Hoppin—To be costumed as Dresden figures, but absolutely in white; pearl ornaments.

Hoyt, G.—Costume of purple and green satin; copied from a Velasquez painting.

I.

Irving, J. L.—White satin suit, with mantle of white velvet, lined with satin and trimmed in gold lace.

J.

Jackson, Oswald—A sixteenth century French cavalier.

Jaffray, Reginald—As Cardinal Richelieu.

K.

Kane, Grenville—A nobleman at the time of Margaret of Navarre.

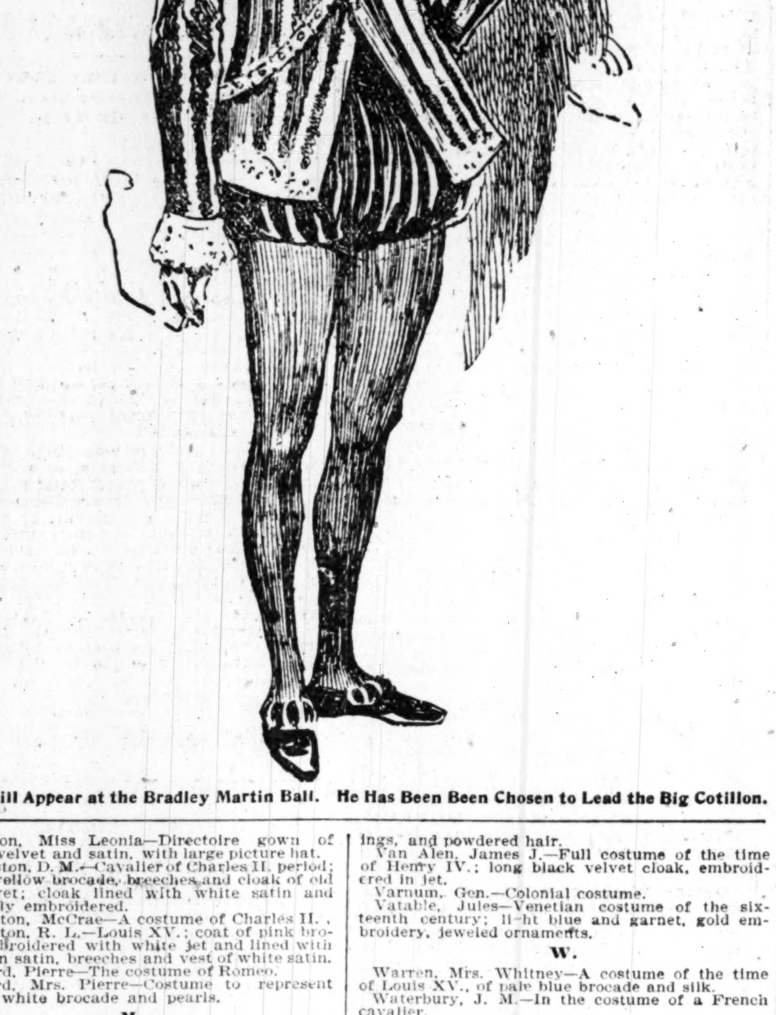
Kernochan, Mrs. James P.—Maria Theresa, pink and white brocade, a profusion of old Brussels point lace, ropes of pearls, diamond and sapphire ornaments; a powdered wig with jeweled ornaments and ropes of pearls twisted in the braids.

Kelly, Thomas Jr.—Costume of Louis XIV., royal purple velvet, embroidered with gold and edged with jewels, white satin vest incrusted with jewels. Buttons are of emeralds and diamonds made especially for this costume; a jeweled order will be worn on the left shoulder; purple silk hose embroidered with gold.

L.

Lee, Joseph Jenkins—Cavalier, time Louis XV.

ELISHA DYER JR.



As He Will Appear at the Bradley Martin Ball. He Has Been Been Chosen to Lead the Big Cotillon.

Lentilhon, Miss Leonia—Directoire gown of crimson velvet and satin, with large picture hat.

Livingston, D. M.—Cavalier of Charles II. period; coat of yellow brocade, breeches and cloak of old rose velvet; cloak lined with white satin and elaborately embroidered.

Livingston, McCrae—A costume of Charles II.

Livingston, R. L.—Louis XV.; coat of pink brocade, embroidered with white jet and lined with pale green satin, breeches and vest of white satin.

Lorillard, Pierre—The costume of Romeo.

Lorillard, Mrs. Pierre—Costume to represent Juliette; white brocade and pearls.

M.

Maben, J. C.—Costume after Sir Walter Raleigh of black velvet and gold.

Madrazo, Mr.—In the garb of a Spanish Crusader, red velvet with steel armor.

Marie, Peter—As Cardinal Mazarin, costume will be ornamented with much rare lace and a quantity of jewels. A chain and cross will be worn that once belonged to an old Italian nobleman.

Martin, Bradley—Court dress of Louis XV., white and pink brocaded satin, knee breeches, white silk hose, diamond buckles on low, red-heeled shoes; powdered wig.

Martin, Frederick—Cavalier costume, Charles II., white brocade and gold trimmings.

Martin, Frederick Townsend—Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIII., heavy brocade and velvet, powdered wig.

Merritt, E. R.—As Vandyck.

Merritt, Mrs. Reeve—In the costume of the woman represented in the picture of the Huguenot Lovers.

Mills, Mrs. Ogden—Louis XV. costume, rose and white brocade, white hair, ropes of pearls, and diamond ornaments.

Minot, Joseph Otis—Court costume of Louis XV. of brown brocade, covered with embroidery of flowers.

Moore, Leo—Costumed as an English Infantry Captain of the seventeenth century.

Mortimer, Stanley—Louis XV. Court costume.

Morton, Miss Lena—Louis XV. costume, white brocade, and jeweled coronet.

Munde, Miss Bertha—Seventeenth century costume of pale yellow silk, brocaded with white flowers.

Munn, Charles A.—In the garb of Robespierre.

N.

Navarro, Alfonso de—Court costume of Louis XV.

O.

Oakley, Walton L.—As the Duke of Sussex.

Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M.—Louis Quinze dress of pale blue striped silk, brocaded with delicate pink flowers in garlands.

Oelrichs, Herman—Dutch burgomaster in dark velvet and satin, copied after a Rembrandt portrait.

P.

Parsons, S. L.—Scotch gentleman, representing his great grandfather, a Livingston. The dress is semi-Puritan in character, and picturesque.

Pendelton, E. K.—Burgomaster of the sixteenth century, black velvet and scarlet satin.

Pell, Mrs. Herbert—A costume of gold brocade, ermine trimmed, representing Catherine of Russia.

Peters, Charles Grenville—Courtier costume of the seventeenth century; gray cloth, embroidered in steel.

Peters, Richard—A Cardinal's costume, which will follow closely that of Richelieu.

Pierson, Mrs. J. Frederick—As Mme. Pompadour; dress of brocade, and a quantity of superb jewels.

Pierson, Miss Adelaide—In Directoire costume.

Pollock, Mrs. William—Dutch noblewoman of the sixteenth century, in yellow brocade.

Post, Miss, daughter of Alfred Post—Costume fashioned after that worn by the Princess de Lamballe.

Post, Mrs. Charles—In a costume of Mme. de Maintenon, taken from a portrait; jewels of an elaborate style will be worn.

R.

Reid, E. T.—As Louis XV.

Rhinelander, Mrs. T. J. Oakley—Marie Antoinette costume, old brocade, diamond ornaments, and ropes of gems; a wig dressed elaborately with jeweled aigrettes.

Rhinelander, T. J. Oakley—Louis XVI. coat and breeches of pale gray satin, embroidered with gold and silver, red brocaded waistcoat, red-heeled shoes, diamond buckles, jabots of lace on sleeves and at the throat.

Rhinelander, Philip—Court costume of the Louis Seize period, cherry-colored brocade with white and gold vest, trimmed with jabots of duchesse lace, ornamented with diamond and ruby pins.

Rhinelander, Mrs. Philip—Marie Antoinette costume of turquoise blue satin, opening over a petticoat of rich pink brocade trimmed with black velvet bands and clusters of pink roses. The front of the corsage will be almost covered by diamond ornaments and chains of the same; necklace of pearls and diamonds, and a diamond tiara in a powdered coiffure.

Ripley, Sidney Dillon—Louis XV. court dress.

Roberts, Mrs. Christopher—Joan d'Arc costume of white cloth, silver cuirass.

Robinson, Douglas—Colonial costume of black satin, with a waistcoat which was worn by one of his ancestors.

Robinson, Mrs. Douglas—Colonial costume of satin brocade, with garniture of family diamonds in their original settings.

Roche, Mrs. Burke—A costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Rochester, Miss Alice, a niece of Mr. Martin—Costume of a lady of rank at the court of Louis Quinze.

Rogers, H. P.—Courtier of the time of Charles II., white and gold.

Ronalds, Mrs. P. Lorillard Jr.—Court lady of the time of Louis XV.

Ronalds, P. Lorillard Jr.—Courtier, Louis XV.

Roosevelt, Mrs. S. Montgomery—A court dress of black velvet of the time of Charles II.

Rutherford, Mrs. Walter—As Cleopatra.

S.

Sands, Miss Alice—A court lady of the time of Louis Quinze.

Sands, Henry — Papal Chamberlain of the sixteenth century.

Sands, P. J.—Colonial costume of royal purple; velvet and satin.

Schieffelin, Miss Constance—Pompadour costume of white and pink brocade, powdered hair, slippers of brocade, with red heels.

Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy—Pompadour costume, almost exactly like that of her sister.

Sherman, Mrs. Watts—To represent the Empress Josephine at the height of her glory in her coronation robes.

Sloane, Miss Evelyn—As Juliette; white brocaded skirt and waist, embroidered with pearls, ropes of pearls around the neck; a small jeweled cap will be worn over the hair, which is to hang in long braids, in which are twisted strings of pearls.

Sloane, Mrs. Henry—A costume of the time of Louis XV., white and pink brocade, powdered hair, numerous diamond ornaments.

Smalley, George W.—Louis XV. costume.

Smalley, Miss—As Juliette, in a royal gown of white satin brocade, made with train, finished with a heavy silk cord. The square-cut corsage is slashed in the front and elaborately embroidered with pearls; sleeves slashed showing satin puffings; from a band of pearls about the waist is suspended a pocket richly embroidered. A round cap of pearls and gold wire is to be worn on the head.

Smith, J. Henry—Court costume of the seventeenth century, of white silk, embroidered in jewels and gold.

Smith, Sidney—A court jester of the seventeenth century.

Speyers, Edith—A court dress of pink satin brocade, panniers of satin, long hanging sleeves of old and rare lace, powdered hair, and feathers.

Stebbins, E. V.—Costume of red and black striped satin, large hat, and powdered wig; one of the incroyables.

Stewart, Lispenard—Cavalier, time of Louis XII.

Story, Julian—A cavalier of the time of Louis XIII.

Suydan, Mrs. Walter—A Dutch costume.

T.

Tailer, E. N.—Court dress of Louis XV.

Tailer, Mrs. T. Suffern—A Gainsborough costume.

Tams, Mrs. J. Fred—Venetian costume, sixteenth century.

Thompson, Miss Sara—A gown worn by one of her ancestors, who was a celebrated Dutch belle in the sixteenth century.

Tiffany, Mrs. Belmont—A costume copied from a portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, white and light blue brocade.

U.

Ury-Miller, A.—A Spanish toreador of the seventeenth century; red velvet.

V.

Van Cortland, Robert B.—Eighteenth century costume, with coat and waistcoat of dark wine-colored velvet, which were in the possession of his great-grandfather; knee breeches, silk stockings, and powdered hair.

Van Alen, James J.—Full costume of the time of Henry IV.; long black velvet cloak, embroidered in jet.

Varnum, Gen.—Colonial costume.

Vatable, Jules—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century; light blue and garnet, gold embroidery, jeweled ornaments.

W.

Warren, Mrs. Whitney—A costume of the time of Louis XV., of pale blue brocade and silk.

Waterbury, J. M.—In the costume of a French cavalier.

Webster, Hamilton Fiske—Full court dress Charles I., black and white satin and velvet, jacket of embroidered velvet, slashed sleeves, showing white satin, large cloak of black brocaded velvet, lined with white moire.

Webster, Mrs. Sidney—Venetian gown of the sixteenth century.

Weeks, F. B.—Dark green velvet and pearl gray satin.

Weeks, F. Delano—Directoire costume.

Welby, E.—Costume of the Trumpeter of Sackingen.

Wetmore, Miss Edith—To represent the Duchesse de Poyeuse, in white satin and gold embroidery.

Wetmore, Miss Maude—A Directoire costume of green and lemon colors.

White, Stanford—A court costume of black velvet and white satin.

Winthrop, Roger—Costume of Charles II., garnet velvet, embroidered in gold.

Winthrop, Rutherford—As Henry III., in royal purple and heliotrope, velvet and satin, embroidered in jet.

Wilson, Mrs. Orme—Louis XVI. gown of heavy white satin. A wide flounce of gauze is embroidered with silver threads in wreaths; an overdress of white satin is covered with silver embroidered gauze, edged with lace; a stomacher is embroidered with the lilies of France; sleeves are of puffed gauze, separated by bands, which will be covered by diamond ornaments; a quantity of jewels will be worn on the corsage.

Wilson, Orme—Cavalier Louis XIII. period; coat of lilac brocade, embroidered with gold, a large cloak of royal purple velvet, lined with white satin, embroidered with elaborate design in gold; breeches of royal purple corded silk, lilac silk hose, shoes with diamond buckles, gray hat, with plumes.

Wilson, Richard T.—An incroyable costume of Roman colors.

Wood, J. D.—As George Washington, in citizen's costume of black velvet.

Wright, Mrs. Eben—White satin dress, Louis XVI., embroidered with silver, corsage and pannier of light blue satin, embroidered with silver.

Y.

Young, Mrs. Thomas—An American woman of the Eighteenth century.

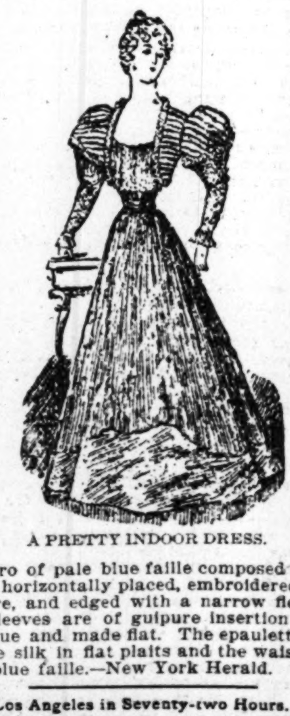
AGED WOMAN DIES IN THE PULPIT.

Mrs. William I. Fee Expires While Exhorting at a Big Revival Meeting at Felicity, O.

Springfield, O., Feb. 8.—Mrs. William I. Fee, aged wife of the Rev. Mr. Fee, a former Methodist Minister here, fell dead in the pulpit while exhorting at a big revival at Felicity last evening. Women screamed and men wept. The couple celebrated their golden wedding three months ago.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents an indoor dress made by Mme. Jeanne Hallé. It is made of accordion plaited Loie Fuller mousseline de soie of pale blue, over pale blue silk, and is cut up so as to leave a part visible below. The corsage is cut low and square in front and is trimmed with a lace frill. Over it is a bolero of pale blue faille composed of flat plaits horizontally placed, embroidered with guipure, and edged with a narrow flounce. The sleeves are of guipure insertion over sky blue and made flat. The epaulettes are of blue silk in flat plaits and the waistband is of blue faille.—New York Herald.



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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Crossing the Rubicon.

BY EDITH STEWART DREWRY.

THEY were both guests at the same country house that autumn. He was an artist, handsome, gifted, well born, but poor as the proverbial church mouse, and proud as Lucifer. She was an heiress, who, on attaining her majority some three years ago, had come into about $5,000 a year; added to this attraction she was beautiful, clever, and charming. She was bright, high-spirited, and very independent, as suitors soon found to their cost.

"You'll be an old maid, Isbel," remonstrated the aunt with whom she lived. "You are nearly 24, my dear."

"I don't care, auntie," laughed the young lady; "an old maid is as good as anything—a thousand times better than having a husband one doesn't care for. I'm not in love, dear, and so mean to keep my freedom."

That was said—and said truly then—some weeks before she came on this visit to Halcombe Grange and there met the artist, Eric Errington; but could she have said the same as truly now, when the visit was drawing to a close? The lips might, perhaps; the heart was another matter entirely, and she knew it. She was no tyro of a girl in her teens, but a woman who lived in the world and neither could nor would deceive herself; she knew that she loved Errington, and he loved her, despite his proud reticence and silence. What woman could not read between the lines? What man could possibly at all times completely guard every look and tone and touch when thrown so constantly each day with the loved one? He is unconscious how or when his secret is betrayed to that one.

But no one save Isbel Brandon herself suspected Errington's secret. He neither held aloof nor markedly sought her. But there were one or two others among the party who did so, and one day Maj. Glyn, the host, said half jestingly to Eric:

"My dear fellow, why don't you try your chance with the beautiful heiress and win a fortune, and therewith a speedy rise to fame?"

"Thank you, not I," said the artist, with a laugh and shrug to cover the deeper feelings stirred. "I have no intention of being ticketed 'fortune hunter' by the world or the fair lady herself. Even a poor devil of an artist may keep his pride and honor untarnished."

"But, Errington, nonsense!" Glyn stared. "Suppose you really cared for a girl who happened to be rich?"

"So much the worse for me, Glyn."

"You really mean that you wouldn't woo her or ask her hand?"

"Never," said the other.

This had passed on the terrace.

Some one half behind the lace curtains of a window above drew back with quivering lips and heaving breast.

"Is this terrible gold of mine to be ever, then, a hopeless barrier between two lives?" Isbel muttered, locking her white hands. "He will never speak, never breathe a word, and I—— Heaven! what can I—the woman—say or do without shame? And yet—yet—is gold and a mistaken but noble pride and sense of honor to keep us apart forever? I know he loves me—would tell me so at once were I poor. O, it is cruel, cruel! Something ought—must be done; but what?"

There it was; she, the woman, was so helpless. And shortly after this the party broke up.

. . . .

A month later the artist one evening received a letter from Isbel, and, to his utter surprise and joy, oddly mixed with pain, she wished him to paint her portrait. Would he please call on her at 11 the next day.

Of course he would go; but how go through the ordeal without self-betrayal?

Isbel had to strive with herself much harder for the ordeal she had at length with an infinite courage resolved to face. Therefore was it she had named an hour free from all visitors, and when her aunt, Mrs. Brandon, would still be in her own apartment. One of the two, she saw, must cross the Rubicon and burn the boats behind if both their lives were to be saved from wreck; and since he would not, well, she, the heiress, must, whatsoever the cost.

When she was told he was in the drawing-room—when almost the actual moment had arrived—her heart sank, and at the very door she had to pause a minute to pull herself together; then she went in. How the man's dark eyes lighted up! How unconsciously close was the clasp of his hand on hers! If she had had one fleeting doubt of his love that second must have dispelled it.

"What a pleasure to see you again, Miss Brandon!" he said; "and what an honor you do me to let me paint your portrait!"

"Is it? It is good of you to call it so," Isbel answered brightly, but inwardly every nerve was quivering and strained. "Aunt Mary began again yesterday about having my picture done, so I wrote to you. My aunt will be down presently, but in the meanwhile we can arrange the sittings, dress, and so forth."

Errington passed by the "so forth," and only arranged for her dress and the sittings.

"But now," she said, "that that is settled, we come to—you must please name your——"

"Pardon me," Errington interposed, with resolute quietude that in itself gave her fresh surety of her ground, "but you must do me the great favor to let that part rest until the work is finished. You are not like a stranger——"

"Indeed, I hope not," Isbel said gently. "Well, be it as you please, then."

"Thank you very much, Miss Brandon."

He rose.

She, too, stood up; the moment had come; the woman's heart stood still for a moment that was agony; two lives' happiness or misery hung on her courage or failure.

"Well, I suppose your time is valuable?" she said, turning to him, but her eyes did not fully meet his. "By-the-bye, Mr. Errington, I believe—if I am rightly informed—that I have come to congratulate you?"

"Congratulate me!" repeated the artist, in genuine surprise. "For what? on what account?"

His surprise, and, oddly enough, the very comedy of the position, gave her new courage. "Why, I heard that you are engaged to an heiress," she said.

The Rubicon was crossed; there was no going back now, come what would. Errington flushed to the brow, then paled again.

"It is absolutely untrue," he said, in a strained way, and drew back a step. "It never could be true of me!"

"But why not?" persisted Isbel, now standing to her colors with true feminine stanchness, her eyes aglow, her soft tones steady. "If, as I heard, you are attached to her, why should your engagement be an impossibility, as you imply?"

Had some one—Glyn, perhaps—dared to tell her this, meaning herself, but without naming her? flashed across Eric, in haughty wrath and pain.

"Why impossible?" he repeated, stung to a sort of desperation. "Because I am a poor, struggling man who holds his honor dearer even than love—if the story were true. Neither the world nor any woman born should have the right to believe me a dishonored fortune-hunter."

"The world's judgment!" she said; and now her breath came quickly, her eyes flashed like diamonds. "You are not such a coward, I know, as to fear that; but is it much less cowardly to be afraid of even the risk of the woman's mistaking your motive—the woman you love, remember?" She was speaking with a strangely passionate, if suppressed, force that sent a sudden vague thrill through the man—a dim sense of something that dazzled him—of a personality beneath the overt meaning; an assertion of his love for the heiress as a fact, not a mere figure of argument. "The woman you love, remember, and whose happiness, perhaps, your pride may wreck as well as your own—who doubtless knows your heart's secret, and curses the miserable gold and cruel pride that stands between your lives."

"Isbel!" Errington sprang to her side—caught her hands in his own. "My darling, my love from the first! Forgive, if you can, worse than fool that I have been. Ah, my poor Isbel!"

For the girl burst into tears as he locked her to his heart; the tension must needs give way at last, brave girl though she was.

"O, why were you so cruel? Why did you force me to—to—— O, Eric!"

"My darling—forgive me!—because I loved so much I feared your scornful refusal. Why should you think me different from other wooers? And I never dreamed of this happiness, dearest," he said, passionately. "One word—tell me you forgive your lover."

"Eric, I love you," she whispered, and lifted her face for a moment for his kiss.

What matter if some of the world did say, when the marriage did take place, that it was the money the painter had sought? He cared not, and those who knew him and his wife knew well it was a love match entirely. The picture—not a mere portrait—of beautiful Mrs. Errington, when seen the next May at the Academy, made a sensation and sent up the rising artist's name at once.

"So, after all, you see, Eric," his wife says, arch and tender in one, "you will win the best in the end, fortune and fame."

"And the priceless treasure that neither gold nor fame could buy," he answers, smiling down on the dear face—"my wife."—The Folks at Home.

SHORT STORIES
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HOW TO TEACH THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Council of Jewish Women Considers Kindergarten Work—Proceeds of the Bazaar Nearly $2,000.

Members of the Chicago Section of the Council of Jewish Women met yesterday afternoon at Sinai Temple to discuss topics relating to kindergarten work and incidentally to listen to a report of the bazaar held last week. More than 100 women were present.

After the singing of two lullabies by Mrs. J. N. Eisendrath Miss Anna E. Bryan of the Cook County Normal School was introduced and spoke on "The Spiritual Life of the Child as Developed in the Kindergarten." Her address was a bright, interesting sermon to the assemblage of mothers regarding the instruction of the child through the senses rather than in them.

"The searching and reaching out of the child," said the speaker, "in his continual thirst for knowledge should not be deplored by the mother, although it may cause her no little discomfort. Upon the quality of the answers given to the child's questions his spiritual welfare largely depends. Religion should not be crammed into the growing mind, but should be taught by careful evolution of dormant, innate sensibilities.

"Always remember the close association of the physical being to the mental plane. You will aid the mental development by satisfying the physical. Train the child always to respect the rights of others. This you cannot do unless you allow him rights of his own. Educate the senses; direct the energies. Let him handle objects to develop the sense of touch. Don't give him books too fine to be handled or dolls too elegant to be touched. Never deprive him of a wrong employment without supplying one that is right; and don't punish the act but for the motive. Teach children by children and they will learn to see the world from the standpoint of others.

"If she would learn to 'live with her children' a mother must yield herself to the training of the manifold little and seemingly trivial incidents of their everyday life."

In concluding her talk, which the feminine audience applauded long and vigorously at the close, Miss Bryan read some of the verses from Froebel's "Mother Play."

Mrs. Conrad Witkowsky, who presided, read a letter from Mrs. Alice Putnam, who was to have spoken of "The Kindergarten in the Nursery," in which the writer expressed her regrets that illness prevented her attendance.

Mrs. F. Solomon, a member of the Boston section of the council, a graduate of a kindergarten training school in Germany and a translator of German kindergarten stories, spoke briefly. After talking of the work in general she told the story of her own little girl, who insisted on an answer to all her questions. The child, having been taught that babies came from heaven, asked her mother what kind of a place heaven is. The mother said, evasively:

"Why, it has been so long since I came I can't remember anything about it. But you have been here such a little time you can't have forgotten. Tell me what you remember."

And the little girl was puzzled, because her childish mind was blank so far as the subject was concerned, and after pondering deeply awhile she said:

"Mamma, I know now why God don't let little babies talk; 'cause they would tell all they know about heaven."

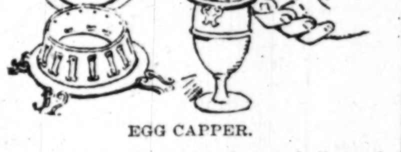
Mrs. N. A. Reis read some original verses, entitled "Faith and Humanity," the motto of the council.

A report from the committee in charge of the bazaar announced the proceeds to be within a few cents of $2,000, which sum will be expended upon the charitable work of the local section.

OPENING BOILED EGGS MADE EASY.

Latest Invention to Save Soiled Fingers and Make the Operation a Pleasant One.

Philadelphia Ledger: A new way of capping eggs at the table is shown here. A little ornamental metal ring is fitted with a dozen spring blades all around sharpened to a point, and is so arranged that upon the cover being pressed down on the ring the points of the spring enter the eggshell simultaneously on all sides. In this way the cap of the egg is lifted off straight and without any of the shell dropping into the egg. The little innovation is very handy and has already been introduced in a number of the best restaurants of Paris.



EGG CAPPER.

NEW-ENGLANDERS NAME MR. RUNNELS

Selected President of Their Society at the Postponed Annual Meeting Held at Kinsley's.

John D. Runnels was elected President of the New England Society yesterday. The postponed annual meeting was held in the afternoon at Kinsley's.

The reports for the last year were read by the Secretary, and the society shown to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The other officers elected for the ensuing year are:

First Vice-President—Josiah L. Lombard.
Second Vice-President—E. B. Sherman.
Secretary—James G. Cozzens.
Treasurer—Edward B. Lathrop.
Directors—Maine, Charles F. Kimball, Edward F. Getchell; New Hampshire, Silas M. Moore, Austin P. White; Vermont, Austin Clement, E. D. Redington; Massachusetts, John A. Farwell, Edward O. Brown; Rhode Island, Edward F. Cragin, James G. Cozzens; Connecticut, J. R. Chapman, W. D. Marsh.

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The February Ladies' Home Journal has an interesting page on the "Daughters of Our Presidents" (seven portraits)—a splendid sermon story for our girls, "Casting the First Stone," by Ruth Ashmore—a page of editorial discussion on the weakness of Sunday-school libraries—Droch's literary gossip—Mrs. Bottome's talk to the King's Daughters—Dwight L. Moody's Bible Class.

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MACHINE'S PLAN TO WIN.

ON A STILL HUNT FOR DELEGATES TO THE CITY CONVENTION.

Shaking Up Received by the Leaders at Springfield Suggests the Precaution of Underground Work—Scheme Is Hatching to Spring a Man at the Last Moment for the Purposes of a Stampede—Announcement of Mayor's Committee Awaited.

"Had the Senatorial contest at Springfield worked out according to plans arranged by the Lorimer-Hertz-Pease combination the machine would have a candidate for Mayor in the field now. But the severe jolting these leaders got at that time has resulted in disarranging their original program. Now I happen to know that it was the intention to bring out either John M. Smyth, Z. R. Carter, or James H. Gilbert, but under present circumstances it has been found necessary to adopt new tactics. The scheme, therefore, is to operate under cover as much as possible, but elect enough machine delegates to control the convention and at the proper time name the nominee for Mayor."

It was in this line of argument that a prominent West Side politician discussed the Mayoralty situation yesterday.

"And, furthermore," he continued, "in my judgment the candidate selected will have been entirely free, so far as the past is concerned, from machine alliances. I have been reliably informed that John M. Smyth positively declines to be considered even a possibility. The followers of Congressman Lorimer are quietly booming Mr. Carter, and they claim he would command the indorsement of the Civic Federation and Municipal Voters' League. At the same time the South Side fellows prefer either Congressman Aldrich or ex-Sheriff Gilbert. Underneath all flows a current in the direction of Joseph Downey, in behalf of whom, it is said, neither machine nor anti-machine objections lie."

Sums Up the Situation.

The views of this West Sider briefly sum up the general drift of campaign talk heard in Republican circles yesterday.

However, the action of that Thirty-second Ward meeting on Saturday in providing for a committee of fifteen citizens to select a suitable candidate puts a new phase upon the situation. Everybody is waiting to hear what the report of that committee will be.

As Chairman of the meeting Ald. Mavor has the appointment of the committee and will probably announce its makeup tomorrow. The Alderman admitted yesterday that he had a hard job on his hands. It is his desire, he says, to be fair, but he finds himself hampered by politicians who are anxious.

During the day he was over at the City Hall, first in conference with Mr. Downey, then with Mayor Swift and Commissioner Kerr. As a result reports soon went out that he had requested them to suggest the names of men they would like to have serve on the committee.

This, however, was not only denied, but pronounced absurd.

Still there was a strong and apparently well founded rumor that the machine, through some of its principal manipulators, was trying to influence the Alderman, and it was suggested he might have thought it in the interest of fairness to at least consult the other side.

Caucuses of Machine Leaders.

Following close upon the adjournment of Saturday's meeting at the Great Northern some of the machine leaders began a series of caucuses, which continued at frequent intervals until late Sunday night. Lorimer, Hertz, Bidwill, Kochersperger, and others participated in them. It is understood they went over the ground pretty thoroughly and roughly outlined a policy to be pursued in nominating candidates not only for the various city offices, but on the town and Aldermanic tickets.

It was in these caucuses that the Mayoralty qualifications of Z. R. Carter, Drainage Trustee; ex-Sheriff Gilbert, Commissioner of Public Works Downey, Congressman Aldrich, and others were considered. But the developments of yesterday gave indications that both Carter and Aldrich declined to let their names be used.

On the strength of these new evidences that the list of availables was growing smaller, it was currently rumored about the City Hall that all the opposition to Kerr would center upon Mr. Downey unless the Thirty-second Ward committee of fifteen succeeded in finding and recommending a stronger man.

Anyway the Twelfth Ward friends of Mr. Downey will assemble in mass-meeting tonight at Occidental Hall, West Madison street and Sacramento avenue and formally launch his boom.

Democrats Up in the Air.

Matters pertaining to the Mayoralty are still as much in the air among the Democrats as in the Republican camp. Altgeld and his followers are insisting more vehemently than ever they will never consent to the nomination of other than a known advocate of free silver, and the crowd that congregates every day at No. 75 Randolph street continues to shout the name of Carter H. Harrison.

A tip was given to the faithful yesterday that if Judge Payne's candidacy becomes dangerous to the silver faction Altgeld will throw off his coat and go into the fight against him.

The friends of Judge Shepard have taken advantage of the conditions confronting the party and urge that he is the man on whom all factions can unite.

The Judge, it is said, has not committed himself on the money question, and it is agreed in his behalf that the party will stand a better show of success at the polls by putting up a candidate whose position would tend to take the financial issue out of the campaign.

But this does not meet with encouragement from the silverites. They contend that only by the presentation of an advocate of the 16 to 1 theory can they hope to retain the support of the Populists and free silver Republicans.

LORIMER PREDICTS A PARTY FIGHT.

Congressman Says Republicans and Democrats Will Draw Lines on the Mayoralty—Independents Barred.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—"No pledges whatever have been made for the Mayoralty of Chicago so far as the Republicans are concerned," said Congressman Lorimer at the Raleigh this evening, "but whoever is acceptable to the people of our city will be earnestly and sincerely supported by all who have the good of the Republican party at heart.

"Since I have been home I have heard a number of names mentioned, among them Messrs. Kerr, Downey, and Harlan, but nothing has been agreed upon in regard to the candidacy of either. Downey and Kerr make no secret of their aspirations to become the successor of Mayor Swift, but it remains to be seen whether either of these gentlemen will prove acceptable to the nominating convention.

"The convention will meet some time between the 25th of February and the 10th of March, and in the meanwhile things are pretty apt to be exciting.

"There would be no excuse for Ald. Harlan running on an independent ticket should the nominee of the convention be a Republican acceptable to the business interests and the people of Chicago.

"So far as the opposition candidate is concerned, it does not seem at all likely that Postmaster Hesing can pull off the nomination from either wing of the Democracy.

"He will find John P. Hopkins and other Democratic leaders inimical to him. There is some talk that Carter Harrison may be carted out at the last moment, with a view to stampeding things, and great stress will be laid upon his father's record as Mayor to give him a lift.

"What we want is a good, reliable man, who can command the respect of all the members of his party and put an end to bickerings and factional disputes. There is a strong undercurrent favorable to the candidacy of Congressman Aldrich.

"There is not going to be any chance, so far as I can see, for an independent candidate to succeed in this fight, but the lines will be clearly drawn between Republicans and Democrats, and in my judgment the Republicans will win by a big majority."

Pehlke Will Run for Alderman.

August Pehlke, Treasurer of the Bricklayers' Union and of Knights of Labor in Chicago, has consented to run for Alderman in the Ninth Ward. A committee of twenty-two business-men called upon him and in response to their request Mr. Pehlke said he would enter the race.

E. D. NORTHAM GETS A FAT PLUM.

Appointed and Confirmed Superintendent of Public Service in Cook County—Board Hot After Chase.

The County Board yesterday confirmed the appointment by President Healy of E. D. Northam to be Superintendent of Public Service, vice George W. Bolling; and decided, on a report from the Finance committee, to demand $43,875 from ex-Recorder Chase as money due the county from him. If he does not pay it suit will be brought to make him do so.

Mr. Northam, who is Secretary of the County Civil Service commission, resides in the Fourth Ward, at No. 65 Thirty-seventh street. He is known as a political adherent of Ald. Madden, and was in hearty coöperation with "Doc" Jamieson. The appointment of Northam, it is understood, is the payment of a political debt owed by President Healy. Last fall President Healy secured the indorsement of Northam for a position in the State's-Attorney's office. When the slate was made up Northam was left out, and President Healy has given him the position of Superintendent of Public Service. He took hold of his new work at once.

George W. Bolling, who has been Superintendent of Public Service since the new County Board assumed control of affairs in Cook, will return to his former duties as private secretary of President Healy.

President Healy appointed yesterday William Kilpatrick as Civil Service Commissioner. The board confirmed the appointment. Mr. Kilpatrick was formerly reading clerk to the County Board and chief clerk in the Controller's office under President Healy. He is known as Secretary of the High Court of Foresters, and is one of the leading officials in the State organization of railway conductors. Mr. Kilpatrick was a passenger conductor on the Northwestern road for sixteen years.

The Finance committee reported to the board its findings of the real balance due the county by ex-Recorder Chase and recommended that a formal demand on him for the amount be made. The report showed that there is due the county $43,875 and to the employés $12,652, making the total amount overdrawn $56,527.

A summary of the report is as follows:

Received for information furnished the public press		$ 20,900
Received from abstract firms		8,778
Perquisites unreported. Total		$129,678
Exceeded his employés' salary appropriation in Recorder and Abstract Departments		$ 20,411
Overdrawn personal account		5,465
Paid employés extra compensation in excess of their salaries		14,719
Total receipts of office for entire term		758,044
Total disbursements for same period	$727,394	
Less excess paid employés and himself	25,877	
		701,517
Balance retained		$ 56,527
Salaries kept on pay-roll as due employés		12,652
Balance due the county		$ 43,875

Commissioner Wright wanted to include in the amount demanded by the county the $12,652 which is due the employés for salaries. Commissioner Allen, Chairman of the Finance committee, explained that the resolution had been prepared by County Attorney Iles. If the salaries of the employés were included the whole resolution would be at fault and the county would not be able to collect any money from Mr. Chase.

The Finance committee's report was adopted. It was decided to make a formal demand on Chase for the money due. If he does not settle suit will be brought to compel him to give up.

President Healy and Commissioner Wright had a tilt when the latter offered a resolution authorizing the custodian to remove from the walls of the County Building the signs prohibiting smoking by order of the Judges.

President Healy moved that the resolution be referred to the Public Service committee. Commissioner Wright wanted a vote taken immediately so that the question of authority over the County Building could be determined. He wanted to learn whether the County Board or the Judges had the right to stop smoking. Healy's motion prevailed.

President Healy introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to remedy the evil in the County, Circuit, and Superior Courts of lawyers abusing the privilege of commencing pauper suits. The resolution instructs the clerks of these courts to keep a separate record of all suits of this kind commenced showing who started them and the cost of carrying them to the county. If it is found that one or more lawyers are making a specialty of doing this an attempt will be made to stop them commencing pauper suits altogether.

A resolution by Commissioner Munn seeking to recommend his scheme to build a modern office structure addition to the Court-House was placed on file by the Building committee of the County Board yesterday.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB FOR ARBITRATION

Resolutions to Be Discussed by Prominent Thinkers at a Special Meeting to Be Held Thursday Evening.

The Union League club, in accordance with a resolution offered at its annual meeting on Jan. 26, will hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, to discuss "Arbitration." At that time the Political Action committee will propose the following resolution:

> Resolved, That the Union League club of Chicago cordially approves the principles of international arbitration, and hails its adoption by the two great English speaking nations as a most happy augury of universal peace.
>
> Resolved, That we heartily commend the national administration for proposing, urging, and successfully negotiating the great arbitration treaty now pending before the United States Senate.

Among those who will address the club on the occasion are A. M. Pence, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, I. K. Boyesen, Robert Mather, and Charles H. Aldrich.

MARSHALL FIELD BACK FROM VACATION

Says He Would Be Obliged Regretfully to Decline Sound Money League Presidency if Offered.

Marshall Field was back in his office in his wholesale building in Adams street yesterday after a two weeks' absence. He spent most of a brief vacation touring in the West, and returned much improved in health by his trip.

He said he had not heard much during his absence in regard to the Presidency of the Sound Money League, in connection with which his name has been mentioned, and he only knew of the matter through the newspapers. He added that if the league should offer him the Presidency he would be obliged regretfully to decline.

"I sympathize with all the objects and purposes of such an organization," said Mr. Field, "but the conducting of my business takes every moment of my time."

AMEND GENERAL ELECTRIC CONTRACT.

Possible Loophole That Might Have Frustrated the Collection of Compensation Is Stopped.

To avoid any possible question as to the validity of the contract recently made by the Mayor on behalf of the city with the General Electric railway company a supplemental agreement was drawn up yesterday and signed. In the original contract the following clause gave rise to a question as to whether or not the city could collect the compensation provided in the agreement:

"All provisions of this agreement shall be binding upon said company, its successors and assigns."

The word "lessee," a term used in a majority of similar contracts, it was thought by many, should have been included. The supplemental contract signed yesterday by both parties includes the word "lessees."

MARQUETTE CLUB AT THE INAUGURAL.

President Gordon and Treasurer Pauling Secure Rooms for 200 Members at Willard's Hotel.

President Gordon and Treasurer Pauling of the Marquette club are now in Washington perfecting arrangements for the accommodation of the members of the club who will witness the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4.

They have engaged quarters on the second floor at Willard's Hotel, fronting in Pennsylvania avenue. From the windows of the rooms there is an almost unobstructed view to the west front of the Capitol Building.

It is thought 200 members will make the trip.

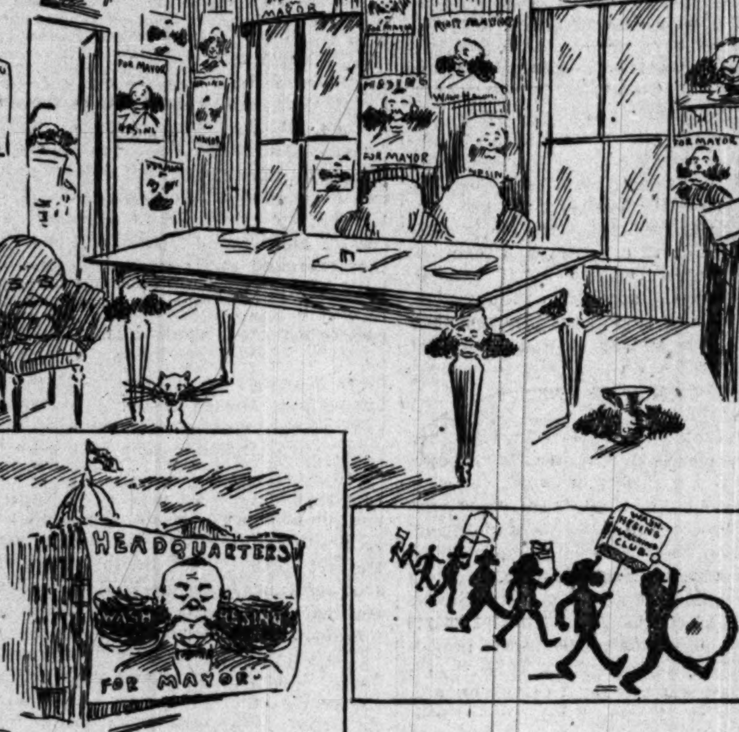
HESING CAMPAIGN IS ON.

HEADQUARTERS ARE OPENED AT THE PALMER HOUSE.

Postmaster Gives a Gasp When He Sees How His Name Is Spelled in Glaring Letters—In a Speech at Willard Hall He Defines His Attitude Toward Saloons—Would Have Them Closed on Sunday, but Not Locked—First Campaign Speech Next Saturday.

In the matter of headquarters Mr. Hesing will probably outpace the great man whose name he took as a handle for his own. There will be Washington Hesing headquarters all over town before the campaign fairly begins. The "Commercial Men's Washington Hesing Club (incorporated)" tapped a new headquarters in Rooms 21 and 23 in the Palmer House yesterday and turned loose a flood of literature in the interests of the Postmaster. In the headquarters is a bulletin board containing a sheet with the following indorsement:

"Commercial Men's Washington Hessing club (incorporated). Voters please sign. We, the citizens of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., desirous of good government and municipal reform, and believing it to the best interests of this community to place at the head of such government a gentleman unbiased either by party ties or rings, that in our Postmaster, Mr. Washington Hessing, we believe we have a proper and most acceptable candidate, and therefore indorse (as per our signatures) his candidacy for Mayor of Chicago."



MR. HESING OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN AT THE PALMER HOUSE.

Similar boards were hung in many hotels, cafés, and other public places.

Swallows the Double S.

It harrowed the soul of Mr. Hesing to see the extra "S" in his name, but he tranquilly swallowed the superfluous letter and his chagrin when he visited the headquarters and consoled himself with the reflection that a Hesing with two "S's" would run just as well.

Samuel Anchell, Chairman of the Executive committee of the club, and J. H. Phillips are in charge of the headquarters. Of course the adornments are strictly Hesingesque. They give out buttons with portraits of their favorite and his side appendages, and assure voters that "Wash has a walkover."

The club was incorporated two months ago, and it claims a membership of 400 voters.

The club purposes holding noonday meetings in the headquarters, and will also arrange for mass-meetings.

The club is now having made a great banner, which will be swung in front of the Palmer House. The banner will bear a heroic-sized picture of the club's candidate, and the artist has been instructed to bring out in it that look of determination found in all of Mr. Hesing's pictures.

His Views on Saloons.

In a speech at Willard Hall yesterday Postmaster Hesing declared if he became Mayor of Chicago he would see to it the doors of saloons are kept closed on Sunday—but not locked. The address was made at the regular Monday meeting of the National Citizenship League.

A man in the audience howled the following question at the speaker:

"Would you, if elected Mayor, enforce the Sunday observance law and keep the saloons closed on Sundays?"

Mr. Hesing replied:

"My father was a prime mover in getting up that ordinance, and if elected I would keep the saloon doors closed on Sunday."

"Would you keep them locked?" was the next query.

"No, sir; I use the word closed in its proper meaning. I do not mean locked, I mean closed, with the doors shut and the blinds drawn down."

Then Mr. Hesing continued:

"I believe the poor man has as much right to his pail of nutritious beer on Sunday as the rich man has to secure his liquors at his club."

Mr. Hesing said he believed a commission should be appointed to inspect liquors and beers, as the poor man was being imposed upon by adulterations in his drinks.

Referring to saloonkeepers Mr. Hesing said:

"The average saloonkeeper is not the dangerous man that extremists paint him. He is, generally speaking, a respectable citizen, who tries to obey the law and rear his family in comfort and respectability. It is the political machinery of our time that is responsible for the views some people have of the saloon and saloonkeepers. The average saloonkeeper, if let alone, would be glad to conduct his business according to the law and without danger to the community."

First Speech to Be Made on Saturday.

Postmaster Hesing will make his first formal speech in the campaign on Saturday evening at Handel Hall in response to a petition signed by 5,000 German-American citizens.

The Eighth Ward Washington Hesing Bohemian-American club was organized on Saturday evening at No. 125 West Nineteenth street. The following were elected officers: President, John Neidl; Secretary, Anton Fuerst; Treasurer, Charles Musil.

WEST PARK BOARD TO ORGANIZE TODAY

Commissions of the New Members Made Out Yesterday—W. J. Wilson Likely for President.

The commissions of the new members of the West Park Board were made out at Springfield yesterday and that body will meet today for the purpose of organization.

The new members are:

William J. Wilson,
William C. Eggert,
J. W. Suddard,
Emil Grotefend,
Frederick M. Blount,
Charles B. Pavlicek.

Mr. Wilson, it is expected, will be made President of the board and either Mr. Suddard or Mr. Eggert will be appointed Auditor.

The term of office of Mr. Graham does not expire for a year and a month to come. It was understood at the time the new board was appointed that his term of office was a month. This is a mistake, however.

It is not expected that any changes will be made at once in the appointive officers of the board. Superintendent of Parks Mahoney will remain in power for the time being, but in the course of two or three months it is likely a complete change will be made.

Headquarters for W. R. Kerr.

Headquarters for William R. Kerr for the Mayoralty nomination will be opened soon, possibly in the Stock Exchange Building. The Executive committee is composed entirely of men from the Thirty-second Ward.

EDISON'S NEW DISCOVERY PRAISED.

Prof. Stine Says It Will Be of Incalculable Benefit to Physicians and Surgeons.

Edison's new discovery is regarded as of the greatest importance in Chicago. Prof. Stine of Armour Institute said yesterday concerning it:

"The fluorescope, which is now put to practical use by physicians and surgeons, shows instantly the location of foreign bodies and some forms of disorders in the system. Its greatest benefit has been its value in the diagnosing of certain diseases.

"Immediately on the announcement of the Roentgen discovery Edison set his chemists to work to investigate nearly every known chemical compound. He discovered that tungstate of calcium was decidedly more sensitive than any other substance yet used and gave sharp shadows. But the fault with these fluorescopes has been they have been phosphorescent as well as fluorescent—that is, the screen glowed all over its surface after a few minutes.

"Now Edison has found evidently how to make calcium tungstate so as to avoid this phosphorescence, and he will probably find some other chemical still more sensitive. If the sensitiveness can be increased to any extent it will be the greatest boon to physicians and surgeons."

LIGHT CURRENTS DODGE TELEPHONES

Circuit No. 1 at the West Park Plant Runs One Night Without Giving Trouble.

For the second time in its history, circuit No. 1 at the West Park lighting plant was run last night without giving any trouble to the telephones in its part of town. The rest of the plant will be thrown into service as fast as the newly invented deadening appliances can be put in place. Inside of two weeks the entire 825 arc lights are expected to be in service.

The change, which has resulted in making this worst circuit noiseless, was not the introduction of Crookes tubes. These were tried and found to work perfectly, except that they did not last. So a substitute measure was tried.

On circuit No. 1 a change was made which consisted in connecting by means of stout copper wire, the lead outside of the two strands of cable which run side by side up into each post. This change was found to remedy the "condenser effect," to which was ascribed the difficulty, as well as the Crookes tubes, and was successful in deadening all the sound on the telephones running near the circuit.

All the posts in the West Park system will be treated in the same manner as fast as two men can make the connections. The result is expected by those in charge of the plant to stop the other starting trouble previously so noticeable, and to remove the last obstacle to running the plant regularly.

PEORIA MUST PAY GOLD $40,470.

Board of Arbitration Fixes the Figure with the Alternative of Having the City Water Shut Off.

The City of Peoria either will have to pay Receiver Gold of the Peoria Water company $40,470 overdue water rentals or have its water supply shut off. The Board of Arbitration appointed a week ago to pass upon the dispute between the city and the receiver of the water company presented its report to Judge Grosscup yesterday afternoon, and the contention of the receiver was sustained with allowances to the city, reducing the bill from $45,857.

One of the arbitrators, Robert Moore of St. Louis, selected by the receiver, favored an allowance of but $620, and in a minority report finds for the receiver to the amount of $45,238. The two arbitrators signing the majority report are Gen. John C. McNulta, appointed by Judge Grosscup, and George H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee, appointed by the City of Peoria.

Judge Grosscup will give the attorneys for the city and the receiver an opportunity to file exceptions to the award before he makes any order in the case.

On the general question raised by the city that the receiver had violated the terms of the contract the arbitrators held that the city was estopped from raising that issue on account of the position taken in the Circuit Court when it pleaded a violation of its constitutional authority in assuming to pay the rentals for 1894 and the first quarter of 1895.

WANTS J. T. LESTER WILL CONSTRUED

Trustee Daniel Goodwin Files a Bill Touching the Inheritance of Charles Henry, the Son.

In a bill filed yesterday by Daniel Goodwin the Superior Court is asked to construe the will of John T. Lester, the Board of Trade operator, who died in 1890, leaving a large estate. Goodwin is one of the trustees, the others being Samuel W. Allerton, John H. Norton, and Reinette Lester McCrea, the widow of the testator, who has remarried.

Lester left $100,000 to his widow and directed the trustees to invest $125,000 for the benefit of his daughter, Nellie Jane Booth, and $100,000 for the benefit of Charles Henry Lester, who was to be paid an annual income of $2,500 until he should marry. At his marriage the income was to be increased to $4,000, and at the age of 30 he was to receive $50,000.

The bill says that practically all the provisions of the will have been carried out, except as to the share of the son, Charles Henry Lester, and this the trustees want construed.

THREATENS MASON WITH A SUBPŒNA.

Herman Eichstaedt Says He Will Have the Senator-Elect Help Prove Madden Did Not Win.

If Herman Eichstaedt, a saloonkeeper, Twelfth and Halsted streets, keeps his word Senator-elect Mason may be compelled to appear as a witness next Saturday afternoon in Justice Naylor's court in Willow Springs.

Eichstaedt and Constable Small put up $10 each on the Senatorial election, the saloonkeeper wagering that Madden would not win. The Constable claimed the money on the ground that Madden withdrew, and sued for his stake.

When Eichstaedt was served with a summons he declared he would fight the case and would subpœna Mr. Mason to prove that Mr. Madden did not win.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL

MAYOR SWIFT EXHIBITS EXPENSIVENESS OF ANNEXED TOWNS.

Shows Excess of Costs Over Receipts in 1895 Was $835,267 and in 1896 Probably About $1,000,000—Supplemental Contract with General Electric—Height of Buildings Limited—Track Elevation—Ten-Minute Cars—Other Business Transacted.

Here, briefly, is what the Council did last evening:

Received a statement showing that corporate expenditures for the annexed towns annually exceed receipts by amounts approximating $1,000,000.

Approved a supplemental contract with the General Electric railway company binding its lessees to pay the stipulated compensation.

Passed an amendment to the building ordinance limiting the height of buildings to 130 feet.

Referred to the Judiciary committee an ordinance requiring street railway companies to run cars at least every ten minutes.

Passed an order for a bill imposing a graduated license on department stores.

Made the ordinance enabling the Lake Shore and Rock Island roads to prosecute the elevation of their tracks at Fortieth street a special order for next Monday.

Referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights, an ordinance giving the Edison company the right to string overhead wires in the Twentieth Ward.

Awarded the city printing contract to the paper having the contract in 1896.

Referred to the Judiciary committee an ordinance requiring bicyclists to carry bells or whistles and regulating the speed at which they may ride around corners.

Passed an ordinance directing that garbage and dead animal contracts be not awarded until after the passage of the animal appropriation bill.

At the Council meeting last evening a communication from Mayor Swift relative to the cost of maintaining city government in the annexed towns and districts of Calumet, Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, Rogers Park, Jefferson, and Cicero was read and ordered published and filed. It shows that the city was a loser to the amount of $835,267 in 1895, and the estimated deficit in 1896 is more than $1,000,000. Mayor Swift said he thought it was proper for the city to know these facts before embarking on another era of boundary extension.

"This deficit swallows up about 12½ per cent of our revenue," he said, "and those who wonder where our money goes ought to know it. I think the city should pause before biting off another slice of farmland and give itself time to assimilate some of that already annexed. In time the city may get some of the money back. Some of it, much of it, is being expended for permanent improvements. But the cost of police and fire service in the annexed districts, compared to the revenues derived from them, notably in Lake View, is extremely large."

Mayor Swift's Letter.

Mayor Swift's letter follows:

"I herewith submit for your information a tabulated comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of annexed towns for corporate purposes for the year 1895. A statement for the year 1896 is in course of preparation, but not yet completed. This is exclusive of Health Department and some general expense not yet obtainable, showing that for the year 1895 it cost the city for corporate purposes in the annexed towns $835,267 more than our receipts from direct and indirect taxation. I am informed by Controller Wetherell that for the year 1896 it will aggregate about $1,000,000."

Statement in Detail.

The detailed statement which accompanied the communication was as follows:

1895—Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of annexed towns for corporate purposes:

	Taxes 2 pr. ct. assd. val.	Saloon licenses.	D.P.W. & w'tr tax.	Total.
Calumet	$ 32,972	$ 8,500	$ 78,000	$ 119,472
Hyde Park	492,843	226,500	263,418	982,762
Lake	402,546	252,000	316,823	971,369
Lake View	119,888	146,000	172,297	438,186
*Evanston	17,868	2,000	27,000	46,868
†Jefferson	54,195	43,000	37,802	134,998
Cicero	50,000	39,000	32,567	121,567
Totals	$1,170,314	$717,000	$927,909	$2,815,224

EXPENDITURES.

	Police dept.	Fire dept.	D. P. W. & water tax & st. lamps & lighting.	Total.
Calumet	$........	$ 15,000	$ 204,500	$ 219,500
Hyde Park	464,249	174,000	470,000	1,108,249
Lake	285,557	180,000	439,924	905,481
Lake View	113,428	86,000	494,666	714,094
Evanston	17,212	......	64,000	81,212
Jefferson	103,132	56,000	216,212	375,345
Cicero	54,367	46,000	136,240	246,607
Totals	$1,137,948	$557,000	$2,055,543	$3,650,491

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS AND VICE VERSA.

	Total Exp'ures.	Total Receipts.	Excess Exp'ures.	Excess Rec'ts.
Calumet	$ 219,500	$ 119,472	$ 100,027	....
Hyde Park	1,108,249	982,762	125,486	....
Lake	905,481	971,369	....	$65,887
Lake View	714,094	438,186	275,908	....
Evanston	81,212	46,868	34,344	....
Jefferson	375,345	134,998	240,347	....
Cicero	246,607	121,567	125,040	....
Totals	$3,650,491	$2,815,224	$ 901,155	$65,887

RECAPITULATION.

Total ex.	$3,650,491	Deficit	$835,267
Total rec.	2,815,224		901,155
Def. in rec.	$ 835,267		

*Includes Rogers Park.
†Includes Maine, Niles, and Norwood Park.

Touching Department Stores.

Ald. Finkler secured the passage, under suspension of the rules, of an order requesting the Greater Chicago Commission to draft a bill to be submitted to the State Legislature desigend to prevent the concentration of retail business in the down-town department stores. After a preamble which recites that the department stores are crushing out the smaller shops throughout the city, and are concentrating the retail trade in the hands of a few persons in the down-town district, resulting in the depreciation of real estate values in remoter sections, and that this process has resulted in throwing many persons out of employment, the order calls on the commission to prepare a bill conferring on City Councils power to prohibit department stores or to impose upon them a graduated license.

Ald. Doerr called up for passage an ordinance repealing the amendment of Jan. 9, 1896, to the building ordinance, so that hereafter buildings may not exceed 130 feet in height, instead of 155 feet, as at present. It was passed by a vote of 58 to 2.

Frequency of Street Cars.

Ald. Maypole went after the West Chicago Street railway service in West Lake street with an ordinance which he sought to have passed under suspension of the rules. It required all street railway companies between the hours of 6 a. m. and midnight, from Nov. 15 to May 1, and between 5 a. m. and midnight during the rest of the year, to run cars not more than ten minutes apart. Mr. Maypole said cars were twenty-two minutes apart west of Western avenue in Lake street, where there is horse car service.

The penalty provided in the ordinance is a fine of from $10 to $25. The motion to suspend the rules was lost by a vote of 35 to 26, and the ordinance went to the Judiciary committee.

The Mayor sent in the bids of three newspapers for the city printing for 1897, and after some discussion the next to the lowest bidder secured the contract at the price of 22 cents the thousand ems. The same paper had the contract in 1896.

Ald. Milne had passed an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have removed all banners strung across public streets containing advertising matter.

Garbage Removal Contracts.

Ald. Greenacre had passed an order directing that the dead animal and garbage removal contracts shall not be let until after the passage of the annual appropriation bill.

To obviate criticism of the contract with the General Electric railway company, the Mayor secured a supplemental agreement binding the "lessees" as well as the "successors and assigns" of the company to pay the compensation agreed upon. The Council approved the agreement.

Commissioner Downey sent in a communication asking an appropriation of $200,000 out of the water fund for two pumping stations in connection with the Northwest land tunnel. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Kahler introduced an ordinance reducing the license on milk dealers who sell the product of only two cows and use only one wagon from $10 to $2. For every additional wagon $10 additional is to be charged.

The appointment of John F. Wolf to be member of the Board of Education was approved.

Ald. Portman had referred to the Judiciary committee an ordinance requiring bicyclists to sound a bell or whistle when approaching street crossings and prohibiting a speed of more than four miles an hour when turning a corner.

Ald. Probst had referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights an ordinance granting to the Edison company the privilege of stringing overhead wires in the Twentieth Ward, to be placed underground after three years at the company's expense.

Ald. Madden called up the ordinance providing for a temporary depression of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company's tracks in Fortieth street, so as to allow the Rock Island and Lake Shore roads to complete the elevation of their tracks. The ordinance was made a special order for the next meeting.

WORK OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Ordinances of Norwood Construction Company and Regulating Sale of Fruits and Cream Recommended.

At a meeting of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys West yesterday Ald. Foster's Norwood Construction company's ordinance was recommended to the Council for passage. The ordinance grants the company permission to lay down and operate a system of combined street curb and conduit for the use of electric wires for furnishing electric heat, light, and power in the territory north of North avenue and west of Ashland avenue.

Property-owners protested to the committee against the paving of West Madison street between Western and Homan avenues with asphalt. Ald. Holman, Novak, and Haas were named as a subcommittee to investigate the condition of the street.

The Committee on Licenses took from the files Ald. Gunther's ordinance regulating the sale of all fruits, berries, and vegetables sold in boxes, baskets, or other packages and recommended it to the Council for passage.

Ald. Kahler's amendment to the milk ordinance prohibiting the sale of cream containing less than 12 per cent of butter fat was recommended for passage by the Committee on Health.

The Committee on Schools concurred in the recommendation of the Board of Education for the purchase of a site for the erection of a twelve-room addition to the Joseph Medill School to cost $35,000.

MARKET HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES

Current Prices and Supplies of Game and Produce Among the South Water Street Dealers.

The wholesale price of butter advanced one-half cent yesterday, making the top price for extra fancy creamery 20½ cents. The demand is brisk and a further advance is a probable thing. Grocers ought not to ask over 26 and 28 cents for the choicest grades. The wholesale price of dairy, Cooley's, is 17 cents, and the retail price generally from 23 to 25 cents.

Choice dressed turkeys, dry picked, are selling in South Water street at 12 cents a pound; choice fresh hens at 7 cents a pound; fancy broiler chickens, weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds, at 10 cents a pound; and select, large capons at 10½ cents a pound.

Fancy celery-fed ducks cost wholesale 11 cents a pound and sell at the market at 14 and 15 cents a pound.

Pie plant costs the grocer 40 cents a dozen bunches, and the retail price is from 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Mushrooms can be purchased in pound boxes from 25 to 60 cents, but fancy brands for the epicure cost 75 cents a pound.

Snipe, plover, ducks, wild geese, rabbits, and bear meat comprise all the game that can be handled lawfully at present. Jacksnipe sell in South Water street at $1.50 a dozen, golden plover at $1.25 a dozen, mallard ducks at $3.75 a dozen, and jackrabbits at 60 cents a dozen.

WOMAN INTERRUPTS THE PREACHER.

Rises in Dr. Kerr's Church at Rockford to Discuss Theology—Organ Used as a Counter Irritant.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The congregation of the Christian Union Church on Sunday was astounded when a woman arose during Dr. Kerr's sermon and took exception to his solution of certain theological questions. The woman was Miss Lizzie Garrison, a member of an orthodox church.

"Dr. Kerr, with all this, what have you done with Jesus?" she cried loudly.

The pastor replied pleasantly that Jesus was with us all the time, but the answer did not satisfy Miss Garrison, who began a disparaging criticism of the sermon.

A signal was given the organist, who began the offertory in the loudest tones. After vainly trying to be heard above the instrument the woman sat down.

Dr. Kerr was one of the pioneers in the liberal movement and has been pastor of the Christian Union Society since its organization twenty-six years ago. His liberal views have often been severely criticised in other churches.

TO REFORM THE POLICE PENSION LAW.

Retired Members of the Force Will Take Steps to End the Power of Alleged Favoritism.

Retired and pensioned policemen complain of favoritism as an evil of the pension law as it now stands, and they will seek a reform through amendments to be presented to the Legislature.

Chief Badenoch yesterday told President Barbee of the Policemen's Pension Association that he would help in securing necessary reforms.

President Clark of the Civil Service Commission said he did not think the Council would aid politicians to evade the law by abolishing old positions and creating new ones not under the jurisdiction of the commission.

INTERNATIONAL UNION BOARD MEETS.

New Directors Discuss Ways and Means to Secure Possession of the Company's Assets.

The Board of Directors of the International Building and Loan Investment Union elected at the recent meeting of stockholders in Battery D, met yesterday to consider the status of the company. Ways and means were discussed for bringing matters to an amicable settlement and secure possession of the assets of the company. No definite action was taken, but it was the general belief among members of the board that matters were so shaping themselves that the conflict between the two courts would soon be disposed of and the way opened for the new directors to assume control of the business.

Japs Making Bicycles.

The Japanese are making bicycles and sending them to Great Britain for sale.

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Absolutely Pure.
Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
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Better "be in the swim"—we'll fit you here at half tailors' prices.
Rogers, Peet & Co. Swallow-Tail Suits, $27, $33. and $45—the better ones full silk lined. Tuxedo Suits, $30.
We're still selling lots of these $25, $23, $20, and $18 R., P. & Co. Ulsters and Overcoats—this season's goods—at $15. Good next-winter economy.
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N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

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Get quotations everywhere, then compare the quality, style, and price of our stock and be convinced that we save you money and give you better furniture. Spring styles for 1897 now ready.
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The Auditorium Cold Cream
Will convince any one of its merits.
It is so pure and wholesome.
It is useful, for any purpose where an ointment is required.
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It can be given without the knowledge of the patient if desired. Will cure a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, corner State and Madison Sts. Rogers & Diamond, under Grand Pacific Hotel, and all first-class druggists in Chicago.
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Write for their "Book on Morphine Habit," mailed free.

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A Select Military Boarding School.
Bishop F. D. Huntington, President.
Apply to Colonel Wm. Verbeck, Superintendent.

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In planning your winter trip we would like to have you consider Green Cove Springs, and if you like a comfortable, reasonable-priced house to stop in for a day, week or longer, THE ST. ELMO will suit. A prettily illustrated book will gladly be sent by Judson L. Scott, Manager, Green Cove Springs, Fla.

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Is as much superior to
Other Daily Papers
As the Sunday Tribune is to other Sunday Papers...

LAVIGNE IS THE WINNER.

AWARDED THE DECISION IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH ROUND.

"Kid" McPartland Puts Up a Game Fight and Stays In to the Last, but the Michigan Boy Is in Better Condition When Time Is Called—Admirers of the Brooklyn Fighter Regard His Showing as Wonderful and His Stock Goes Up.

New York, Feb. 8.—George Lavigne, the lightweight boxer, who hails from Saginaw, Mich., and is regarded as having a first mortgage upon the lightweight championship of the world, earned a decision over "Kid" McPartland after twenty-five rounds of the fastest sort of fighting before the Broadway Athletic club tonight. It was not at all difficult from the first round for the spectators to pick out the fighting man of the two. Lavigne had the only claim to such a title. The other man had the advantage in height, besides being much longer in the reach than the Michigan boxer, but did not put his superior measurements to good use.

It was Lavigne's fight from start to finish, and a majority of the good judges of boxing who were present at the entertainment congratulated Referee Dick Roche as he left the ring.

It was, unfortunately for the referee, a strong McPartland house. The followers of the promising Brooklyn lightweight and of his trainer and manager, "Doc" Dougherty, at once set up a howl when the decision was rendered. But it was generally conceded that Mr. Roche would surely have made a mistake had he declared the bout a draw.

McPartland on the Defensive.

From the beginning of the bout McPartland was kept on the defensive and he held it all through. Lavigne seemed puzzled at times at McPartland's clever dodging and ducking, and, as he afterwards exclaimed: "Mac's a clever one, but he's so awkward that it is hard to get to him."

In the early part of the bout it looked as if McPartland would surely go under, but several times during the fight he pulled himself together and landed his clever left inconveniently for Lavigne on that worthy's head, neck, and jaw. Lavigne did most of the fighting, however, and Referee Dick Roche's decision in his favor was received by the 3,000 spectators as a good one.

In the second round Lavigne knocked McPartland down with a left jab on the face, but the New-Yorker was up and at it instantly.

The third round was a vicious one which McPartland had the better of. During the progress of the fight McPartland took to hugging and dodging to prevent punishment.

In the sixth round McPartland swung his left on Lavigne's jaw which dazed him. This brought cheers from the crowd.

In the eighth round McPartland assumed the defensive and protected himself from the assaults of Lavigne by ducking and side stepping. In the tenth round Lavigne rushed McPartland into his corner three times, but the New-Yorker saved himself by clinching. In the fifteenth round Lavigne rushed McPartland to the ropes and uppercut him with a left on chest. McPartland slipped to his knees after a rush and time was called.

Neither Man Sheds Blood.

At the beginning of the eighteenth round neither man had shed any blood and both were game. Lavigne put a left on the body and with a right swing on the jaw sent McPartland staggering across the ring, but he instantly recovered.

During the last five rounds Lavigne apparently was looking for a chance to land a knockout blow, but the opportunity did not present itself. The last round was as follows:

Lavigne opened with a left swing on body and chopped his left on the head. He swung his left on the shoulders. Both jabbed lefts on face. McPartland rushed and swung his left on the stomach. Lavigne rushed and McPartland met him without injury. McPartland rushed and jabbed left on face. Then when either would rush the other would clinch so as to avoid punishment, and they kept up these tactics until the timekeeper's gong finished the bout.

While the men were in their dressing-rooms Sam Fitzpatrick and Jack Dougherty, the respective managers of the winner and loser, were making arrangements for another bout between the two, which may come off within the next three months.

Preceding the big fight tonight Jack Daly of Wilmington, Del., and Joe Burke of Brooklyn fought twelve lively rounds to a draw.

FIGHT WILL BE HELD AT CARSON.

One in Authority to Speak Says Nevada's Capital City Has Been Chosen.

Carson City, Nev., Feb. 8.—Dan Stuart will be here tomorrow, and it can be stated that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place in this city, the information having been given by a man who has authority to speak.

Already telegrams engaging hotel and boarding-house rooms have been received. Accommodations will be provided for 5,000 who are expected from east of the Rocky Mountains, as well as a larger number looked for from the Pacific coast States. The railroads and telegraph companies have begun operations to bring in the crowds and to handle the press dispatches. Work on the pavilion where the fight is to take place will be commenced as soon as Stuart arrives and designates the location.

A dispatch was received from Chicago this morning engaging a block of 1,000 seats for the Siler-Hogan special, which will bring not only the Chicago crowd but a good part of the Eastern contingent.

CORBETT PLAYS HANDBALL AT DENVER

Keeps His Trainer Busy Between Trains in Colorado's Capital City—Refuses to Talk of the Fight.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—James Corbett and party of three arrived here this afternoon and left for Carson City this evening. Ruhlin, the Ohio giant, was not in the party, as the champion explained that he first intended to engage him if the fight was in the South, but later decided to get along with Billy Woods of Denver, whose style he fancied better for a sparring partner.

The time intervening between trains was spent at the handball court of the Denver Athletic club, where Corbett surprised everybody by his agility and celerity of movement. In the first hand, Corbett defeated President Weitbrec of the club, who is recognized as one of the best players in the West, by a score of 21 to 11. Then John Fitzgerald, the local handball champion, entered, but lost, Corbett scoring 21 to his opponent's 19. Each player, of course, had a partner, but with Corbett there was not much room for another man, as he took on himself the entire game and made it warm for all.

After this Con McVey, who is going to Nevada as trainer, put on the gloves, but Corbett soon had him puffing like a porpoise. To keep himself in action when there was no game, Corbett hopped about the floor on his toes to strengthen the muscles of his legs. Not a moment of the time was lost. With regard to the fight he declined to say anything, remarking that when he got into the ring the result would speak for him.

WOULD BACK ANTHONY AGAINST BARRY

"Jack" McAuliffe Says Stuart Will Put Up a Purse for the Bantams—Various Ring Matters.

"Jack" McAuliffe, who has reached New York, wishes to back Anthony against Barry at 112 pounds, and says Dan Stuart will give a purse for these bantams. McAuliffe has a man for Creedon named Peppers, who scales 158 pounds.

"I shall not fight again," he said. "In the Carroll fight at 'Frisco I found that one of my hands had gone back on me. I have been the lightweight champion for twelve years. I expect to have a benefit in New York and wish then to spar one round each with Charles McKeever, 'Kid' McPartland, and 'Kid' Lavigne. To the one who shows up the best I will give the belt."

Should Palmer and Dixon fight, the contest will most likely be decided in this country as O'Rourke offers a purse of $3,000 against the $2,000 of the Olympia club of Birmingham.

A new boxing club has been organized in London, England, in opposition to the National Sporting club, which will have several titled men as patrons. Alf Snelling, the bookmaker, who will be the manager and matchmaker of the organization, recently cabled Sam Fitzpatrick an offer of a $3,500 purse for a fight between George "Kid" Lavigne and Eddie Connolly before the new club the last week in May—Derby week.

PETER MAHER IS ROBBED OF $1,100.

Thief Gains Access to the Fighter's Room and Carries Away All the Money and Jewelry in Sight.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—Peter Maher, the pugilist, reported today at police headquarters that he had been robbed of jewelry and cash to the amount of $1,100 early yesterday morning. The thief gained access to Peter's room while the latter slept, and carried off Maher's coat, trousers, and vest, together with all the cash and jewelry that he could find.

Rate for Nevada Prize Fight.

A majority of the Western Passenger Association lines have voted against the proposition to grant a reduced rate for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight at Carson, Nev. It is probable, however, that the Southern Pacific will grant a one-fare rate for the round-trip, and if it does so some of its Eastern connections will no doubt join it in that rate.

BURNS WINS A WRESTLING MATCH.

"Farmer" Bests Magnus Paulson at the Lyceum and Talks of a Match with McLeod.

"Faramer" Burns bested Magnus Paulson without much trouble last night in a wrestling match at the Lyceum Theater.

After the victory Burns discussed McLeod, with whom a match has long been on the tapis. He said, among other things:

"I don't know exactly how it is that I get roasted by certain persons for not making a match. Surely I am willing to wrestle any man living. Of course I had much rather have an easy game than a tough one. Who wouldn't?

"McLeod is beyond doubt a good man. While I am the taller he is more compact and broader of build. They say I am the heavier man, but I guess not. At any rate I can wrestle at 158 pounds, and I will give any man $100 to get on a match for me at that weight. They say McLeod's money has been up several times to wrestle me, and may be so, but neither the stakeholder nor the kind of money has ever been satisfactory to me."

FAST TROTTERS BRING BIG PRICES.

"Axtell" Williams Pays $2,025 for Feliciana, a Daughter of Allerton.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—The Woodard & Shanklin sale of trotters began here today, with a large crowd of foreign, Eastern, and home bidders. Good prices were realized, the sixty-five head which changed hands bringing $20,745; average, $319. "Axtell" Williams paid the highest price of the day for Feliciana, the 4-year-old daughter of his great stallion, Allerton. The best prices follow:

Georgia Gaines, 2:24¼, b. f., 4, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Nutmonite, by Nutwood; J. Murphy	$ 775
Kilda, 2:29¼, blk. f., 3, by Cecilliam, dam Folle Farine, by Strathmore; D. Mahoney, New York	750
Sweet Florett, 2:25 [pacer], b. m., 4, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Emma Arlington, by Mambrino Startle; E. D. Mills	750
Eyelet, 2:11, gr. m., 4, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Eye See, by Nutwood; Robert Estill, Lexington	2,000
Feliciana, 2:17¼, br. m., 4, by Allerton, 2:09¼, dam Haughty, by Baron Wilkes; G. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill.	2,025
Vipsania, 2:14½, b. m., 4, by West Wilkes, dam Hylassie, by Hylas; L. Wild, New York	1,600
Lottie Lorine, 2:06½, b. m., 7, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Lady Veiser, by Garrard Chief; J. D. Creighton, Lexington	2,000
Don Piza, full brother to Lottie Lorine, b. h., 4; E. D. Mills, Boston	950
Gambonito, 2:19¼, blk. s., 10, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Maud, by Garrard Chief; B. Pollard, Vienna	500
Mocking Bird, 2:19¾, ch. m., 7, by Mimic, dam Annia H., by Red Wilkes; L. Wild	935

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW AT TORONTO.

Date Is April 29 to May 1—Condition of Croker's String in England—Morris Park Stakes.

Toronto wil have its third annual horse show April 29 to May 1. By the provisions of a bill passed last winter at Washington horses not thoroughbred can be sent across the border for exhibition purposes without payment of duty.

Of Richard Croker's horses in England the trainer says that only Americus, Santa Anita, and Rhoda B. are fit to race, and adds that Mr. Croker's losses on the English turf have been greatly exaggerated.

The spring stakes at Morris Park have filled well. The Matron Stakes for 1899 has already 624 entries, with several large nominators yet to be heard from.

Cloister, bred in Buenos Ayres, will be sent to England for cross-country work. The Argentina bred horse Titare has been successful on the flat in England.

RUMOR AS TO RACING LEGISLATION.

Expectation of a Bill to Be Introduced by One of Chicago's North Side Assemblymen.

There is a rumor that a pool bill, looking to thirty-day racing in Illinois, will be introduced soon in the Legislature by one of Chicago's North Side members. From what can be judged by conversation with one of the principal promoters of the trotting-horse interest in this section, it looks as if the racing men had given the matter of legalizing betting on horse contests over to their brethren of the sulky.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 8.—Weather cloudy and cool; track heavy. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Lady Louise, 97 pounds [T. Burns], 5 to 1, won; Fullhand, 107 [J. Hill], 2 to 1, second; Graefin, 99 [A. Barrett], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Juanita, Lott, and Patsy Cook also ran.

Second race, ½ mile—Georgie C., 102 pounds [J. Gardiner], 12 to 1, won; Our Lizzie, 102 [Morse], 20 to 1, second; Sue Sue, 102 [T. Burns], 5 to 2, third. Time, :52¼. Lupia, Frogmore, Lillian Russell, and Kaiserine also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Judge Bullock, 103 pounds [A. Barrett], 15 to 1, won; Little Billy, 105 [C. Reiff], 5 to 1, second; Al Miles, 95 [Dorsey], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:55¼. Booze, Amber Glints, Sister Ione, Onaretto, Lord Willowbrook, Nochbarren, and May Ashby also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—High Test, 105 pounds [C. Reiff], even, won; Marquise, 102 [A. Barrett], 6 to 2, second; Ella Penzance, 90 [J. Weber], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:37. Goldtop, imp. Paladin, Alvin W., and Sir John also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Chicot, 114 pounds [J. Hill], 1 to 2, won; Miss Clark, 107 [Scherrer], 9 to 2, second; Harmony, 99 [T. Burns], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:52¼. Soundmore and C. C. Rumrill also ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Ilia, 86 pounds [Coley], 4 to 1, won; Laura Davis, 98 [Songer], 10 to 1, second; Belle of Fordham, 105 [Scherrer], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¼. Vencedor, Harry Lee, Robert Bonner, and D. L. also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ⅞ mile—Princess Maud, Redena, Oilean, Stevana, 91 pounds each; Martin K., 96; Zelbach, Annie Teuton, 98 each; Henrica, 101; Senator Penrose, 102; Sedan, 103; The Plutocrat, 110.

Second race, selling, ½ mile—Scott Newman, Miss Hattie, 92 pounds each; French Ford, 95; Octave, 97; Nemo, 99; Oninoor, 100.

Third race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Paskola, If, Hano Belle, 98 pounds each; Bustup, Henry Owsley, 100 each; Linnette, Trixie, Hardenburg, 103 each; Spiritualist, Jamboree, 105 each.

Fourth race, heavyweight handicap, 1 mile and 1 furlong—Springal, St. Leo, Proverb, Folly, 125 pounds each; Incommode, 126; Mr. Dunlap, 128; Partisan, 129; Rupee, 130; Eball, 131; Brakeman, 146.

Fifth race, handicap, 1 mile—Connie Lee, 91 pounds; Sir John, 95; Fasig, Necedah, 98 each; Mamie G., 100; Linnette, 102; imp. Paladin, 113.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Renaud, 100 pounds; Winslow, 102; Plutus, Dr. France, 103 each; Favorine, 105; Martin, Clarus, 107 each.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Annie Teuton, $10; Henrica and Senator Penrose, $6 each; Oilean and Zelbach, $4 each; field, $4.

Second race—No pooling.

Third race—Linnette, $10; If, Hano Belle, and Jamboree, $6 each; Hardinburg and Spiritualist, $4 each; field, $4.

Fourth race—Brakeman, $10; Mr. Dunlap, $6; Folly and Partisan, $5 each; Rupee, $4; Incommode, $3; field, $6.

Fifth race—Linnette and imp. Paladin, $10 each; Mamie G., $6; Fasig, $5; Necedah, $4; field, $5.

Sixth race—Favorine and Martin, $10 each; Winslow, $8; Renaud, $6; field, $3.

Death of W. H. Nichols.

William H. Nichols, reporter of trotting races, is dead at Somerville, Mass., aged 54.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

CAPT. ROBY STEPS DOWN.

UNIVERSITY BOARD ADOPTS THE INTERCOLLEGIATE RULES.

President Harper Formally Announces the Action and the Football Leader Resigns His Position at Once—Favors the Regulations Himself—Prof. Stagg's Men Not Greatly Affected by the Change Being Prepared for It—Students Allowed Participation.

The Board of Athletic Control of the University of Chicago has adopted the intercollegiate athletic rules proposed at the Chicago Beach Hotel last fall.

This decision was announced by President Harper at chapel exercises yesterday morning. The rules received the unanimous vote of the committee in control of athletics. As a result of the adoption of the new rules, Capt. Roby of the football team immediately sent in his resignation. Capt. Roby by the new rules is barred from college athletics until after he graduates. He has been a firm advocate of the new rules, and in all his discussions with Stagg and various members of the committee he has always sanctioned their approval of the rules. To relieve him of all scruples in regard to himself he sent in his resignation, to take effect immediately.

It has been rumored around the campus that Peabody and Winston, old 'varsity "cracks" on the track and baseball teams, would be barred also, but in the opinion of Prof. Stagg they will be eligible. However, Stagg maintains that he will stick to the rules both in spirit and letter and says that if he feels assured that any person is returning to college for purely athletic reasons he will under no circumstances allow him to participate in any intercollegiate events.

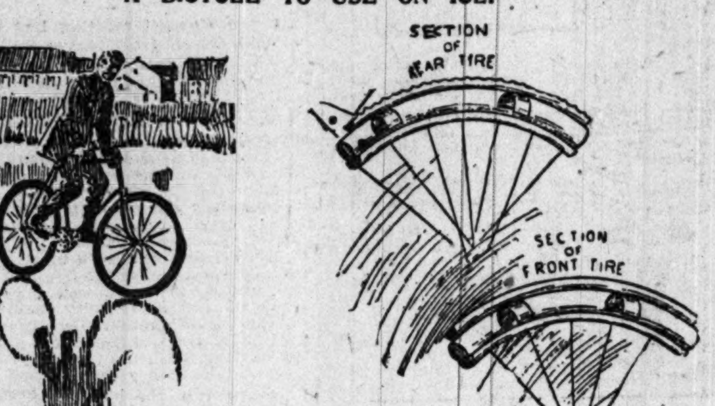
The track team will not experience any loss by the adoption of the new rules.

The baseball team will lose some of its old and most reliable men.

Athletics at the University of Chicago will be but little affected as compared with other Western colleges, Stagg realizing that rules of this kind would be adopted sooner or later, and has guarded against anything that savored of professionalism.

President Harper also announced that student representation had been allowed on the Board of Athletic Control.

A BICYCLE TO USE ON ICE.



An attachment to be put on the tires making a winter's spin possible. —New York Herald.

UNIVERSITY REDS WIN AT BASKET BALL

After a Dashing Game, the Fourth of the Championship Series, Greens Are Defeated 4 to 3.

The fourth game of the championship basket ball series was played by the girls at the University of Chicago yesterday afternoon. The Greens and the Reds fought a hard battle, the Reds winning, 4 to 3. Mrs. Stagg was umpire.

The lineup was as follows:

Greens.		Reds.
Buchanan	Centers	Vincent
Eberhart	Centers	Wells
Mitchell	Guards	Kellogg
Avery	Guards	Hagey
De Cew	Goals	Hazleton
Lyonn	Goals	Ohrenstein

Score—Reds, 4; Greens, 3.

FOR THE 6-DAY RACE AT TATTERSALL'S

Rules Governing Dress, Fees, Machines and Changes, Foul Riding, Disqualifications, and Prizes.

In the international professional six-day bicycle race at Tattersall's the riders are enjoined from appearing otherwise than neatly dressed, and special prizes are offered for such contestants as excel in this particular.

The entrance fee is $10 for each man, and contestants subscribe to the following conditions:

"Competitors must use only safety bicycles, whose driving wheel does not exceed thirty-six inches in diameter, and it shall be within the jurisdiction of the referee to determine whether a machine is eligible or not. A change of machine may be made at any time during the race. In case a change is necessary, competitor shall slow up on the inside of the track, on either of the two straightaways (no change to be made on the turns). The competitor's attendant may aid him in dismounting and mounting, and may give the competitor a push-off; but no attendant may run with his charge on the push-off. Any competitor who receives any unfair push-off may suffer disqualification at the hands of the referee.

"Competitors who are guilty of unfair riding, or who indulge in ungentlemanly language or conduct, may be disqualified by the referee at any part of the race, and upon such disqualification of the competitor he forfeits all his rights to prizes, entrance fees, or any returns or prizes whatsoever, as provided for in this contract.

"Fractions of laps shall not be counted."

The prizes range from $1,000 for first to $50 for ninth man, and aggregate $2,500. There are special prizes for breaking records, the highest of which is $1,000 and the lowest $35. Each contestant is required to ride 1,600 miles to get any money whatever. L. A. W. racing rules govern.

OFF FOR THE BIG L. A. W. ASSEMBLY.

Illinois Delegates Go to Claim Something Substantial for the Wheelmen of the West.

The Illinois delegates have commenced to leave for the L. A. W. assembly, which convenes at Albany, N. Y., tomorrow. Yesterday Vice-Consul W. H. Arthur and N. H. Van Sicklen and S. A. Miles started, and today the remainder will go on different trains.

Illinois has eleven delegates and is making a fight for an additional one. Gardner has resigned as delegate, and it is not known who is to be his successor. Van Sicklen is meant to be the twelfth delegate if the number is to be raised, otherwise he will take Gardner's place.

Beside the three delegates already on the ground there are T. F. Sheridan, Fred Gerlach, C. E. Randall, and Henry Morse of Chicago, and George D. Lock of Jerseyville, Charles H. Robinson of Springfield, W. A. Connelly of Danville, and Chief Consul Fred Pattee of Peoria.

The West is determined to have some of the honors this year, and it is very probable that one or possibly two offices may come on this side the Alleghanies.

GREAT CROWD AT THE CYCLE SHOW.

Thousands of New-Yorkers Go to Grand Central Palace to See the Wheels.

New York, Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Next to money, nothing seems to have taken a firmer hold on the heart of the American citizen than the bicycle and the appurtenances thereunto pertaining. Fix up a show of sprockets, triple ball bearings, and non-blowoutable lamps, and men in golf socks will tear the clothes off each other in an effort to be the first to gaze upon those rapturous spectacles.

The rush at the cycle show this afternoon and evening at the Grand Central Palace startled, surprised, and pleased the management.

Once inside the bikers, male and female, wandered in blissful rapture from booth to booth, receiving copious circulars with expressions of deepest gratitude. There is a striking similarity in the 500 or so exhibits, but as they all have to do with wheels the enthusiast never wearies of strolling along the balconies to the music of the band. Nothing whatever in the bicycle line has been omitted from the show.

Following are some figures of the number of wheels on exhibition:

Diamond frame	846	Quads	4
Drop frame	316	Sextuplets	2
Juvenile wheels	170	Quints	1
Tandems	114	Tricycles	2
Triplets	8		
Combination	7	Total	1,494
Carriers	2		

PITTSBURG'S SIX-DAY RACE BEGINS.

Gimm, Hale, Waller, Schock, and Others Among the Starters in the Event.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Louis Gimm, Frank Waller, and Albert Schock were the stars in the six days, twelve hours per day, cycle race which started in the Grand Central rink this afternoon. The track was narrow and the men at the onset had considerable trouble in rounding the turns. Early in the afternoon Schock upset and cut a gash in his head. Dench, a Pittsburg entry, also indulged in a spill. Gimm and Waller set the pace and kept it up so well that Hall, a Philadelphian, was beaten off in the evening by attempting to lap wheels with the leader's spurt of two miles at a 2:40 gait. He took sick and quit for a long time. Gimm lost three laps by a punctured tire. The score at 10 p. m. was:

Waller	151	Turville	132
Gimm	151.3	Ruckel	124
Schock	142	Forster	124
Dench	140	Johnston	83
Hale	138		

DECLARES HALE'S WHEEL WAS FIXED.

His Trainer Says the Oil Was Removed from the Machine on Its Way to Scene of Race.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Antone Johnson, who trains Teddy Hale, the Irish champion, who was defeated by Louis Gimm in Saturday night's big race here, made the startling accusation today that Hale's wheel was "fixed" before the race. It is claimed that the oil was removed from Hale's machine on its way to the armory, and the bearings dried and put back in that condition. Johnson said he did not blame Gimm, as he did not believe that the Cleveland rider was in any way responsible for the unsportsmanlike trick. Cleveland cyclists do not credit Johnson's charge.

For Bicycles as Baggage.

The Cyclists' Touring club of England has offered a prize of 20 guineas for the best design for a baggage car adapted for the safe conveyance of bicycles.

Concede Potter the Lead.

"Mr. Potter has the lead in the race for the L. A. W. Presidency," is the way they are talking in New York.

Cyclers vs. Wheelmen.

The Lake View Cycling club plays the return game with the North Shore Wheelmen this evening at Kadish Hall, No. 547 Wells street.

PRESIDENT PULLIAM IS ANGRY.

Writes a Caustic Letter to President of the Pittsburg Club Protesting Against Manager Donovan.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—President Pulliam of the Louisville baseball club has written a salty letter to President Kerr of the Pittsburg club because of Manager Donovan's actions in tampering with Outfielder McCreery. In the letter President Pulliam says:

"I wish to protest against the absolutely disgraceful conduct of Donovan, which I am certain is carried on without your approval or knowledge. I wish to say positively if Donovan continues such underhand proceedings I will have him called up before the league and insist that he be punished."

President Pulliam says that McCreery will play in Louisville or not at all. McCreery is the only member of the Louisville team who has not signed a contract for next season. Donovan has been trying to get McCreery and has made several offers, all of which have been refused. Since then it is alleged he has been trying every way to make McCreery dissatisfied.

ONLY CAPTAINS MAY "CHIN" UMPIRES

Change in Baseball Rules Intended to End Wrangles and Expedite the Play.

"The principal proposed change in the baseball rules," said a crank yesterday, "as affecting the spectators is the one whereby only the Captains of the respective teams have the right to 'chin the umpire,' and then only on a question of the legal interpretation of the rules. The rowdyism of the men upon the bleaching boards, it seems, should have some attention at the hands of the baseball managers, and even stopping the coarse cries from the grand stand could only cause a larger attendance."

Hanlan May Row in England.

"Ed" Hanlan, the oarsman, may row again in England, and a subscription is being raised in Canada to defray the expenses of Gaudaur and Durnan (Hanlan's nephew) on a trip to Australia.

President Johnson to Chicago.

Ban Johnson, President of the Western League, is to remove his headquarters from Cincinnati to Chicago. He has been here for two days for the purpose of signing players.

Billiard Games Last Evening.

At Clarke's last night Williams beat Andrews, 125 to 102. Games tonight: Conklin vs. Turek and Kent vs. Gawe. At Dimmond's Cummings beat Tredick by a single point. Game tonight: Eames vs. Berger.

"UNCLE JIMMY" LANE IS NOT ILL.

Nearly 101 Years Old but Hale and Hearty—Family Denies Reports of Alarming Sickness.

"Uncle Jimmy" Lane is enjoying good health and does not think it necessary to be abed just because he is ten months more than 100 years old, despite reports of his serious illness which were circulated yesterday.

At the home of his son-in-law, Lieut. Louis Haas, No. 531 Garfield avenue, it was said last night that "Uncle Jimmy" is enjoying his usual health and looking forward to his 101st anniversary.

His family is unable to account for the reports of his serious illness, which needlessly alarmed the many friends of the centenarian.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing company, the originators of the bicycle sprocket lock, exhibited at the Chicago Cycle Show a new 1897 model sprocket lock called the "Bimetallic," the internal mechanism being constructed of brass, making the lock rust-proof. This feature of the lock and its size and shape will undoubtedly make it very popular with bicycle riders.

SCALPERS BILL IS DEAD.

SENATOR GORMAN HOLDS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

No Formal Vote Is Taken, but It Is Assured That the Committee Will Report the Measure Adversely—Its Friends Stop the Fight and Acknowledge That There Is No Hope for Them at This Session of Congress at Least.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—There is practically nothing left now of the anti-scalpers bill. No formal action was taken, but the developments in the Senate Inter-State Commerce committee today were such as to show that the bill cannot possibly be passed at this session of Congress. Mr. Gorman has a habit of letting discussion go along indefinitely on any particular subject and then announcing with characteristic decision that he has made up his mind to kill the bill and have the people behind him to do it. This was just what he announced at today's committee meeting, and, furthermore, it became evident that he was fully able to do what he said he could do. No formal vote was taken, because it was found that the committee would certainly report adversely on the bill, and its friends therefore stopped the fight at once, so that they might bring it up again without prejudice at the next session. It by no means follows that the anti-scalpers bill would not pass the Senate if brought to a vote.

The difficulty is that the time is now so short and the Senate so split that no important measure that is vigorously opposed can possibly get to a final hearing. There now remains only twenty-two legislative days of the present session, and during that time the more important appropriation bills must necessarily be considered, and an extensive debate on the arbitration treaty will take up all the spare time of the Senate. For this reason it has been practically understood that no measure should seriously be pressed which appeared to be vigorously opposed.

At the committee meeting today Gorman and Chilton, Democrats, and Chandler, Republican, gave notice they would fight the anti-scalping measure. This was sufficient to settle its fate, and some of the railroad men who have been here working for the bill packed their grips forthwith and started for home, with the understanding that it would be impossible to get a vote in the Senate at the present session. The identical bill before the Senate and the House will, however, be reintroduced promptly at the beginning of the next session and pushed to a vote as speedily as possible.

* * *

In deference to the advice of a number of Republican leaders Representative Murray, the colored member from South Carolina, has decided to abandon his idea of interrupting the electoral count by a formal protest day after tomorrow. He had no idea of casting a cloud upon the title of Maj. McKinley to the office of President, and as there was only one set of returns from South Carolina it was evident the vote of the State would have to be counted. What he was aiming at was a dramatic episode for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to the situation in his own State. Telegrams were received from all over the country, however, protesting against the plan for various reasons. It was urged that as the vote of South Carolina could not possibly be thrown out, the only effect of interrupting the formal count of the Electoral vote would be to give rise to unfortunate misconstructions.

It was said that in the Far Western silver States the episode would be seized upon by ignorant or malicious enemies of the administration to cast a doubt upon the legality of the election. This, it was said, taken in connection with the foolish charges of ballot-box stuffing by Altgeld and others, might have an injurious effect. It was also urged that the only result in the South would be to stir up a race war and add to the oppression of the negroes. The Republican leaders here, therefore, advised Mr. Murray to get his protest before the Senate and House officially, so that it could be circulated as a campaign document.

* * *

George Washington Murray, the colored member of the House who succeeded in creating such a sensation, is a particularly modest and popular colored man. He is a native of South Carolina, having been born in famous old Sumter County of slave parents, and was himself a slave. He was 11 years old when emancipation came to him, and with the limited advantages of a freedman on a South Carolina plantation he slowly and laboriously picked up the alphabet and the rudiments of a crude education. He himself says that up to the time that he was 15 years old he could scarcely make himself understood in English, as he spoke only a mixed patois in which was some English, evidently some Spanish, and a large percentage of words of genuine African origin. Curiously enough, his first entrance into a school in 1871 was as a teacher and not as a scholar, he having picked up enough in his lonely studies to qualify him for instructing his fellow-freedmen in rudimentary branches.

He put in three years in the University of South Carolina, during the carpet-bagging days, when the colored man had some little show, but was summarily bundled out of the institution when the old-line Democrats came into power. Ever since then when not in Congress he has been a teacher among his own race. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress from what was known as the "Black Belt" in South Carolina, but the presence of a colored man in Congress was such a stigma upon the chivalry of the State that a gerrymander of the Congressional Districts was made for the express purpose of depriving Murray of his strength in the black belt. The result was that a white man, William Elliott, received the certificate of election to the present Congress, and Murray was seated only after a long and bitter contest, in which gross frauds were shown, it being clear from the evidence that in heavy black counties Elliott received an ostensible enormous majority, while in the white counties he ran but little ahead of Murray, the crooked machinery being invariably applied to the districts where the colored people largely outnumbered the whites. Murray was defeated for the next Congress by the same methods. Having thus a personal acquaintance with election methods in South Carolina, he was particularly desirous of celebrating his last year in Congress by calling attention publicly to the political schemes which have apparently made it impossible for a colored man to be elected to any office of importance in the old secession State. With characteristic modesty and courtesy Murray at once yielded to the advice of the Republican leaders that the program he had mapped out might injure the party in the North infinitely more than it could help it in the South, and he therefore abandoned the plan on which he has been at work all winter.

* * *

Representative Foss received a huge petition today from colored citizens of Chicago urging upon Congress the necessity for reducing the representation of Congressmen from the South in accordance with the figures shown by the elections of recent years. This petition originated among the colored voters composing the Cook County Republican club, and called particular attention to the existing condition of affairs in the South by which colored Republicans are disfranchised, and if allowed to vote their ballots are not counted. It was set forth, furthermore, that there had been no decrease among the Congressmen from the South since the days of reconstruction, but there had been a decided increase in their numbers entirely out of proportion to the vote cast in most of the Southern States.

* * *

The Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to Congress a draft of a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury after plans for a public building have been approved may have them changed if deemed necessary. Buildings at Racine, Wis., Bloomington, Ill., and Mankato, Minn., are mentioned as cases which would be acted upon under the proposed law.

* * *

Congress will have to step pretty lively during the ensuing twenty-four days to get rid of the appropriation bills for the fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1897. Out of fourteen appropriation measures which will come before this session of the Fifty-fourth Congress only two, the pension and urgent deficiency bills, have been signed by the President. Only three of the remaining dozen have passed both Houses of Congress, military academy, army and legislative, executive and judicial. This leaves nine bills yet to run the gantlet of the two branches of the National Legislature, and of these, fortifications and the sundry civil bills have not yet been reported to the House Committee on Appropriations. Friends of measures upon the respective calendars do not seem to be hopeful of favorable action being taken upon matters which they deem most interesting because they happen to be involved in them.

* * *

The Controller of the Currency has declared a first dividend of 50 per cent for the National Bank of Illinois, at Chicago, heretofore unofficially announced.

PACIFIC ROADS BILL IS REPORTED.

Representative Hubbard of Missouri Is Called to Task for His Action in Committee.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The House Committee on Pacific Railways, after an acrimonious session in which Mr. Hubbard of Missouri was criticised severely, today decided to report favorably to the House the bill introduced by Representative Harrison of Alabama for a commission to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the government. The commission is to consist of Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior and the Attorney-General. The amendment suggested by Attorney-General Harmon that the commission should not interfere with pending negotiations was adopted. There was no opposition to the plan.

The criticism of Mr. Hubbard grew out of the fact that no railway men appeared to offer better terms than the Union Pacific Reorganization committee.

The bill contains another amendment suggested by Attorney-General Harmon, authorizing the commission to sell the government's interest in the properties in case it is not able to make settlements.

The committee was ready to report the Harrison bill at its meeting last week, but postponed action at the request of Representative Hubbard of Missouri, who desired to have the representatives of roads connecting with the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific appear. The members understood Mr. Hubbard to say that these roads were prepared to make an offer to the government for the Union Pacific of $10,000,000 more than the offer of $45,000,000 by the New York syndicate. The men who appeared today said they had not had any offer under discussion. Members of the committee accused Mr. Hubbard of having purposely staved off action on the bill, and said they did not consider his course straightforward.

Mr. Hubbard said that he had not intended to convey the impression which was received that a definite offer would be made.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORTS.

Opinion Is Given That Fourth-Class Postmasters May Be Included in the Classification.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The thirteenth annual report of the Civil Service Commission, covering the last fiscal year, has been submitted to the President. The total approximate number of positions in the civil branch of the government is 178,717. Of these 87,107 are in the classified service and 91,610 unclassified. Of those not yet classified 66,725 are Postmasters of the fourth class. Of those remaining in the classifiable but unclassified group many will be transferred to the classified service by the action of the rules.

The aggregate compensation paid in the executive civil service of the United States during the last fiscal year was, approximately, $100,000,000.

The new civil service rules, the report says, give the commission sufficient authority to regulate promotions as well as to investigate cases where discrimination is charged in making removals or reductions.

The commission is of the opinion that the fourth-class postoffices may be included in the classification by Executive order. When these extensions of the classification have been made and the four years' tenure of office acts are repealed and regulations are in successful operation in all the departments requiring promotions to be based on the efficiency of employés, the reforms in the executive civil service, it is said, will be practically complete.

AMENDED IMMIGRATION BILL MAY PASS

Objectionable Features Are Eliminated and Hill and Bartholdt Are Satisfied.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—"There is a possibility that the amended conference report on the immigration bill will go through the House tomorrow without the formality of a yea and nay vote," said Representative Cooke of Chicago, "for the objectionable features of the proposed bill seem to have been eliminated, and it is much more acceptable than the measure adopted by the House. Representative Bartholdt of Missouri and Senator Hill of New York, who have been opposing the adoption of an immigration law, profess to be satisfied with the legislation proposed and will not interpose any obstacle to its passage in either House. There was necessity for legislation on this subject and the conferrees on the part of Congress have had to shape matters so as to steer clear of a possible veto by the President when the bill should be presented to him for his signature. As it now stands the conference report, which only requires that the immigrant shall read and write the English language or the language of some other country and that the immediate members of his family shall not be barred from coming with the immigrant seems to have removed all obstacles and arguments against the pending bill."

BIBLE FOR USE AT THE INAUGURATION

African Methodist Episcopal Church to Present a Handsome One to Maj. McKinley.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—Bishop Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was in Pittsburg last evening en route to Washington to arrange for the entertainment of the members of the committee appointed to present to Maj. McKinley a Bible for use in the inaugural ceremonies.

"The Bible upon which Maj. McKinley will take his oath of office on the 4th of March as the President of the United States will be a very fine and elegant volume," said the Bishop. "The book will be donated to Maj. McKinley for this purpose as the gift of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is now being printed in Cincinnati by the Methodist Book Publishing House. It will be handsomely bound and lined, front and back, with silk, with a suitable dedicatory inscription on the inside.

"On the outside there will be a beautiful gold plate in the form of a shield, on which the name of the President, the date, the names of the donors, etc., will be handsomely engraved. The Bible will be inclosed in a handsome box, made of native Ohio wood and gold mounted."

William Freaser's Mysterious Fall.

While visiting John Vanier at No. 39 Norton street yesterday, William Freaser fell down a stairway and sustained injuries which may result in his death. Freaser is 72 years old and has been living with his daughter, Mrs. Aggie Goldberg, at No. 137 South Peoria street. He was taken to the County Hospital. Charles Spenard, No. 684 Wood street, and Vanier will be held by the police to await the outcome of the old man's injuries. Mrs. Goldberg thinks her father was pushed down-stairs after a quarrel.

CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

Most Ills Can Be Traced to the Blood and Nerves.

How to Secure Perfect Health and Vigor.

Dr. Greene's Nervura the Greatest Health Giver Known to Science.

It isn't your liver; it isn't your stomach; it is your blood and nerves. That's the trouble. Enrich the blood, purify it, restore it to the old time vitality; and, at the same time, invigorate your nerves, and your liver complaint, your dyspepsia, your headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, weak, tired nervous, feeling, and all other troubles will disappear. How can it be done? Easily. Use Dr. Greene's Nervura, the incomparable blood and nerve restorative which has cured tens of thousands and will cure you. It is the great remedy of the age. No failure, no half cure, but a thorough restoration. Get this grand remedy at once, today, and begin your upward progress to health.

Remember that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a physician's prescription, and therefore is perfectly adapted to cure. Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills should be taken with the Nervura for biliousness and constipation. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th-st., New York City, the most successful physician in curing disease, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. There is nothing to pay for consultation, examination, or advice, and the low price of his wonderful curative medicines places a sure cure within reach of all.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA
BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY
CURES

WE MAKE Wheels, Too!
Quality Guaranteed the Best.
1897 MODEL
STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.
The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.
THE ELDREDGE
....AND....
THE BELVIDERE.
We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!
A full line of our 1897 wheels is now on exhibition at the store of
GLEASON & SCHAFF,
RETAIL AGENTS,
275 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.
Open every evening until 9 o'clock.
National Sewing Machine Co.,
BELVIDERE, ILLS.

SLEEP
FOR
SKIN-TORTURED
BABIES
And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.
SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

FEELS GOOD The instant it is applied to sore lungs, weak backs, painful kidneys, aching nerves and muscles, rheumatism and sciatica, Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters

A YEAR AGO
you could not afford a Diamond, now you can, for our credit system puts them in reach of all. Your credit is O. K. with us. Send for our illustrated booklet. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants, Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open Saturday evenings.

RESULT OF 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
25 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

Clear Eyes, a Clear Skin
A CLEAR HEAD, A CLEAR SYSTEM—come from the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. Habitual constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite, defective nutrition, dyspepsia—every one of these has a time-tried remedy in the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is the actual water of the Sprudel Spring, solidified and put into powder form on the spot. For chronic catarrh of the stomach and other stomachic diseases use the imported Carlsbad Sprudel Water, and add a small dose of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt to a tumblerful of the water whenever a laxative action is desired. Insist upon the genuine article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Agts., New York," on every bottle.

COSTUMES FOR TH

ATTIRE TO BE WORN AT
LEY MARTIN FUNC

Dresses Will Rival Those
cent Times at Warwick
Other Places in Engl
Guests and the Histori
ters They Will Represen
tel Waldorf, New York
Evening.

The costumes to be worn a
Martin fancy dress ball at
Hotel, New York, tomorrow
undoubtedly eclipse those at
social affair ever given in th
will compare favorably with,
the dresses and costumes wor
dress balls given at Warwi
at other homes of the nobili
during the last three years.
Subjoined is a list of the gu
tendance, alphabetically arra
with the historical characte
will represent:

A.

Adams, Miss—A Marie Anto
which was worn when the Quee
Court etiquette, at Trianon; a
brocade, flowers, large hat, with
Alexander, Mrs. Charles, forme
—A costume of a Venetian lady
century. Mrs. Alexander will no
will dress her own Titian tresses
of the period by thrusting pearls
Andrews, Frank, of Washingt
the time of Louis XVI.
Appleton, J. W.—One of the pl
costumes of colonial times;
cream-colored satin.
Arthur—Chester Allan—Mousqu
white velvet and satin, with buc
Astor, Mrs.—A superb dark-
designed by Carolus Duran,
painted her portrait. The gown
the neck with folds of lace. The
resent Marie Stuart. Mrs. Ast
elaborate jeweled headdress a
precious gems, also a necklace
diamonds and other gems.
Astor, Mrs. John Jacob—A
costume, representing the Quee
of her beauty and power.

B.

Babcock, S. D.—Colonial cost
dark gray brocade.
Barney, A. H.—As the Daup
dark green velvet costume, emb
Barney, J. W.—A courtier of
VIII.
Baylies, Mrs. Edward L.—Lou
pink brocade, powdered hair,
ropes of pearls.
Beadleston, Mrs., formerly
Antoinette costume.
Beekman, James Hude—In th
VIII.
Beekman, Mrs. James Hude—
gorgeous brocade, with stick
ribbons and flowers.
Beekman, W. F.—Costume of
cois I., in light lavender and wh
Bell, Gordon Knox—As an E
sixteenth century.
Belmont, O. H. P.—Dress of
II. of France, combined with
period.
Bibby, Andrew A.—A costu
design.
Bishop, F. C.—Costume of
green, pale pink, and black v
of chiffon and gilt.
Blagden Jr., George—Louis
light blue satin, embroidered in
Boylston, Miss—A Spanish
satin, embroidered in gold, an
century design.
Bramwell, Percy—Courtier,
Braunich, J.—In the costum
ington.
Breese, Miss Eloise—Veneti
seventeenth century.
Breese, Mrs. James L.—Vene
sixteenth century, salmon-colo
cade.
Breese, James L.—Duc de
tirely white brocade and sa
broidered in silver, a cap o
plumes and jeweled aigrette.
Brice, Calvin S.—Marquis
elaborate costume of the Lou
hose, velvet knee breeches,
Brice, Katherine, second d
Brice—The costume of Marie
Brice, Miss, daughter of Ca
tian costume, elaborately emb
and gilt, shoes of cloth of gold.
Brown, W. Harold—A Loui
This was made for the Scherm
and is of black velvet, embroid
satin breeches, pink satin wa
with pink.
Brown, W. Harold—Louis
Buell, Mrs. H. T.—A court
period.
Buell, Henry T.—A costu
Charles I.
Bull, H. W.—Costume of the
light blue satin, white velv
broidery.
Burr, N. B.—Black velvet
colonial costume, some rare
jabot and in the sleeves.
Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
period of Charles I.

C.

Carnochan, Mrs. Gouverne
the sixteenth century, with v
Carnochan, G. M.—As an A
sixteenth century.
Chauncey, Henry—Costume
Louis XIV.; light cherry velv
powdered wig.
Childs, C. A.—A French mil
seventeenth century.
Childs, Charles—In the cos
Surface of ruby velvet.
Childs, Mrs. Charles—As
dress of white and blue broc
skirt, which were made espec
pink satin hat with black feat
Church, Mrs. Angelica—M
tume.
Clapp, Miss Edith Devereau
onshire, heavy satin brocade
powdered wig, and jewels.
Clarkson, Mrs. Robert—C
worn by ancestors, who wer
ment of Boston.
Clews, Mrs. Henry—Veneti
century, red, gold, and gree
garniture of diamonds.
Collier, Pierre Fenelon—Fr
old rose velvet.
Coudert, C. Du Pont—In t
abbe.
Crosby, A. F.—A cavalier
teenth century.
Cushing, Miss Edith—Purit
china silk, with round coll
cloth.

D.

Davidson, George T.—As
dark blue velvet cape, wais
light green silk, and collar o
De Forest, Mrs. George—A
rectoire period. Entire dres
on which hangs a long-trai
cloth of gold. This is lined
sian sable. The mantle is
shoulders with large clasps
in finely wrought and dull go
lace of diamonds and ropes o
costume.
Delafield, Miss Cornelia—
in "She Stoops to Conque
white satin quilted petticoa
pointed corsage of pink broc
lace will be folded across the
Delafield, Miss Emily—As
Taming of the Shrew," whit
with lace and jewels, large
Delafield, Miss Elizabeth—
Spain; skirt of yellow satin,
of black velvet, richly emb
pointed waist, full ruff, and
the hair, which will be dress
Delafield, Frederic Prime—
red satin and gold.
Delafield, Mrs. Lewis Livi
tume of the sixteenth cen
dress, opening on a petticoa
embroidered.
De Peyster, Miss Augusta
of Louis XV. period of pink
of white satin.
De Peyster, Miss Fannie—
De Peyster, Miss Frances
rank of the court of Louis X
dress, opening over a pett
Pink satin pointed corsage,
ers, and trimmed with lace
De Peyster, Frederic A
Malta costume, with shirt o
a white surcoat, which will
silk.
De Peyster, Miss Helen V
dress of the time of Louis X
watered silk, which opens
satin trimmed with garlands
by poppies. A long train w
The yellow waist will be c
dered and ornamented with
Ornaments of old family pe
De Wolfe, Elsie—Costume
is represented in the chur
gold brocaded gown, almost
of cloth of gold, heavy wi
orchids on the head. Miss
sandals.
Dickson, W. H.—Louis X
brocade and white satin.
Drexel, John R.—As the D
Drexel, Mrs. John R.—W
Duer, Miss Katherine—
tume of cherry-colored broc

E.

Edey, Mrs. Frederick—
an old English portrait b
in a dress of black velvet
the forehead and parted;
the shoulders in front.
Emmett, Mrs. Robert—A
Louis XIII. Robe of old r
was bought many years a
the front and falls over a
brocade. The red robe is
insertion of gold threads wh
ness in spite of age. The
waist and fastens to a V
blue brocade. Sleeves are
effect, and edged with gol
is short and was copied fro
trait.

F.

Fair, Miss Virginia—A
pink and white.
Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant—
tume of brocade white and
lection of diamonds.
Francklyn, G.—Louis Se
vet, embroidered in gold.
Frelinghuysen, Theodore—
tume.

G.

Graham, Mrs. (formerly
of light brocade with pin
arranged as a fichu abou
powdered and jeweled.
Green, Mrs. James O.—
Greek girl.
Gregory, Elliot—Costume
II., black velvet and satin.

H.

Harriman, Oliver, Jr.—C
Hitchcock, Mrs. Thomas—
gray satin.
Hoadley, Russell Jr.—A
bethan period, light blue
with silver.
Hoadley, Mrs. Russell

COSTUMES FOR THE BALL.

ATTIRE TO BE WORN AT THE BRADLEY MARTIN FUNCTION.

Dresses Will Rival Those Seen in Recent Times at Warwick Castle and Other Places in England—List of Guests and the Historical Characters They Will Represent at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, Tomorrow Evening.

The costumes to be worn at the Bradley Martin fancy dress ball at the Waldorf Hotel, New York, tomorrow evening will undoubtedly eclipse those at any previous social affair ever given in the country, and will compare favorably with, if not surpass, the dresses and costumes worn at the fancy dress balls given at Warwick Castle and at other homes of the nobility in England during the last three years.

Subjoined is a list of the guests to be in attendance, alphabetically arranged, together with the historical characters which they will represent:

A.

Adams, Miss—A Marie Antoinette costume, which was worn when the Queen was free from Court etiquette, at Trianon; a simple muslin of brocade, flowers, large hat, with pink roses.

Alexander, Mrs. Charles, formerly Miss Crocker—A costume of a Venetian lady of the sixteenth century. Mrs. Alexander will not wear a wig, but will dress her own Titian tresses after the fashion of the period by thrusting pearls into the braids.

Andrews, Frank, of Washington—A costume of the time of Louis XVI.

Appleton, J. W.—One of the plainest and richest costumes of colonial times; black velvet and cream-colored satin.

Arthur—Chester Allan—Mousquetaire in red and white velvet and satin, with bucket boots.

Astor, Mrs.—A superb dark-blue velvet gown, designed by Carolus Duran, and in which he painted her portrait. The gown is trimmed around the neck with folds of lace. The costume will represent Marie Stuart. Mrs. Astor will wear an elaborate jeweled headdress and stomacher of precious gems, also a necklace and pendants of diamonds and other gems.

Astor, Mrs. John Jacob—A Marie Antoinette costume, representing the Queen in all the glory of her beauty and power.

B.

Babcock, S. D.—Colonial costume of black and dark gray brocade.

Barney, A. H.—As the Dauphin François I., in dark green velvet costume, embroidered in gold.

Barney, J. W.—A courtier of the time of Henry VIII.

Baylies, Mrs. Edward L.—Louis XV., white and pink brocade, powdered hair, superb jewels, and ropes of pearls.

Beadleston, Mrs., formerly Miss Post—Marie Antoinette costume.

Beekman, James Hude—In the costume of Henry VIII.

Beekman, Mrs. James Hude—As Lady Teazle, in gorgeous brocade, with stick ornamented with ribbons and flowers.

Beekman, W. F.—Costume of the time of François I., in light lavender and white satin.

Bell, Gordon Knox—As an English Judge of the sixteenth century.

Belmont, O. H. P.—Dress of the time of Henry II. of France, combined with the armor of that period.

Bibby, Andrew A.—A costume of Louis XV. design.

Bishop, F. C.—Costume of Henry III., light green, pale pink, and black velvet, strap sleeves of chiffon and gilt.

Blagden Jr., George—Louis XVI., black velvet, light blue satin, embroidered in silver.

Boylston, Miss—A Spanish costume of white satin, embroidered in gold, and of the eighteenth century design.

Bramwell, Percy—Courtier, time of Charles I.

Braunich, J.—In the costume of Gen. Washington.

Breese, Miss Eloise—Venetian costume of the seventeenth century.

Breese, Mrs. James L.—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century, salmon-colored velvet and brocade.

Breese, James L.—Duc de Guise costume, entirely white brocade and satin and velvet, embroidered in silver, a cap of white satin, with plumes and jeweled aigrette.

Brice, Calvin S.—Marquis de Lafayette; an elaborate costume of the Louis XVI. period; silk hose, velvet knee breeches, and wig.

Brice, Katherine, second daughter of Senator Brice—The costume of Marie Antoinette.

Brice, Miss, daughter of Calvin S. Brice—Egyptian costume, elaborately embroidered with jewels and gilt, shoes of cloth of gold.

Brown, W. Harold—A Louis XV. court dress. This was made for the Schermerhorn ball of 1847, and is of black velvet, embroidered with red roses, satin breeches, pink satin waistcoat, embroidered with pink.

Brown, W. Harold—Louis XV court dress.

Buell, Mrs. H. T.—A court gown of the same period.

Buell, Henry T.—A costume of the time of Charles I.

Bull, H. W.—Costume of the time of François I., light blue satin, white velvet cape, silver embroidery.

Burr, N. B.—Black velvet and cream satin colonial costume, some rare old family lace as jabot and in the sleeves.

Bull, Mr., and Mrs. Henry T.—Costumes of the period of Charles I.

C.

Carnochan, Mrs. Gouverneur—Dancing girl of the sixteenth century, with voluminous skirts.

Carnochan, G. M.—As an Austrian officer of the sixteenth century.

Chauncey, Henry—Costume of private guard of Louis XIV.; light cherry velvet and French blue, powdered wig.

Childs, C. A.—A French military costume of the seventeenth century.

Childs, Charles—In the costume of Sir Charles Surface of ruby velvet.

Childs, Mrs. Charles—As Lady Teazle, with dress of white and blue brocade, lace flounces on skirt, which were made especially for her; a large pink satin hat with black feathers.

Church, Mrs. Angelica—Marie Antoinette costume.

Clapp, Miss Edith Devereaux—Duchesse of Devonshire, heavy satin brocade of rose and white, powdered wig, and jewels.

Clarkson, Mrs. Robert—Colonial court dress, worn by ancestors, who were early in the settlement of Boston.

Clews, Mrs. Henry—Venetian costume, sixteenth century, red, gold, and green brocade. Complete garniture of diamonds.

Collier, Pierre Fenelon—François I. costume of old rose velvet.

Coudert, C. Du Pont—In the garb of a French abbe.

Crosby, A. F.—A cavalier in France in the sixteenth century.

Cushing, Miss Edith—Puritan maiden in white china silk, with round collar of mouse-colored cloth.

D.

Davidson, George T.—As the Earl of Stafford, dark blue velvet cape, waistcoat and breeches of light green silk, and collar of rare Spanish lace.

De Forest, Mrs. George—A costume of the Directoire period. Entire dress of pale blue velvet, on which hangs a long-trained court mantle of cloth of gold. This is lined throughout with Russian sable. The mantle is to be fastened on the shoulders with large clasps of precious gems set in finely wrought and dull gold. A tiara and necklace of diamonds and ropes of pearls complete the costume.

Delafield, Miss Cornelia—As Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." She will wear a white satin quilted petticoat, with paniers and pointed corsage of pink brocade. A fichu of white lace will be folded across the shoulders.

Delafield, Miss Emily—As Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," white satin dress, trimmed with lace and jewels, large hat.

Delafield, Miss Elizabeth—Queen Isabella of Spain; skirt of yellow satin, over which is a dress of black velvet, richly embroidered with gold, a pointed waist, full ruff, and a jeweled crown upon the hair, which will be dressed high.

Delafield, Frederic Prime—Louis XV. courtier, red satin and gold.

Delafield, Mrs. Lewis Livingston—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century. Cloth of gold dress, opening on a petticoat of white satin, gold embroidered.

De Peyster, Miss Augusta Morris—A court dress of Louis XV. period of pink satin over a petticoat of white satin.

De Peyster, Miss Fannie—A Dutch costume.

De Peyster, Miss Frances Goodhue—A lady of rank of the court of Louis XIV. A pale blue satin dress, opening over a petticoat of white satin. Pink satin pointed corsage, brocaded in blue flowers, and trimmed with lace and pink roses.

De Peyster, Frederic Ashton—A Knight of Malta costume, with shirt of mail surmounted by a white surcoat, which will be embroidered in red silk.

De Peyster, Miss Helen Van Courtland—A court dress of the time of Louis XV. A skirt of yellow watered silk, which opens over a skirt of white satin trimmed with garlands of white lace, caught by poppies. A long train will be of scarlet satin. The yellow waist will be cut square. Hair powdered and ornamented with poppies and feathers. Ornaments of old family pearls, set in medallions.

De Wolfe, Elsie—Costume of Gismonda as she is represented in the church scene. White and gold brocaded gown, almost covered with a mantle of cloth of gold, heavy with gems; a wealth of orchids on the head. Miss De Wolfe will wear sandals.

Dickson, W. H.—Louis XV. costume of brown brocade and white satin.

Drexel, John R.—As the Duke de Sombrey.

Drexel, Mrs. John R.—Watteau costume.

Duer, Miss Katherine—Marie Antoinette costume of cherry-colored brocade.

E.

Edey, Mrs. Frederick—Costume copied from an old English portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in a dress of black velvet; hair combed low on the forehead and parted; two long curls hang on the shoulders in front.

Emmett, Mrs. Robert—A dress of the period of Louis XIII. Robe of old red Genoa velvet (which was bought many years ago in Italy) is open in the front and falls over a skirt of very old blue brocade. The red robe is trimmed with an old insertion of gold threads which has kept its brightness in spite of age. The corsage is short in the waist and fastens to a V-shaped stomacher of blue brocade. Sleeves are short and are square in effect, and edged with gold insertion. This dress is short and was copied from an old Genoese portrait.

F.

Fair, Miss Virginia—A Directoire costume of pink and white.

Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant—Marie Antoinette costume of brocade white and rose and a superb collection of diamonds.

Francklyn, G.—Louis Seize costume, gray velvet, embroidered in gold.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore—Louis XV. court costume.

G.

Graham, Mrs. (formerly Miss Sands)—A costume of light brocade with pink shading. Rare lace, arranged as a fichu about shoulders; hair high; powdered and jeweled.

Green, Mrs. James O.—Dress in imitation of a Greek girl.

Gregory, Elliot—Costume of a courtier of Charles II., black velvet and satin.

H.

Harriman, Oliver Jr.—Court dress, Louis XV.

Hitchcock, Mrs. Thomas—Court costume of pale gray satin.

Hoadley, Russell Jr.—A gentleman of the Elizabethan period, light blue brocade, embroidered with silver.

Hoadley, Mrs. Russell Jr.—As a bride in Directoire costume, white satin, short-waisted gown, veiled in liberty gauze.

Hoe, Miss Ruth—A Watteau costume of white satin, brocaded in colors.

Hoffman, Mrs. Burrall—Venetian costume of white satin, embroidered with gold.

Hoffman, John Ellis—A cavalier in the time of Charles II. A suit of heliotrope velvet, the coat with yellow silk linings, hat of gray felt, with ostrich plumes.

Hoffman, J. E.—Courtier costume, Louis XVI.; blue satin costume, embroidered with silver.

Hoffman, Miss—Watteau costume of silk, rose-covered, powdered hair, worn high and trimmed with ribbons.

Hollins, H. B.—Incroyable costume of terra-cotta silk; brocaded waistcoat.

Hoppin, Miss Katherine Beekman, and Miss Esther Hoppin—To be costumed as Dresden figures, but absolutely in white; pearl ornaments.

Hoyt, G.—Costume of purple and green satin; copied from a Velasquez painting.

I.

Irving, J. L.—White satin suit, with mantle of white velvet, lined with satin and trimmed in gold lace.

J.

Jackson, Oswald—A sixteenth century French cavalier.

Jaffray, Reginald—As Cardinal Richelieu.

K.

Kane, Grenville—A nobleman at the time of Margaret of Navarre.

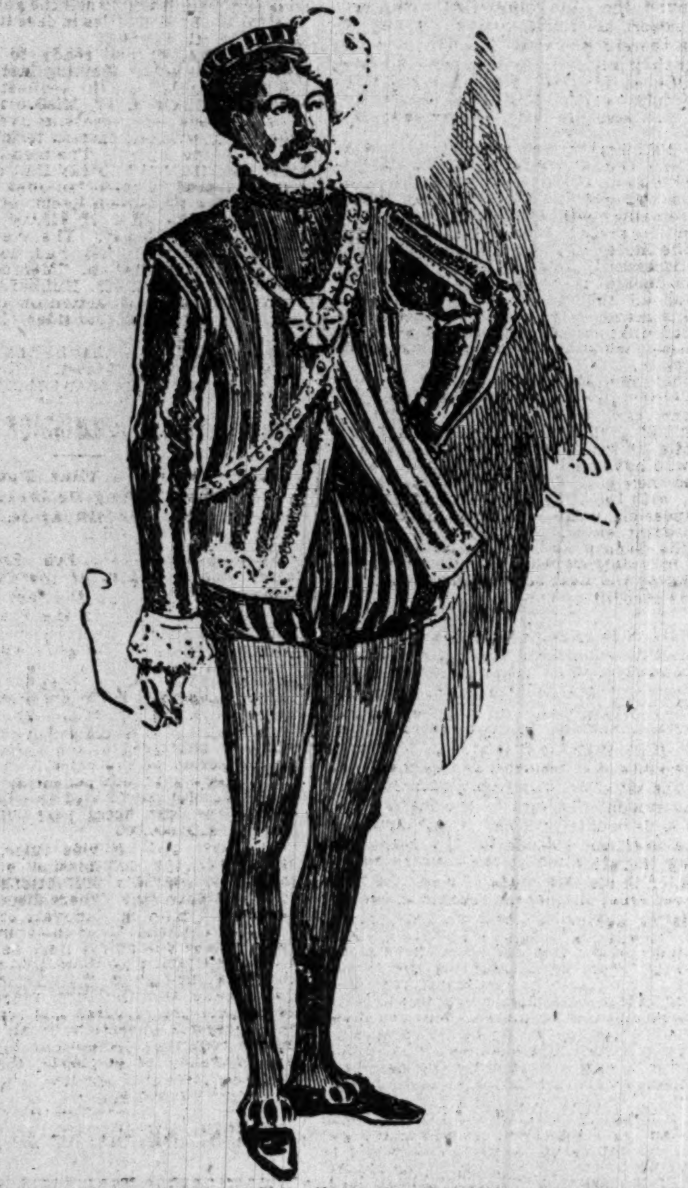
Kernochan, Mrs. James P.—Maria Theresa, pink and white brocade, a profusion of old Brussels point lace, ropes of pearls, diamond and sapphire ornaments; a powdered wig with jeweled ornaments and ropes of pearls twisted in the braids.

Kelly, Thomas Jr.—Costume of Louis XIV., royal purple velvet, embroidered with gold and edged with jewels, white satin vest incrusted with jewels. Buttons are of emeralds and diamonds made especially for this costume; a jeweled order will be worn on the left shoulder; purple silk hose embroidered with gold.

L.

Lee, Joseph Jenkins—Cavalier, time Louis XV.

ELISHA DYER JR.



As He Will Appear at the Bradley Martin Ball. He Has Been Been Chosen to Lead the Big Cotillon.

Lentilhon, Miss Leonia—Directoire gown of crimson velvet and satin, with large picture hat.

Livingston, D. M.—Cavalier of Charles II. period; coat of yellow brocade, breeches and cloak of old rose velvet; cloak lined with white satin and elaborately embroidered.

Livingston, McCrae—A costume of Charles II.

Livingston, R. L.—Louis XV.; coat of pink brocade, embroidered with white jet and lined with pale green satin, breeches and vest of white satin.

Lorillard, Pierre—The costume of Romeo.

Lorillard, Mrs. Pierre—Costume to represent Juliette; white brocade and pearls.

M.

Maben, J. C.—Costume after Sir Walter Raleigh of black velvet and gold.

Madrazo, Mr.—In the garb of a Spanish Crusader, red velvet with steel armor.

Marie, Peter—As Cardinal Mazarin, costume will be ornamented with much rare lace and a quantity of jewels. A chain and cross will be worn that once belonged to an old Italian nobleman.

Martin, Bradley—Court dress of Louis XV., white and pink brocaded satin, knee breeches, white silk hose, diamond buckles on low, red-heeled shoes; powdered wig.

Martin, Frederick—Cavalier costume, Charles II., white brocade and gold trimmings.

Martin, Frederick Townsend—Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIII., heavy brocade and velvet, powdered wig.

Merritt, E. R.—As Vandyck.

Merritt, Mrs. Reeve—In the costume of the woman represented in the picture of the Huguenot Lovers.

Mills, Mrs. Ogden—Louis XV. costume, rose and white brocade, white hair, ropes of pearls, and diamond ornaments.

Minot, Joseph Otis—Court costume of Louis XV. of brown brocade, covered with embroidery of flowers.

Moore, Leo—Costumed as an English Infantry Captain of the seventeenth century.

Mortimer, Stanley—Louis XV. Court costume.

Morton, Miss Lena—Louis XV. costume, white brocade, and jeweled coronet.

Munde, Miss Bertha—Seventeenth century costume of pale yellow silk, brocaded with white flowers.

Munn, Charles A.—In the garb of Robespierre.

N.

Navarro, Alfonso de—Court costume of Louis XV.

O.

Oakley, Walton L.—As the Duke of Sussex.

Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M.—Louis Quinze dress of pale blue striped silk, brocaded with delicate pink flowers in garlands.

Oelrichs, Herman—Dutch burgomaster in dark velvet and satin, copied after a Rembrandt portrait.

P.

Parsons, S. L.—Scotch gentleman, representing his great grandfather, a Livingston. The dress is semi-Puritan in character, and picturesque.

Pendelton, E. K.—Burgomaster of the sixteenth century, black velvet and scarlet satin.

Pell, Mrs. Herbert—A costume of gold brocade, ermine trimmed, representing Catherine of Russia.

Peters, Charles Grenville—Courtier costume of the seventeenth century; gray cloth, embroidered in steel.

Peters, Richard—A Cardinal's costume, which will follow closely that of Richelieu.

Pierson, Mrs. J. Frederick—As Mme. Pompadour; dress of brocade, and a quantity of superb jewels.

Pierson, Miss Adelaide—In Directoire costume.

Pollock, Mrs. William—Dutch noblewoman of the sixteenth century, in yellow brocade.

Post, Miss, daughter of Alfred Post—Costume fashioned after that worn by the Princess de Lamballe.

Post, Mrs. Charles—In a costume of Mme. de Maintenon, taken from a portrait; jewels of an elaborate style will be worn.

R.

Reid, E. T.—As Louis XV.

Rhinelander, Mrs. T. J. Oakley—Marie Antoinette costume, old brocade, diamond ornaments, and ropes of gems; a wig dressed elaborately with jeweled aigrettes.

Rhinelander, T. J. Oakley—Louis XVI. coat and breeches of pale gray satin, embroidered with gold and silver, red brocaded waistcoat, red-heeled shoes, diamond buckles, jabots of lace on sleeves and at the throat.

Rhinelander, Philip—Court costume of the Louis Seize period, cherry-colored brocade with white and gold vest, trimmed with jabots of duchesse lace, ornamented with diamond and ruby pins.

Rhinelander, Mrs. Philip—Marie Antoinette costume of turquoise blue satin, opening over a petticoat of rich pink brocade trimmed with black velvet bands and clusters of pink roses. The front of the corsage will be almost covered by diamond ornaments and chains of the same; necklace of pearls and diamonds, and a diamond tiara in a powdered coiffure.

Ripley, Sidney Dillon—Louis XV. court dress.

Roberts, Mrs. Christopher—Joan d'Arc costume of white cloth, silver cuirass.

Robinson, Douglas—Colonial costume of black satin, with a waistcoat which was worn by one of his ancestors.

Robinson, Mrs. Douglas—Colonial costume of satin brocade, with garniture of family diamonds in their original settings.

Roche, Mrs. Burke—A costume of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Rochester, Miss Alice, a niece of Mr. Martin—Costume of a lady of rank at the court of Louis Quinze.

Rogers, H. P.—Courtier of the time of Charles II., white and gold.

Ronalds, Mrs. P. Lorillard Jr.—Court lady of the time of Louis XV.

Ronalds, P. Lorillard Jr.—Courtier, Louis XV.

Roosevelt, Mrs. S. Montgomery—A court dress of black velvet of the time of Charles II.

Rutherford, Mrs. Walter—As Cleopatra.

S.

Sands, Miss Alice—A court lady of the time of Louis Quinze.

Sands, Henry — Papal Chamberlain of the sixteenth century.

Sands, P. J.—Colonial costume of royal purple velvet and satin.

Schieffelin, Miss Constance—Pompadour costume of white and pink brocade, powdered hair, slippers of brocade, with red heels.

Schieffelin, Miss Dorothy—Pompadour costume, almost exactly like that of her sister.

Sherman, Mrs. Watts—To represent the Empress Josephine at the height of her glory in her coronation robes.

Sloane, Miss Evelyn—As Juliette; white brocaded skirt and waist, embroidered with pearls, ropes of pearls around the neck; a small jeweled cap will be worn over the hair, which is to hang in long braids, in which are twisted strings of pearls.

Sloane, Mrs. Henry—A costume of the time of Louis XV., white and pink brocade, powdered hair, numerous diamond ornaments.

Smalley, George W.—Louis XV. costume.

Smalley, Miss—As Juliette, in a royal gown of white satin brocade, made with train, finished with a heavy silk cord. The square-cut corsage is slashed in the front and elaborately embroidered with pearls; sleeves slashed showing satin puffings; from a band of pearls about the waist is suspended a pocket richly embroidered. A round cap of pearls and gold wire is to be worn on the head.

Smith, J. Henry—Court costume of the seventeenth century, of white silk, embroidered in jewels and gold.

Smith, Sidney—A court jester of the seventeenth century.

Speyers, Edith—A court dress of pink satin brocade, panniers of satin, long hanging sleeves of old and rare lace, powdered hair, and feathers.

Stebbins, E. V.—Costume of red and black striped satin, large hat, and powdered wig; one of the incroyables.

Stewart, Lispenard—Cavalier, time of Louis XII.

Story, Julian—A cavalier of the time of Louis XIII.

Suydan, Mrs. Walter—A Dutch costume.

T.

Tailer, E. N.—Court dress of Louis XV.

Tailer, Mrs. T. Suffern—A Gainsborough costume.

Tams, Mrs. J. Fred—Venetian costume, sixteenth century.

Thompson, Miss Sara—A gown worn by one of her ancestors, who was a celebrated Dutch belle in the sixteenth century.

Tiffany, Mrs. Belmont—A costume copied from a portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, white and light blue brocade.

U.

Ury-Miller, A.—A Spanish toreador of the seventeenth century; red velvet.

V.

Van Cortland, Robert B.—Eighteenth century costume, with coat and waistcoat of dark wine-colored velvet, which were in the possession of his great-grandfather; knee breeches, silk stockings, and powdered hair.

Van Alen, James J.—Full costume of the time of Henry IV.; long black velvet cloak, embroidered in jet.

Varnum, Gen.—Colonial costume.

Vatable, Jules—Venetian costume of the sixteenth century; light blue and garnet, gold embroidery, jeweled ornaments.

W.

Warren, Mrs. Whitney—A costume of the time of Louis XV., of pale blue brocade and silk.

Waterbury, J. M.—In the costume of a French cavalier.

Webster, Hamilton Fiske—Full court dress Charles I., black and white satin and velvet, jacket of embroidered velvet, slashed sleeves, showing white satin, large cloak of black brocaded velvet, lined with white moire.

Webster, Mrs. Sidney—Venetian gown of the sixteenth century.

Weeks, F. B.—Dark green velvet and pearl gray satin.

Weeks, F. Delano—Directoire costume.

Welby, E.—Costume of the Trumpeter of Sackingen.

Wetmore, Miss Edith—To represent the Duchesse de Poyeuse, in white satin and gold embroidery.

Wetmore, Miss Maude—A Directoire costume of green and lemon colors.

White, Stanford—A court costume of black velvet and white satin.

Winthrop, Roger—Costume of Charles II., garnet velvet, embroidered in gold.

Winthrop, Rutherford—As Henry III., in royal purple and heliotrope, velvet and satin, embroidered in jet.

Wilson, Mrs. Orme—Louis XVI. gown of heavy white satin. A wide flounce of gauze is embroidered with silver threads in wreaths; an overdress of white satin is covered with silver embroidered gauze, edged with lace; a stomacher is embroidered with the lilies of France; sleeves are of puffed gauze, separated by bands, which will be covered by diamond ornaments; a quantity of jewels will be worn on the corsage.

Wilson, Orme—Cavalier Louis XIII. period; coat of lilac brocade, embroidered with gold, a large cloak of royal purple velvet, lined with white satin, embroidered with elaborate design in gold; breeches of royal purple corded silk, lilac silk hose, shoes with diamond buckles, gray hat, with plumes.

Wilson, Richard T.—An incroyable costume of Roman colors.

Wood, J. D.—As George Washington, in citizen's costume of black velvet.

Wright, Mrs. Eben—White satin dress, Louis XVI., embroidered with silver, corsage and pannier of light blue satin, embroidered with silver.

Y.

Young, Mrs. Thomas—An American woman of the Eighteenth century.

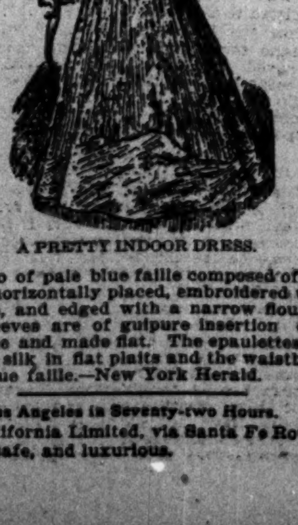
AGED WOMAN DIES IN THE PULPIT.

Mrs. William I. Fee Expires While Exhorting at a Big Revival Meeting at Felicity, O.

Springfield, O., Feb. 8.—Mrs. William I. Fee, aged wife of the Rev. Mr. Fee, a former Methodist Minister here, fell dead in the pulpit while exhorting at a big revival at Felicity last evening. Women screamed and men wept. The couple celebrated their golden wedding three months ago.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents an indoor dress made by Mme. Jeanne Hallé. It is made of accordion plaited Loie Fuller mousseline de soie of pale blue, over pale blue silk, and is cut up so as to leave a part visible below. The corsage is cut low and square in front and is trimmed with a lace frill. Over it is a bolero of pale blue faille composed of flat plaits horizontally placed, embroidered with guipure, and edged with a narrow flounce. The sleeves are of guipure insertion over sky blue and made flat. The epaulettes are of blue silk in flat plaits and the waistband is of blue faille.—New York Herald.



A PRETTY INDOOR DRESS.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Crossing the Rubicon.

BY EDITH STEWART DREWRY.

THEY were both guests at the same country house that autumn. He was an artist, handsome, gifted, well born, but poor as the proverbial church mouse, and proud as Lucifer. She was an heiress, who, on attaining her majority some three years ago, had come into about $5,000 a year; added to this attraction she was beautiful, clever, and charming. She was bright, high-spirited, and very independent, as suitors soon found to their cost.

"You'll be an old maid, Isbel," remonstrated the aunt with whom she lived. "You are nearly 24, my dear."

"I don't care, auntie," laughed the young lady; "an old maid is as good as anything—a thousand times better than having a husband one doesn't care for. I'm not in love, dear, and so mean to keep my freedom."

That was said—and said truly then—some weeks before she came on this visit to Halcombe Grange and there met the artist, Eric Errington; but could she have said the same as truly now, when the visit was drawing to a close? The lips might, perhaps; the heart was another matter entirely, and she knew it. She was no tyro of a girl in her teens, but a woman who lived in the world and neither could nor would deceive herself; she knew that she loved Errington, and he loved her, despite his proud reticence and silence. What woman could not read between the lines? What man could possibly at all times completely guard every look and tone and touch when thrown so constantly each day with the loved one? He is unconscious how or when his secret is betrayed to that one.

But no one save Isbel Brandon herself suspected Errington's secret. He neither held aloof nor markedly sought her. But there were one or two others among the party who did so, and one day Maj. Glyn, the host, said half jestingly to Eric:

"My dear fellow, why don't you try your chance with the beautiful heiress and win a fortune, and therewith a speedy rise to fame?"

"Thank you, not I," said the artist, with a laugh and shrug to cover the deeper feelings stirred. "I have no intention of being ticketed 'fortune hunter' by the world or the fair lady herself. Even a poor devil of an artist may keep his pride and honor untarnished."

"But, Errington, nonsense!" Glyn stared. "Suppose you really cared for a girl who happened to be rich?"

"So much the worse for me, Glyn."

"You really mean that you wouldn't woo her or ask her hand?"

"Never," said the other.

This had passed on the terrace.

Some one half behind the lace curtains of a window above drew back with quivering lips and heaving breast.

"Is this terrible gold of mine to be ever, then, a hopeless barrier between two lives?" Isbel muttered, locking her white hands. "He will never speak, never breathe a word, and I—— Heaven! what can I—the woman—say or do without shame? And yet—yet—is gold and a mistaken but noble pride and sense of honor to keep us apart forever? I know he loves me—would tell me so at once were I poor. O, it is cruel, cruel! Something ought—must be done; but what?"

There it was; she, the woman, was so helpless. And shortly after this the party broke up.

A month later the artist one evening received a letter from Isbel, and, to his utter surprise and joy, oddly mixed with pain, she wished him to paint her portrait. Would he please call on her at 11 the next day.

Of course he would go; but how go through the ordeal without self-betrayal?

Isbel had to strive with herself much harder for the ordeal she had at length with an infinite courage resolved to face. Therefore was it she had named an hour free from all visitors, and when her aunt, Mrs. Brandon, would still be in her own apartment. One of the two, she saw, must cross the Rubicon and burn the boats behind if both their lives were to be saved from wreck; and since he would not, well, she, the heiress, must, whatsoever the cost.

When she was told he was in the drawing-room—when almost the actual moment had arrived—her heart sank, and at the very door she had to pause a minute to pull herself together; then she went in. How the man's dark eyes lighted up! How unconsciously close was the clasp of his hand on hers! If she had had one fleeting doubt of his love that second must have dispelled it.

"What a pleasure to see you again, Miss Brandon!" he said; "and what an honor you do me to let me paint your portrait!"

"Is it? It is good of you to call it so," Isbel answered brightly, but inwardly every nerve was quivering and strained. "Aunt Mary began again yesterday about having my picture done, so I wrote to you. My aunt will be down presently, but in the meanwhile we can arrange the sittings, dress, and so forth."

Errington passed by the "so forth," and only arranged for her dress and the sittings.

"But now," she said, "that that is settled, we come to—you must please name your——"

"Pardon me," Errington interposed, with resolute quietude that in itself gave her fresh surety of her ground, "but you must do me the great favor to let that part rest until the work is finished. You are not like a stranger——"

"Indeed, I hope not," Isbel said gently. "Well, be it as you please, then."

"Thank you very much, Miss Brandon." He rose.

She, too, stood up; the moment had come; the woman's heart stood still for a moment that was agony; two lives' happiness or misery hung on her courage or failure.

"Well, I suppose your time is valuable?" she said, turning to him, but her eyes did not fully meet his. "By-the-bye, Mr. Errington, I believe—if I am rightly informed—that I have come to congratulate you?"

"Congratulate me!" repeated the artist, in genuine surprise. "For what? on what account?"

His surprise, and, oddly enough, the very comedy of the position, gave her new courage. "Why, I heard that you are engaged to an heiress," she said.

The Rubicon was crossed; there was no going back now, come what would. Errington flushed to the brow, then paled again.

"It is absolutely untrue," he said, in a strained way, and drew back a step. "It never could be true of me!"

"But why not?" persisted Isbel, now standing to her colors with true feminine stanchness, her eyes aglow, her soft tones steady. "If, as I heard, you are attached to her, why should your engagement be an impossibility, as you imply?"

Had some one—Glyn, perhaps—dared to tell her this, meaning herself, but without naming her? flashed across Eric, in haughty wrath and pain.

"Why impossible?" he repeated, stung to a sort of desperation. "Because I am a poor, struggling man who holds his honor dearer even than love—if the story were true. Neither the world nor any woman born should have the right to believe me a dishonored fortune-hunter."

"The world's judgment!" she said; and now her breath came quickly, her eyes flashed like diamonds. "You are not such a coward, I know, as to fear that; but is it much less cowardly to be afraid of even the risk of the woman's mistaking your motive—the woman you love, remember?" She was speaking with a strangely passionate, if suppressed, force that sent a sudden vague thrill through the man—a dim sense of something that dazzled him—of a personality beneath the overt meaning; an assertion of his love for the heiress as a fact, not a mere figure of argument. "The woman you love, remember, and whose happiness, perhaps, your pride may wreck as well as your own—who doubtless knows your heart's secret, and curses the miserable gold and cruel pride that stands between your lives."

"Isbel!" Errington sprang to her side—caught her hands in his own. "My darling, my love from the first! Forgive, if you can, worse than fool that I have been. Ah, my poor Isbel!"

For the girl burst into tears as he locked her to his heart; the tension must needs give way at last, brave girl though she was.

"O, why were you so cruel? Why did you force me to—to—— O, Eric!"

"My darling—forgive me!—because I loved so much I feared your scornful refusal. Why should you think me different from other wooers? And I never dreamed of this happiness, dearest," he said, passionately. "One word—tell me you forgive your lover."

"Eric, I love you," she whispered, and lifted her face for a moment for his kiss.

What matter if some of the world did say, when the marriage did take place, that it was the money the painter had sought? He cared not, and those who knew him and his wife knew well it was a love match entirely. The picture—not a mere portrait—of beautiful Mrs. Errington, when seen the next May at the Academy, made a sensation and sent up the rising artist's name at once.

"So, after all, you see, Eric," his wife says, arch and tender in one, "you will win the best in the end, fortune and fame."

"And the priceless treasure that neither gold nor fame could buy," he answers, smiling down on the dear face—"my wife."—The Folks at Home.

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HOW TO TEACH THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Council of Jewish Women Considers Kindergarten Work—Proceeds of the Bazaar Nearly $2,000.

Members of the Chicago Section of the Council of Jewish Women met yesterday afternoon at Sinai Temple to discuss topics relating to kindergarten work and incidentally to listen to a report of the bazaar held last week. More than 100 women were present.

After the singing of two lullabies by Mrs. J. N. Eisendrath Miss Anna E. Bryan of the Cook County Normal School was introduced and spoke on "The Spiritual Life of the Child as Developed in the Kindergarten." Her address was a bright, interesting sermon to the assemblage of mothers regarding the instruction of the child through the senses rather than in them.

"The searching and reaching out of the child," said the speaker, "in his continual thirst for knowledge should not be deplored by the mother, although it may cause her no little discomfort. Upon the quality of the answers given to the child's questions his spiritual welfare largely depends. Religion should not be crammed into the growing mind, but should be taught by careful evolution of dormant, innate sensibilities.

"Always remember the close association of the physical being to the mental plane. You will aid the mental development by satisfying the physical. Train the child always to respect the rights of others. This you cannot do unless you allow him rights of his own. Educate the senses; direct the energies. Let him handle objects to develop the sense of touch. Don't give him books too fine to be handled or dolls too elegant to be touched. Never deprive him of a wrong employment without supplying one that is right; and don't punish the act but for the motive. Teach children by children and they will learn to see the world from the standpoint of others.

"If she would learn to 'live with her children' a mother must yield herself to the training of the manifold little and seemingly trivial incidents of their everyday life."

In concluding her talk, which the feminine audience applauded long and vigorously at the close, Miss Bryan read some of the verses from Froebel's "Mother Play."

Mrs. Conrad Witkowsky, who presided, read a letter from Mrs. Alice Putnam, who was to have spoken of "The Kindergarten in the Nursery," in which the writer expressed her regrets that illness prevented her attendance.

Mrs. F. Solomon, a member of the Boston section of the council, a graduate of a kindergarten training school in Germany and a translator of German kindergarten stories, spoke briefly. After talking of the work in general she told the story of her own little girl, who insisted on an answer to all her questions. The child, having been taught that babies came from heaven, asked her mother what kind of a place heaven is. The mother said, evasively:

"Why, it has been so long since I came I can't remember anything about it. But you have been here such a little time you can't have forgotten. Tell me what you remember."

And the little girl was puzzled, because her childish mind was blank so far as the subject was concerned, and after pondering deeply awhile she said:

"Mamma, I know now why God don't let little babies talk; 'cause they would tell all they know about heaven."

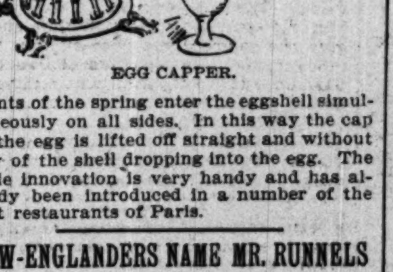
Mrs. N. A. Reis read some original verses, entitled "Faith and Humanity," the motto of the council.

A report from the committee in charge of the bazaar announced the proceeds to be within a few cents of $2,000, which sum will be expended upon the charitable work of the local section.

OPENING BOILED EGGS MADE EASY.

Latest Invention to Save Soiled Fingers and Make the Operation a Pleasant One.

Philadelphia Ledger: A new way of capping eggs at the table is shown here. A little ornamental metal ring is fitted with a dozen spring blades all around sharpened to a point, and is so arranged that upon the cover being pressed down on the ring the points of the spring enter the eggshell simultaneously on all sides. In this way the cap of the egg is lifted off straight and without any of the shell dropping into the egg. The little innovation is very handy and has already been introduced in a number of the best restaurants of Paris.



EGG CAPPER.

NEW-ENGLANDERS NAME MR. RUNNELS

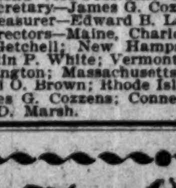
Selected President of Their Society at the Postponed Annual Meeting Held at Kinsley's.

John D. Runnels was elected President of the New England Society yesterday. The postponed annual meeting was held in the afternoon at Kinsley's.

The reports for the last year were read by the Secretary, and the society shown to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The other officers elected for the ensuing year are:

First Vice-President—Josiah L. Lombard.
Second Vice-President—E. B. Sherman.
Secretary—James G. Cozzens.
Treasurer—Edward B. Lathrop.
Directors—Maine, Charles F. Kimball, Edward F. Getchell; New Hampshire, Silas M. Moore, Austin P. White; Vermont, Austin Clement, E. D. Redington; Massachusetts, John A. Farwell, Edward O. Brown; Rhode Island, Edward F. Cragin, James G. Cozzens; Connecticut, J. R. Chapman, W. D. Marsh.



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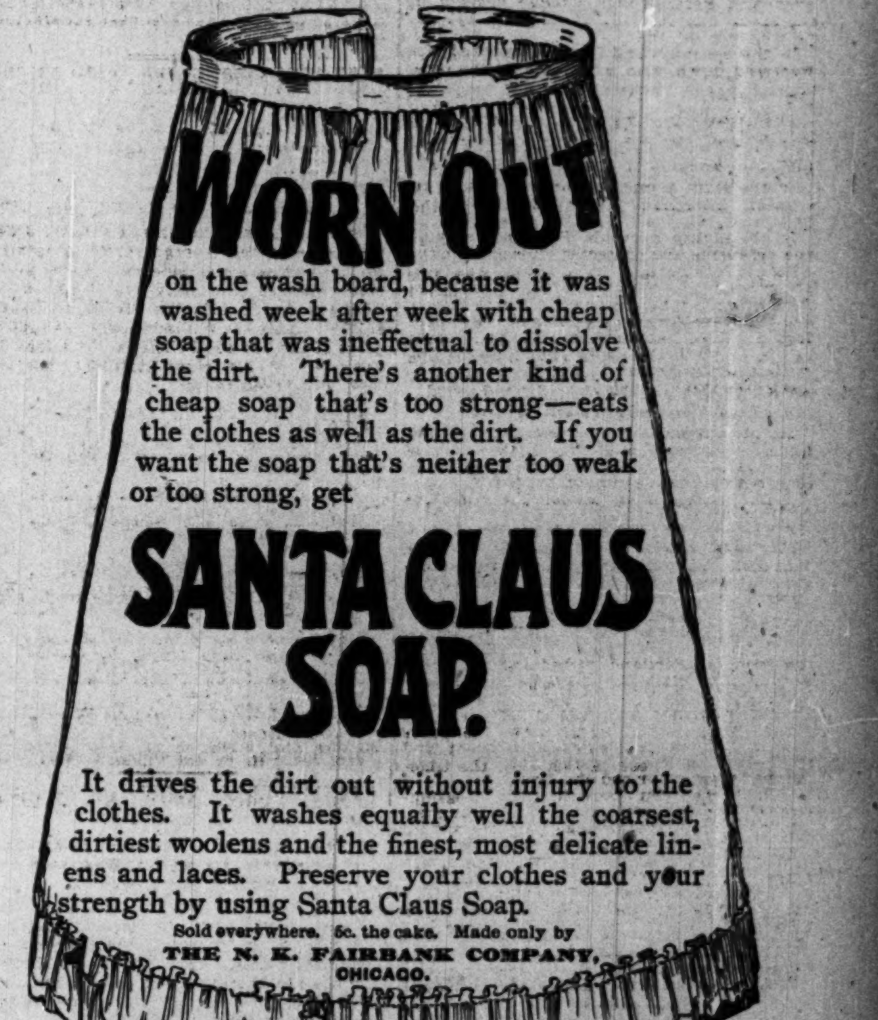
The February Ladies' Home Journal has an interesting page on the "Daughters of Our Presidents" (seven portraits)—a splendid sermon story for our girls, "Casting the First Stone," by Ruth Ashmore—a page of editorial discussion on the weakness of Sunday-school libraries—Droch's literary gossip—Mrs. Bottome's talk to the King's Daughters—Dwight L. Moody's Bible Class.

One dollar a year—ten cents a copy—all newsdealers have it—more than 700,000 copies printed.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



WORN OUT on the wash board, because it was washed week after week with cheap soap that was ineffectual to dissolve the dirt. There's another kind of cheap soap that's too strong—eats the clothes as well as the dirt. If you want the soap that's neither too weak or too strong, get

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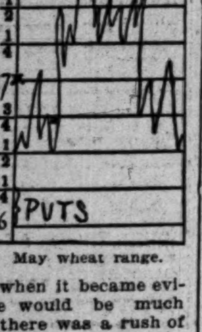
WHEAT MARKET RESPONDS TO ROUTINE MONDAY FIGURES.

All of a Sharp Advance in Futures Is Lost—Evidence of Accumulation of Stocks of Wheat Abroad—Northwestern Movement Above Trade Expectations—American Visible Is Being Cut Down at a Rapid Rate—South Water Street Prices.

Wheat was an irregular, active market yesterday, opening easy at the low price of the day, advancing sharply soon after, and gradually losing all the advance before the close. For the first day in a long time scalpers had an opportunity to trade against both puts and calls. It was again a market in which general trade was light in volume and in which the local crowd of speculators, which has been attracting attention for weeks, was influential. The easy feeling at the opening was on the heavy Northwestern receipts, the liberal world shipments, and the failure of the promised cold wave to materialize. There was quite free selling right at the start, with prices showing a concession of ½ to ¾c. On the way up the offerings became more limited and shorts covered. The covering of shorts became more of a factor when the visible figures began making their appearance, and when it became evident that the decrease would be much greater than expected, there was a rush of buying, which put May wheat up to 77⅞c. The decrease announced was 1,706,000 bu, against 635,000 bu the same week last year. The decrease is said to be larger than for any corresponding week in fifteen years. The heavy Boston clearances and the clearances generally were a factor. Liverpool did not fully respond to improvement here, and so the early cables were rather against the local market.



May wheat range.

Little Help from Abroad.

According to the closing official advices Liverpool is unchanged as to spot wheat, with ⅛ to ⅜d higher for futures. Paris was unchanged to a fraction higher for nearby deliveries. Antwerp was unchanged and Berlin was ¼ mark. Clearances, not including Newport News flour shipments, were equivalent to 468,000 bu, against 491,000 bu received at all primary points. Newport News cleared 35,231 brls of flour. Receipts in the Northwest were 511 cars, against 421 cars a week ago, and 655 a year ago. This showing is larger than might reasonably be expected in view of the accounts which have been received of the Northwestern yield. At the advance the statistics which were lost sight of earlier began to have their effect, and the bear clique recognized an opportunity to hammer prices. The English visible supply increase of 1,453,000 bu, the official world shipments of 5,640,000 bu, against 4,083,000 bu the previous week and 5,140,000 bu the same week last year, and the increase on passage of 160,000 bu, instead of a decrease of 360,000 bu incorrectly reported earlier, all tended to develop weakness. New York houses reported reselling of cash wheat by English concerns there below the prices current. The cash demand was rather indifferent everywhere, and, in fact, on the advance Chicago seemed to be the strongest market on the entire list. Local receipts were 13 cars, against 79,000 bu inspected out of store. By sample No. 4 spring wheat sold at 65@69c, No. 3 at 72@74c, and hard variety at 75@76c, No. 4 red at 65@74c, No. 3 at 80@84c, No. 3 hard at 78c, and No. 2 red at 87½c.

Provisions ruled firm on receipts of hogs 4,000 less than expected and on the 5c advance at the yards until near the close, when the weakness in wheat had its effect. Closing prices, however, showed a small net gain. Even while the feeling was steady the trade was light. The Continental and International Packing companies and Swift bought May lard and ribs, while New York houses bought May and July lard. Receipts at principal packing points were 49,400 hogs, against 54,400 for the same day last year. The average weight in the local market was 237 pounds, against 241 pounds the previous week. The movement of live hogs has changed materially in a week, and with reduced supplies everywhere it is hard to figure out how packers can keep on buying hogs without putting up prices of product.

Corn Dull and Weak.

The corn market was exceedingly slow. The feeling was weak and latest prices showed a decline of ¼@⅜c. May sold between 23⅞@24c and 24¼@24⅜c, closing at the inside. Schwartz-Dupee and Tuttle were the leading sellers. There was some buying of July and September through commission-houses. The visible showed a large increase of 1,394,000 bu and the total at 23,332,000 bu is nearly double what it was last year. The total afloat in this harbor is 2,059,000 bu, compared with 3,221,000 bu last year. Receipts were 487 cars and 640 cars are expected today. Exports were heavy at 769,000 bu. The quantity on ocean passage decreased 80,000 bu. Receipts at primary points were 1,094,000 bu; shipments, 384,000 bu. The shipping demand was slower than at any time last week. The sample market acted heavy, although prices showed no material change.

The oats market was raided by the bear crowd and Schwartz-Dupee aided in the selling. The market weakened and May closed ⅜@½c lower and July was ¼@⅜c lower. The trade on the whole was small. Stocks are piling up, the visible now being 13,324,000 bu, and local stocks in store and afloat 5,842,000 bu. Receipts were 357 cars and 490 cars are estimated for today. Exports were liberal at 185,000 bu. Good samples were steady, and No. 3 was ¼c lower and slow.

Low Grade Oats Weaker.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No grade at 13½@15½c, No. 4 at 17½@19c, No. 3 at 19¼@20¼c, No. 3 yellow at 19½@20¼c, No. 3 white at 20@20¼c, ears at 21c. Billed through: No grade at 14@16¼c, No. 4 at 16@18¼c, No. 3 at 19@19⅝c, No. 3 yellow at 19¼@19⅝c. Oats—No. 3 at 16@17c, No. 3 white at 16⅞@19½c, No. 2 white at 19¼@21c. Billed through: No grade at 15@16c, No. 3 at 15@19c, No. 3 white at 16¼@18¼c, No. 2 at 16@16⅝c, No. 2 white at 19@19¼c.

The higher qualities of barley were easy, but feed was unchanged. The latter ranged at 24@25c, according to billing. Common to choice malting ranged at 26@35c.

Flaxseed was dull and steady. Receipts were 23,780 bu; shipments, 1,353 bu. No. 1 Northwestern on track sold at 76¼c, May at 77c, July at 78¼c, and September was nominally 79¾c.

Rye was easier. No. 2 in store sold at 35¼c and No. 3 do at 34½c. May sold at 37¼@37⅜c, closing at 37c sellers.

Timothy seed was steady at $2.72½ bid for March. Common to fancy country lots ranged at $2.30@2.80. Cloverseed was unchanged on the basis of $8.00@8.25 for contract prime.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

It is expected that the Quotation committee will be heard from soon in regard to a plan by which the telegraph companies and the Board of Trade can work in unison against the bucket shops. Just what the plan is no one seems to fully understand, and it has not yet been submitted to the attorney of the board. The New York Stock Exchange is in a similar campaign at the present time. The Quotation committee here recognizes that with the restrictions imposed by recent court decisions it will be impossible to make a successful campaign against the bucket shops or to reform the methods of distribution of quotations without combination between the Board of Trade and the telegraph companies. In previous efforts the board has been pitted against the telegraph companies and the efforts have not been signally successful. It is generally felt by members of the Board of Trade, however, that the telegraph companies are getting the best of the quotation business. For the quotations made by the Board of Trade the telegraph companies pay but a small amount annually, while the returns to them are enormous. In the case of the New York Exchange two concerns handle the quotations. Each company pays the Exchange $30,000 a year, and each has a five years' contract, which expires in June. One concern furnishes the stock quotations to outsiders and the other to exchange members only. It is proposed to cut off the company that furnishes outsiders quotations and to prevent the concern which sends out transactions and prices to members from reporting such transactions until fifteen or possibly thirty minutes after the transaction has been reported on the exchange floor. From intimations made by the Chairman of the Quotation committee here a similar plan is contemplated. It will be some plan at any event, in which the board and the telegraph companies can coöperate, and to be satisfactory to members must either bring the board a greater revenue or give it more control over the distribution of quotations.

Much interest is manifested on 'Change over the appointments to the Committee on Appeals of the State Grain Inspection Department. Usually in the past the committee has been made up of one politician, who knew little or nothing about grain, and two practical grain men, but in this year of Republican reform board members are hopeful that all the members may be men thoroughly versed in the grain business. J. J. McDermid, who is at present a member of the committee, is a candidate for reappointment, and in all respects he is considered a man eminently fitted for the place. He has had long experience in the actual business of the committee, and his knowledge of the grain trade is second to no one's. Another candidate is John Mansfield. He is a member of the board and has a petition which is being numerously signed. He was on the committee under a former Republican administration and has a competent knowledge of the grain business. James Hayde is recognized as an expert on grain and his petition has received the indorsement of a great many of the people in the cash grain crowd. Other candidates are W. H. Crocker and William McKee.

As some rumors were current that the opening of the Central American Exposition was postponed, George F. Stone, Consul from Guatemala, has been advised by cable to the effect that the exposition will be opened March 15 without fail, as originally proclaimed. The manufacturers of Chicago should take special notice of this fact and have their goods ready for exhibition in Guatemala on March 15. It is hoped that Chicago will be fully represented at that exposition. It will have an important effect upon American trade, and it is desirable that Chicago should have its full share of that trade and participate in the results of that exposition.

Minneapolis reported sales of 41,000 brls of flour Saturday, with a more active inquiry.

According to the Corn Trade News, aggregate supplies afloat and in store Feb. 1 were equal to 77,500,000 bu, against 79,200,000 bu Jan. 1, and 73,800,000 bu Feb. 1, 1896. Decrease during January is equal to 1,700,000 bu, against a decrease of 16,000,000 bu in January, 1896.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 75½@75⅝c, and calls at 77¼@77⅝c.

The visible supply total is beginning to be one of the stock arguments of the bull. It is now 47,885,000 bu, against 66,111,000 bu a year ago and 82,322,000 bu two years ago. Going back before the years of high visible supplies, however, it loses its force.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 10, 1896.
WHEAT.				
February	75¼	75 @ 76⅝	75	64⅜
May	77	76½@ 77⅞	76½	66⅜
July	72⅞	72¼@ 73½	72¼	66½
CORN.				
February	22⅛	21¾@ 22¼	21¾	28
May	24⅛	23⅝@ 24⅛	23⅞	30⅝
July	25⅜	25 @ 25⅜	25	31½
OATS.				
February	15⅝	15¼@ 15⅝	15¼	19⅝
May	17¾	17¼@ 17⅝	17¼	21¼
MESS PORK.				
February	7.65	7.62½@7.77½	7.65	10.05
May	7.77½	7.80 @7.85	7.80	10.27½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	3.80	3.82½@3.85	3.82½	5.47½
May	3.87½	3.90 @3.95	3.92½	5.65
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	3.90	3.92½@3.95	3.92½	5.10
May	4.00	4.02½@4.05	4.02½	5.30

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	2	3	6
Spring wheat	..	4	3	7
Corn	20	317	150	487
Oats	29	326	2	357
Rye	8	4	...	12
Barley	..	93	36	129
Totals	58	746	194	998

Inspected out—79,013 bu wheat, 2,226 bu corn. Additional—45 cars wheat, 74 cars corn, 4 cars oats.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Feb. 6, 1897.	Jan. 30, 1897.	Jan. 23, 1897.	Feb. 8, 1896.
Wheat	47,885,000	49,591,000	51,295,000	66,119,000
Corn	23,332,000	21,938,000	21,718,000	12,174,000
Oats	13,324,000	13,172,000	13,153,000	6,541,000
Rye	3,864,000	3,825,000	3,675,000	1,554,000
Barley	3,321,000	3,454,000	3,602,000	2,562,000

These figures show a decrease of 1,706,000 bu wheat and 133,000 bu barley, and an increase of 1,394,000 bu corn, 152,000 bu oats, and 39,000 bu rye. For the corresponding week last year wheat decreased 635,000 bu and corn increased 188,000 bu.

The following are the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Feb. 6, 1897.	Jan. 30, 1897.	Jan. 23, 1897.	Feb. 8, 1896.
Wheat	12,153,000	12,371,000	12,684,000	21,170,000
Corn	8,814,000	8,132,000	7,568,000	6,652,000
Oats	5,842,000	5,518,000	5,484,000	1,077,000
Rye	1,440,000	1,395,000	1,383,000	293,000
Barley	132,000	215,000	184,000	21,000
Totals	28,381,000	27,631,000	28,303,000	29,213,000

These figures show a decrease of 218,000 bu wheat and 83,000 bu barley, and an increase of 682,000 bu corn, 324,000 bu oats, and 45,000 bu barley.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale quantities, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 20½c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 15@16c. Dairies: Cooley's, 17c; firsts, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea beans, 71@74c; mediums, 68@70c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 6½@7c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 14½c; not strictly fresh, 12@13c.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.50@2.25; California pears, $1.75@2.25 per 40-lb box; persimmons, 50@80c per crate; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $4.50@6.50 per brl; bananas, 80c@$1.00 per bunch.

Hay—Receipts, 1,219 tons; shipments, 144 tons; choice timothy quotable at $8.50@9.00; No. 1, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; No. 3, $5.00@6.50; choice prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 1, $6.00@7.00; No. 2, $5.00@6.00; No 3, $5.00@5.50; No. 4, $4.00@4.50.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7½@7¾c; No. 2 do, 6½@7¾c; No. 1 calfskin, 10c; No. 2 do, 8½c; No. 1 country tallow, 2¾c; No. 2 do, 2¼c.

Highwines—Steady on the basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 24@26c per bu; Hebrons, 20@23c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbage, $12.00@22.00 per ton; celery, 40@60c per doz; cucumbers, 50c@$1.00 per doz; cauliflower, $2.50@3.00 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@4.00 per brl; onions, 60@90c per bu; parsley, 25@35c per doz; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $3.00@4.00 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@20c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 60,125 bu; exports, 79,540 bu. Spot weaker; No. 1 hard N. Y., 91¼c. Options opened easier, owing to large Northwestern receipts, turned strong at midday on a large decrease in the visible supply and New York stocks, but finally weakened on a big gain in the visible, closed about ¼c lower; No. 2 red February closed 84¼c; May, 82¼@83 11-16c; closed, 82⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 141,375 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 28¾c. Options opened steadier, but sold off with wheat and big receipts, closing ⅜c lower; February closed 28¾c; May, 29 11-16@30¼c; closed, 29⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 112,760 bu; exports, 20,558 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 21⅝c. Options opened steady, but afterwards eased off with corn, and closed ⅛@¼c lower; February closed 21⅝c; May, 21¾@22⅛c; closed, 21¾c.

Hay weak. Hops steady. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool quiet.

Provisions—Beef firm; cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 4¼@4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c. Lard steadier; Western steamed, $4.00; refined quiet. Pork steady. Tallow dull and easy.

Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 20c; do yellow, 23c. Petroleum steady; united closed 92¼c bid. Resin steady. Turpentine steady. Rice steady. Molasses quiet.

Pig iron easy; Southern, $11.00@12.00; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper quiet; lake brokers', $12.00; exchange, $12.00. Tin dull; straits, $13.45@13.55; plates easy. Spelter firm; domestic, $4.05@4.12½. Lead firm; exchange, $3.22½@3.27½; brokers', $2.90. St. Louis reports strong market for lead.

Coffee—options opened quiet, unchanged to 5 points lower; trading was light and entirely local. European cables were without influence and showed a narrow market. Local market ruled dull all day and closed inactive, unchanged to 4 points net decline. Sales, 1,000 bags, including March, 9.25c, and May, 9.35c. Spot coffee, Rio dull; No. 7, 9⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15¼@16¾c. Sales, 500 bags Bucaramanga p. t.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 7 to 9 points lower, which was apparently due to a sharp break at Liverpool and liberal movement both at the ports and interior, with Galveston and New Orleans alone receiving 17,187 bales, against 10,434 last week and 12,925 last year. There was a general rush to sell as soon as the market opened. Large blocks of March and May contracts were thrown on the market. At 11:40 further stop orders were reached, a wild scramble to sell followed, resulting in a net decline of 14 to 15 points. The trade was very active, closing steady at 11 to 14 points decline on this crop and 9 to 10 points on next crop from Saturday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 47,000 bales; American, 39,000 bales. Middling uplands, 3 29-32d. Futures quiet, 2-64d decline; closed easy, 3¼@4¼ points net decline. Manchester—Yarns dull but steady; cloths dull. Receipts at the ports today were 27,290 bales, against 18,192 bales this day last week and 20,313 bales last year. On the spot the market was quiet at 1-16c decline, steady. Middling uplands, 7¼c and gulf at 7½c. Sales, none for export, 233 bales for consumption, and 100 bales on contract.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	2,100	6.89	6.82	6.83@6.84
March	85,800	6.92	6.83	6.85@6.86
April	9,200	6.99	6.92	6.92@6.93
May	96,100	7.06	6.95	6.99@7.00
June	10,600	7.11	7.02	7.04@7.05
July	5,900	7.17	7.14	7.09@7.10
August	16,400	7.15	7.06	7.10@7 11
October	1,800	6.71	6.64	6.67@6.68
November	5,800	6.72	6.62	6.68@6.72
December	2,700	6.76	6.69	6.72@6.74

Sugar—Raw dull; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 5-32c; refined dull.

Butter—Extra Western creamery in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices. Firsts are jobbing at 19@20c and seconds at 16@18c. Held creamery in small supply and strong. Imitation creamery and fresh to fair inquiry for fancy. Western creamery, extras, 21¼c; seconds to firsts, 16@20c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15@16c; firsts, 13@14c; Western factory, fresh extras, 13½@14c; fresh firsts, 11@12c; thirds to seconds, 7@10c; rolls, fresh, common to choice, 8@13c.

Cheese—The market shows firmness, with a fair home trade demand. The export demand was checked by the extreme views of holders. All under grades and skims continue scarce and firm. September full cream, large, colored, fancy, 12¼c; white, fancy, 12¼c; State, full cream, small, September, colored, fancy, 12¼@12½c; white, fancy, 12¼@12½c.

Eggs—Trading was active at irregular figures. At the close Western firsts were offered at 15c in excess of demand, but goods from best selections offered at that price were taken and the market closed firm. Refrigerator eggs dull and weaker. Western, fresh gathered, choice, quoted at 15c; Kentucky, fresh, choice, 14¼@14¾c; Southern, fresh, good to prime, 14@14½c; Western refrigerator, choice, 30-doz case, $3.00@3.30; Western refrigerator, average prime, 30-doz case, $2.50@2.70; limed, prime to choice, 12½@13c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 8.—There were two sides to wheat today, but neither bulls nor bears were particularly encouraged by the developments. It was a bull market up to noon, and it was a bear market from that time to the close. The most discouraging factor in the market was that the bear inning came last. May opened at 73⅝c, advanced to 74⅜@74⅝c, and broke to a close at 73¼@73⅜c; July opened at 74¼c, advanced to 75⅝c, and closed at 74⅝@74½c. Flour steady; first patents, $4.00@4.20; second patents, $3.90@4.05; first clears, $2.30@2.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 86⅝c bid; track, 89½@91c; No. 2 hard, cash, 77c asked; May, 85¼@85⅜c asked. Corn lower; No. 2, cash, 20⅛c bid; May, 21⅝c bid. Oats lower; No. 2, cash, 16⅝c bid; May, 18¼c. Flaxseed steady; 73¾c. Pork steady; standard mess, jobbing, $7.50@8.10. Lard steady; prime steam, $3.62½@3.70. Lead strong; $2.95@3.00. Spelter firm; $3.85.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77c; May, 79⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅛c; May, 76⅝c; September, 73⅝c asked; July, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 72c. Rye, 35¼c. No. 2 oats, 16¼c. Flax, 75¼c; May, 78¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 24,169 bu; oats, 2,166 bu; rye, 3,863 bu; barley, 29,106 bu; flax, 5,563 bu.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—This was an off day on the Elgin Board of Trade. The offerings of butter were light, only 509 tubs being put on the market. All sales were made at 21c and aggregated 22,740 lbs, for $4,775.40.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Grain — Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, nothing quoted; No. 2 red spring, 6s 5d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, nothing quoted; No. 1 California, 6s 7½d. Futures opened steady with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed steady with near positions ½@¾d higher and distant positions ¾@1¼d higher; business about equally distributed; February, 6s 3¾d; March, 6s 4¾d; May, 6s 5¼d; July, 6s 4½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 7¾d. Futures opened easy with near and distant positions unchanged; closed quiet with near positions ¼@½d lower and distant positions unchanged to ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; February, 2s 7½d; March, 2s 7½d; April, 2s 5d; May, 2s 8¼d; June, 2s 9d; July, 2s 9½d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 8s 9d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 5d.

Provisions—Bacon—Steady; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 26s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 25s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 25s; long clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 24s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 24s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 22s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 27s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 25s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s. Tallow—Fine North American, 19s. Beef—Extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 46s 3d; medium Western, 40s. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 20s; refined, in pails, 21s 9d. Cheese—Firm; demand moderate; finest American white and colored, September, 59s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil—16s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 4d; hindquarters, 5¾d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London—Pacific Coast, £3 15s.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London Is Heavy and Depressed Owing to Political Complications.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"There were heavy and depressed markets today owing to political complications. They closed above the lowest. Nothing is doing. There was much bear selling because easy money remains a factor. Americans were weak, closing at the lowest. Japan bought $100,000 in gold.

"The Paris and Berlin markets were weak."

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—[Special.]—Boston trading narrowed and prices softened all round; that is, wherever stocks came out they suffered in price. Montana lost from 109½ to 108¼, with rally to 109, and Butte from 12⅝ to 11, with ¼ rally. Old Dominion was 1¼ lower at 17, with ⅜ rally. One and one-half per cent was bid to call Montana at 110 for twenty days. United States oil lost ⅞ to 16⅛, and West End Street receded ⅛ to 67. Mexican Central 4s were off ½ at 67. Call loans 2@3½. Time money, 2¾@4. At the Clearing-House balances between the banks loaned at 1½@2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	8,000	113⅝	113⅞	111½	113⅝
Do pfd	130	102	102	102	102
Atchison	500	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
Bay State Gas	500	5½	5½	5½	5½
Bell Telephone	30	217	217	217	217
C., B. & Q.	400	74	74⅝	73½	73⅞
Chicago Junct. Ry	35	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞
Do pfd	175	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
Fitchburg pfd	35	91½	92	91½	91½
General Electric	400	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35
Illinois Steel	175	64½	64½	64	64
Union Pacific	100	7	7	7	7
West End R. R.	300	67	67⅛	66⅞	67
Westinghouse Elec	155	24½	24½	24	24
Santa Ysabel	450	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

BONDS.

$40,000 Atch adj 4s ....47½@48¼	$ 8,000 Gn. Elec. 5s 95
2,000 Gas 1st 5s.. 83	5,000 Mex. C 4s.. 67
3,000 C., B. Q. 7s.116¼	1,000 Steel 5s 74
	4,000 C., B. & N. 1st 5s 104¼

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations at Chicago, New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

The following were the quotations in mining stocks on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board Saturday:

C. C. Golden Group	4½	5½	1,000
Pharmacist	12½	12⅝	1,500
Isabella	49½	50	1,500
San Pedro	10⅜	10¼	2,500
Peerless	15⅛	15¼	2,000
Delaware Chief	30	39	.....
Sonora	55	59	.....
Iron Mountain	44⅝	45	300
Squaw Mountain	2¼	2⅝	.....
Jefferson	11	11¾	.....
Justice	4⅝	5	2,500

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	1	Franklin	11
Atlantic	22	Kearsarge	18⅛
Boston & Mont.	109	Osceola	31⅝
Butte & Boston	11⅜	Quincy	117
Calumet & Hecla	355	Tamarack	116
Centennial	5⅜	Wolverine	9⅝

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	50	Ontario	900
Chollar	85	Ophir	90
Crown Point	30	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	200	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	100	Do pfd	1000
Gould & Curry	40	Sierra Nevada	35
Hale & Norcross	100	Standard	150
Homestake	2900	Union Con.	37
Iron Silver	32	Yellow Jacket	25
Mexican	39		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Julia	2
Alpha Con.	10	Kentuck Con.	2
Andes	13	L. Washington Con.	1
Belcher	27	Mexican	40
Best & Belcher	68	Occidental Con.	14
Caledonia	11	Ophir	88
Challenge Con.	49	Overman	12
Chollar	85	Potosi	44
Confidence	105	Savage	43
Con. Cala. & Va.	200	Scorpion	2
Con. Imperial	1	Sierra Nevada	37
Crown Point	29	Silver Hill	1
Exchequer	3	Union Con	37
Gould & Curry	44	Utah Con.	3
Hale & Norcross	100	Yellow Jacket	31

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 8	18,000	300	29,000	15,000
Total last week	38,121	1,609	166,978	58,497
Previous week	42,305	1,069	157,175	64,076
Cor. week 1896	39,475	1,560	110,917	58,241
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 8	3,000	.....	7,500	1,500
Total last week	12,893	146	43,206	5,577
Previous week	14,378	27	34,270	10,168
Cor. week 1896	15,068	83	39,098	7,818

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep.

Cattle—Choice steers sold at steady prices, but the general market ruled weak and 10c lower. Trade was active. Native steers averaging 960@1,578 lbs sold at $3.70@5.25, bulk $4.20@4.85; Texas steers, $3.50@4.30; native cows, $1.80@3.60; heifers, $2.50@4.20; bulls, $2.35@3.85; stags and oxen, $2.50@4.00; calves, $2.75@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.10.

Hogs—The market was active, with prices 5@10c higher. Heavy sold at $3.15@3.50, bulk $3.30@3.45; light $3.35@3.55, bulk $3.50@3.52½; mixed $3.35@3.52½, bulk $3.42½@3.50; pigs, $3.25@3.55.

Sheep—The demand was brisk and prices ruled strong, with lambs at $3.75@5.00; yearlings, $3.90@4.35; Western lambs, $4.30@4.80; native sheep, $2.50@4.10; Westerns, $3.30@3.90; Mexicans, $3.80@3.90.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,565. Active, 10c higher; native steers, $3.80@4.95; steers and oxen, $2.60@3.90; bulls, $2.50@3.50; dry cows, $1.75@3.25. Cables quote American steers 10¼@11½c, dressed weight; sheep, 8@9c; refrigerator beef, 9@10c. No exports. Calves—Receipts, 1,037. Slow, ¼@½c lower; veals, $5.00@7.50; very choice, $6.50@7.75; barnyard calves, $2.62½@3.00; common Westerns, $2.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,511. Sheep quiet; lambs opened firm, closed at last week's prices; sheep, $3.00@4.37½; lambs, $5.00@5.62½. Hogs—Receipts, 10,873. Steady at $3.60@4.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 700. Best grade steady; others weak; Texas steers, $2.50@3.20; Texas cows, $1.60@2.90; native steers, $3.00@5.00; native cows and heifers, $1.00@3.65; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.30; bulls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,900. Market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.35; heavies, $3.25@3.35; mixed, $3.25@3.40; lights, $3.10@3.25; yorkers, $3.30@3.35; pigs, $3.05@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 400. Market steady; lambs, $3.00@5.00; muttons, $2.00@3.85.

Lawrence Arraigned for Abduction.

Edwin R. Lawrence was arraigned in the Stanton Avenue Police Court yesterday charged with the abduction of Miss Roberts, the 16-year-old daughter of Thomas W. Roberts. The case was continued till Feb. 18. Miss Roberts, who is now in Georgia, told her father she was married to Lawrence in Milwaukee last summer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, who, she said, is a Presbyterian minister. Lawrence denies the story.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

MAY DOUBLE THE STOCK.

NORTH CHICAGO CAPITAL MAY BE INCREASED TO $13,200,000.

Charles T. Yerkes Said to Have in Mind the Doubling of the Capital of the North Side Cable Company, as He Suggested at the Annual Meeting—Would Then Pay 7 Per Cent—Linseed Oil Company Issues $1,500,000 of Bonds—Biscuit Again Hammered.

The capital stock of the North Chicago Street railroad may be increased from $6,600,000 to $13,200,000. This would mean the doubling of the capital stock and in effect the declaring of a dividend of 100 per cent in the capital stock of the company. The plan, if it is decided to make this increase, is to offer the stock at par to stockholders, and after the stock has all been subscribed to declare a cash dividend of 50 per cent of the amount of the capital stock, which would give the stockholders the exact amount they paid to the company for the increase. The reason for this circumlocution is for the effect it would have on the public. It would not look so much like watering the stock to the amount of 100 per cent of the present amount outstanding. This, it is believed, would to some extent disarm criticism.

It was said yesterday by a man who is supposed to stand close to Charles T. Yerkes that it was the intention to make this increase without delay and to put the stock upon a 7 per cent basis. After this is done, if it is done at all, it is the intention to list the stock in New York along with other Yerkes securities. The advantage to be gained from a doubling of the capital stock would be to exempt it to some extent from public attacks. It is usually an easier matter to depress the price of high-priced stocks than it is by comparison with low priced stocks. New York investors do not look with favor upon high-priced securities. It is figured that it would be easier to keep two shares at a market quotation of $100 than to keep one share representing exactly the same percentage of ownership at $100. At the last annual meeting of the North Chicago Street railroad, held Jan. 12, Mr. Yerkes said he had been thinking of the question of doubling the capital. It is claimed now that he has practically decided to do so and that announcement of the fact will be made in a short time.

If the stock is doubled and put upon a 7 per cent basis it would amount to an increase in the present dividend rate of 2 per cent, as the stock is now paying 12 per cent a year, and 7 per cent on double the capitalization is equal to 14 per cent on the present capital. In 1895 the North Chicago Street railroad earned a little more than 18 per cent net and in 1896 it earned 15.02 per cent.

Linseed Oil Company Issues Bonds.

The National Linseed Oil company has issued $1,500,000 of fifteen year 6 per cent bonds, secured by a mortgage on its principal plants. This mortgage will be filed for record tomorrow. The bonds have been sold in New York at par to the Central Trust company of New York, which acts as trustee. It is the intention to retire all the present outstanding debenture bonds and to pay the floating debt of the company with the money obtained from the sale of these bonds. According to officials of the company there will be left a sum which will be used to increase the working capital. Just how much of this will remain after retiring debenture bonds and paying the floating debt is not announced. The National Linseed Oil company issued three years ago $3,000,000 of debentures, but the entire amount was not sold. The report of last year showed outstanding debenture bonds to the amount of $108,000 and the balance remaining in the treasury. This report showed bills payable of $4,255,134 and accounts payable of $95,086. The debentures aside from those which have been sold have been deposited as collateral for loans.

The annual meeting of the National Linseed Oil company will be held Wednesday of next week. The report to be presented at that meeting will not make a particularly good showing for the year. It will show, according to the estimate of officials, a loss as a result of the year's business, though it will be no worse than had been anticipated by the principal stockholders of the company. In order to sell the bonds of the company it was necessary to make a statement showing the condition of the corporation. This proved satisfactory enough to result in a sale of the bonds at par.

Just after the last meeting of the National Linseed Oil company a proposition was made to cut the capital in half. There were not enough votes cast at the meeting called for the purpose to constitute a quorum and no action was taken. It is said now the plan of cutting the capital will be dropped entirely. The capital is $18,000,000 and the value of the entire property and assets of the company, without making allowance for good will, at the time of the last annual meeting was $8,984,221. The good will, contracts, leases, patents, etc., were given a value of $8,368,091 in this report. The officers of the company admit this is not an asset and the cutting of the stock in two would bring its value nearer the real worth of the property.

Biscuit Stock Is Again Hammered.

The fight between the New York Biscuit company and the American Biscuit company has been used as capital in breaking the price of New York Biscuit stock on the local exchange. New York Biscuit was hammered again yesterday, and before the close it sold off to 43⅛, which was the lowest quotation made on Biscuit stock since the reopening of the exchange. The opening yesterday was at 45, and the principal trading done was in this stock. Sales of Biscuit during the day amounted to 2,917 shares.

Officers of both the biscuit companies deny there is any war between the two concerns. There is rivalry and there has been a recent cut in the price of some of the cheaper standard grades of the American Biscuit company, but Secretary H. F. Vories says the situation regarding the two companies has not changed during the last few weeks. According to the Secretary of the American Biscuit company there is no trade agreement of any kind regulating the selling of the cracker companies. When the American decides to either increase or cut the price of its goods it sends no notices to the other companies, and the same is true of the New York Biscuit company and the United States Biscuit company. The selling of stock yesterday was principally on rumors of the fight between the two concerns. It was said there was some short selling of stock, but it was admitted there was a good deal of liquidation. The annual meeting will be held tomorrow and an official statement of the doings of the company for the year 1896 will then be given to the stockholders.

A successor to Lyman J. Gage as President of the First National Bank has not been chosen. The matter may come up this week or it may go over as the directors do not consider it necessary to decide upon a man at the present time. The plan still is for Mr. Nickerson to resume his old place and to hold it until a leisurely decision is reached regarding a permanent successor. No successor has been chosen to John W. Doane as President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company. It is not likely anything will be done in the way of choosing a successor for some weeks.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

10 Lake St El RR.	17	100 N Y Bis Co.	45
50 C & C C & D.	62	200 do act	45¼
12 N Y Bis Co.	45	27 do seller 5	45¼
50 do act	45	10 do cash	46
5 do	45½	50 do act	45½

BONDS.

$3000 C Gas Lt & C Co 5s	95	$5000 C C Ry 4½s	102
2000 do cash	95	2000 L St El RR deb 5s	72

SALES AFTER CALL.

31 Chi City Ry.	208	50 N Y Bis Co act.	45⅝
10 L St El RR.	16¾	50 do	45
50 do	16¾	50 do act.	45¼
250 do act.	16¾	30 do opg.	45
10 do	16¾	50 do act.	45¼
100 W C S RR.	91½	8 do	45½
100 do act.	92¼	25 do opg.	45
50 do act.	92¼	150 do	45
6 do	92	10 do buyer 10	45¼
100 do act.	92	275 do	45
150 do	91	250 do act.	45
50 do act.	92¼	50 do	45
50 do act.	92¾	25 do	44⅞
100 do act.	92¾	100 do act.	45
10 do cash.	91¾	5 do opg.	45
20 do	91¾	50 do act.	44⅞
100 N Y Bis Co act	45¼	50 do act.	44¾
50 do	45¼	50 do act.	44¾
50 do act.	45¼	50 do act.	44⅝
10 do seller 30.	45	50 do act.	44½
15 do	46	30 do	44⅝
5 do opg.	46	50 do act.	44¾
5 do	46	50 do	[illegible]
20 do	45½	50 do act.	44
10 do opg.	45½	50 N C St RR.	205
50 do act.	45¼	50 do act.	204¼
10 do opg.	45¼	42 do	205
10 do seller 30.	45½	75 Dia M Co.	119
50 do	45½	8 do	118
		100 do	119

BONDS.

$5000 Met W S El R R Co 5s.... 46

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 Dia M Co act.	117	100 N Y Bis Co act.	43¼
10 do	118	25 do	43¾
50 N Y Bis Co act.	44	10 do opg.	43¾
50 do act.	43¾	50 do act.	43¾
250 do act.	43⅞	10 do seller 5	43¾
50 do buyer 3	43½	10 do	44

Conducting its business along legitimate commercial lines, loaning money in moderate amounts to reputable business houses for mercantile uses only, the

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

offers its services to the business public, expecting to receive a fair share of patronage.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

LOUIS F. SWIFT, of Swift & Co., Packers.
JOHN A. LYNCH, of Thos. Lynch & Sons, Capitalists.
FRANK O. LOWDEN, Attorney-at-Law.
H. S. DURAND, of the Home Insurance Co.
J. B. GREENHUT, Peoria, Ill.
HENRY SIEGEL, of Siegel, Cooper & Co.
A. M. ROTHSCHILD, of A. M. Rothschild & Co., Dry Goods.
E. B. STRONG, of the late firm of Foss, Strong & Co.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, President Globe Stone Company.
W. T. FENTON.

JOHN A. LYNCH, President.
A. M. ROTHSCHILD, Vice President.
W. T. FENTON, 2d Vice Prest. & Cashier.
J. H. CAMERON, H. R. KENT, Asst. Cashiers.
R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst Cashier.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 8.	Feb. 1.
New York	$69,159,156	$77,783,892
Chicago	12,375,725	13,575,823
Boston	11,584,197	12,751,483
Philadelphia	6,189,151	7,308,250
St. Louis	4,740,539	4,728,482
Baltimore	1,743,657	2,359,797
New Orleans	1,089,889	1,155,327

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Suffer Under Depressing Influences and Rally at the Close.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The overwhelming proportion of the transactions on the stock exchange today were in the industrial stocks, with Sugar far in the lead in point of activity. Many factors combined to depress this group of stocks, and the narrow limits of trade actions in the general list made it easily subject to the depressing influence of the leaders, with the consequence that the course of the market was sharply downward during the day, with a marked rally toward the close. The situation in the industrials continued much the same as for some time past, all being depressed by the proceedings in this city of the legislative committee which is now investigating the sugar company, with a further investigation of other companies still in prospect. Sugar, as being immediately the subject of investigation, and as being open to other unfavorable conditions, was in the van of the downward movement, which began with the opening, and after a period of apathy continued in a manner resembling partial demoralization. There were evidences of quite a heavy liquidation in this stock, and in the course of the decline extensive stop orders were apparently encountered which accelerated the fall in prices. The whole market became a victim of this movement of the industrials in marked degree and the general list fractionally. There was a notable lack of support for the yielding market, and the decline was practically unopposed. The decline in the price of Sugar in this movement was 2¾; Leather preferred yielded 1¼, Tobacco, 1¾, Chicago Gas 1, American Spirits preferred 1⅛, and Illinois Steel 1. In the railway list Rock Island fell off 1⅛, Northern Pacific 1, Northern Pacific preferred 1, and Delaware and Hudson 1. Some influence was also caused on the market by an unfounded rumor that Admiral Bunce's squadron of United States warships had been ordered to Havana to enforce the release of American prisoners there. There was also some depression reflected from London and Europe over the uneasiness felt there on account of the political situation, the Czar's ill health, and the friction between the British and French Governments over Egypt. But the decisive influence in the market was undoubtedly the Lexow Trust Investigation committee and the day's proceedings before it. This was shown by the rally which occurred in the market upon the announcement that this committee had adjourned over until Saturday. Sugar rose on this announcement and regained all but ⅞ of the day's loss, carrying with it the other industrials, Tobacco, however, benefiting only by ¼ per cent, thus scoring a net loss of 1½ per cent on account of the belief that it is to be the next company to be taken up by the investigating committee. The preponderance of Sugar dealings in the market is shown by the fact that nearly half the total number of shares dealt in for the day were of that company. The market was almost wholly a professional one and the rally after the decline was much accentuated by the covering of short interests. The dealings in other shares were without special significance or importance, the course of prices being almost wholly in sympathy with the industrials. The improvement shown in the statement of east-bound tonnage failed to exert a sustaining effect in railway shares and the general list shows fractional net declines. London sold at the outset but later turned buyer. The trading was somewhat unsettled after the rally, but the closing was firm. The Atchison new common stock was first dealt in today and sold at 12⅛@12¼.

The bond market was less active, but a fairly good undertone prevailed until near the close, when some concessions occurred in the speculative issues. The gilt-edged stocks continue conspicuous in the dealing, with Erie first consols rising 2¼, to 143, and reacting to 142. The sales were $1,496,000.

Government bonds were dull, but strong generally. The sales were $25,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Feb.8.	Closing— Feb.6.
Amn. Sugar	78,000	113⅝	111⅜	113¼	114¼
Do pfd	400	102	101¾	102	102¼
Amn. Tobacco	5,200	72⅝	71¼	71⅝	73
Amn. Cot. Oil	100	12	12	12	.....
Amn. Express	111	112	111	112	110¼
Atchison	1,800	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	14⅝
Do pfd	3,000	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24⅝
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	26	26	26	.....
Amn. Spirits Co.	7,000	14¼	13¼	13⅝	13⅞
Do pfd	3,700	33⅝	32¼	32½	32⅝
Bkln. Rapid Tran.	1,248	20¼	19⅝	20	19
Bay State Gas	100	11	11	11	10⅞
C., B. & Q.	9,200	74⅝	73½	74¼	74¼
C. & N. W.	1,200	104	103⅜	104	104
C., M. & St. P.	10,300	75⅝	74¼	74½	76
Do pfd	100	133	133	133	133
C., R. I. & P.	2,500	67	66⅜	67	67½
Ches. & Ohio	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	200	27	27	27	.....
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	500	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	.....
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	400	148½	148½	148	.....
Chicago Gas	3,700	77⅝	76½	77⅛	77½
C., H. V. & Tol.	700	10⅝	9⅞	10	9⅝
C. & H. V. C. & I.	200	4½	4	4	4⅝
Cent. Pac.	25	111	111	111	.....
D., L. & W.	2,200	152¼	151⅝	152¼	152½
Del. & Hud.	2,000	108½	107½	108⅜	108⅝
Edison	200	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	.....
Genl. Electric	3,300	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	35⅝
Great North. pfd.	100	122	122	122	.....
Illinois Steel	900	34½	33½	34	34½
K. & P.	100	29	29	29	.....
Louis. & Nash	5,700	50¼	49⅜	49¾	50¼
Long Island	100	48	48	48	48½
L. E. & W. pfd	50	68	68	68	67
Laclede Gas	500	23⅝	23½	23½	.....
Met. Traction	400	108	107	107	.....
Mich. Cent	100	90	90	90	.....
M., K. & T.	9,100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
Do pfd	800	30¼	30	30¼	30⅝
Manhattan	1,400	89	88⅝	89	89½
Missouri Pac.	400	22	21⅞	21⅞	22⅜
Nor. Pac.	3,900	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	15⅝
Do pfd	5,500	38⅜	37⅛	37⅜	38¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	50	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
N. Y. Cent.	100	93½	93½	93½	93⅛
Nat. Lead	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
Do pfd	100	89	89	89	87⅛
O. R. & N.	400	44	44	44	.....
Phila. & Read.	3,900	26¼	25¼	25⅜	26¼
Pac. Mail	200	25¼	25	25¼	25⅜
Pullman	200	155	155	155	155½
P., D. & E.	10	2	2	2	.....
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	13	13	13	.....
St. L. & S. F.	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
Do 1st pfd	100	39	39	39	39⅝
Do 2d pfd	100	15	15	15	15⅛
Southern Ry	800	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do pfd	2,200	28¼	27⅞	28	28⅞
So. Pac.	300	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
Do pfd	100	10¼	10½	10½	10½
Standard Twine	300	11	10½	10⅝	11⅛
Texas Pac	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
Tenn. Coal	700	29¼	28⅜	29¼	29¼
Union Pac	1,500	7	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
U. P., D. & G.	100	2	2	2	.....
U. S. Rubber	400	22	22	22	.....
Do pfd	50	75	75	75	.....
U. S. Leather	300	8⅝	8¼	8¼	.....
Do pfd	10,500	59⅝	58½	59⅝	59⅝
W. & L. E.	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
Wabash	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
Do pfd	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
West. Union	2,700	83	82⅝	82⅝	83

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	United States	35
American	110½	Fargo	98

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.	122⅝	U. S. 4s reg.	111⅜
U. S. 4s coup.	122⅝	U. S. 4s coup.	112⅝
U. S. 5s reg.	113⅜	U. S. 2s reg.	95½
U. S. 5s coup.	113⅜		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

53000 Atch gen 4s	82¼@⅜	2000 M-St P I-M div	128
96000 do adjmt 4s	47¾@48⅜	1000 do C-P 6s	117
87000 AmnSpirits 6s	78¼@79¼	1000 do C-P W 5s	113⅜
10000 B-7th Av con 5s	119	1000 do H-D 5s	108
6000 BRT 5s	78⅝@79	4000 do H-D 7s	126¼
11000 Bklyn U Gas 5s	108¼@½	8000 Man con 4s	95
4000 B W-W 5s	97¼@98	2000 M-St L cn 5s	102⅞@103
3000 CGL-CCo 5s	95	2000 M K-E 1st	95
10000 C B-Q Neb ex 4s	90	12000 M K-T 1st 4s	84¼@⅜
4000 do Den div 4s	93	2000 do 2d	59¼
3000 do con 7s	117¼	1000 do 5s of Tex.	78¼
500 C-N W coup gold 7s	117	10000 Mex-Int 1st	71
8000 do ex 4s	103¼	1000 M-O g m 4s	67½
8000 C R I-P ex 5s	103¼@⅜	1000 N C-St L 1st	128⅜
39000 C-Ogen 4½s	76@⅛	2000 NYC deb 4s	102¼
6000 do con 5s	110⅛@¼	8000 do deb 5s	108@⅛
3000 do R-A 1st	100½	2000 N Y C-St L 4s	105¼@⅛
10000 do 2d	89½	22000 N Y O-W ref 4s	92⅝@93½
11000 Can So 2d	107	2000 N Y S-W ref 5s	102½
2000 C-E I gen 5s	99	108000 N P prior 4s	87¼@⅜
5000 C-I C 1st	100	218000 do g m lien	55¼@⅜
97000 C-N P 1st tr	42@43	1000 do terml 1st	107½
5000 C H V-T 5s	76	14000 N P-M 1st tr	40
4000 do g m 6s	68@69	2000 O-M cons	102⅝
2000 C-9th Av 1st	117⅝	35000 O R-N 4s	83⅞@84
2000 Cent Ga 5s	91½	46000 OSL-N 5s tr	70@¼
1000 C N P 5s reg	117¼	4000 do 6s	116
2000 C C C-St L 4s St L div	93½	33000 do 6s tr	114⅝@115¼
5000 Col Mid 4s tr	16	2000 P-W 4s	71
1000 D-R G 1st	111¼	5000 PeoG-C con	104¼
2000 D S S-A 5s	100½	10000 P D-E 1st Ev div	100
10000 E L-B R 5s	101	21000 P-R g m 4s tr	81⅝@⅞
10000 Erie 1st con 7s	142@143	5000 do 1st inc tr	40@½
1000 do 1st ext	109	10000 do 2d inc tr	34
23000 E T V-G con 5s	108½@⅜	1000 R W-O cons	119⅝
5000 Eq Gas Chi 1st	99¼	45000 St L-S F 4s	66⅞@67
2000 G H-S A M-P div	91¼	60000 S A-A P 4s	57⅞
1000 do 1st	104	47000 So Ry 1st 5s	89¼@90
3000 H-StJo cons	119½	10000 Stdrd Twine 6s	73¼@77
1000 H-T C g m 4s	67	10000 do inc	27

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., OF CHICAGO.

Capital............$2,000,000
Surplus............$1,000,000
Undivided Profits.....$ 425,000

Banking in all its branches.
Accounts solicited.
Foreign exchange. Travelers' letters of credit.

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Having been awarded the last issue of bonds of the Sanitary District of Chicago ($800,000), we offer a part of same for sale on favorable terms.

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F. N. WILDER, Asst. Cashier.

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Stock Brokers,
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Offer best possible facilities for dealing upon the
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MONEY on declining values since '92. Don't you want it on the reverse order now coming? We want to suggest one industrial stock and several railways by which to take this advantage.
CONSULT US AND ACT.
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$100,000.00 4%
This fund can be divided to suit. On strictly central improved.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
164 DEARBORN STREET.

4000 do 1st	108	10000 St P M-M Mont C 6s	114¼
1000 I-Grt Nor 3d.	25½	5000 T-O C 1st	105
15000 Ill C 4s 1952	104	1000 Tex P 1st 5s	89
1000 Ky Cent 4s	85	8000 Tex-N O 5s	94½
61000 K P 1st con tr	75½@76½	1000 do 6s '96 tr	103⅞
5000 L I Ferry 4½s	84	25000 US4s cp 1925	122⅝
4000 L I g m 4s	87	5000 Wab 1st 5s	106⅝@107
8000 LE-W 1st 5s	115	1000 do 2d	65¼
7000 Lac Gas 5s	94	10000 Wis C 1st tr	39
5000 LV Terml 5s	110	2000 W U col 5s	106⅛
1000 L-N N O-Mob 2d	102	5000 W S gtd 4s	106
6000 do cons	105½	20000 do reg	106¼@⅜
1000 L N A-C tr 5s	43		

NOTICE OF SALE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Indiana, made and entered on the 23d day of January, 1897, in the consolidated cause, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust company and John H. Barker are complainants and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company and others are defendants, and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Illinois, made and entered January 27, 1897, in the consolidated cause therein pending, wherein The Farmers' Loan and Trust company and John H. Barker are complainants and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company and others are defendants, I, the subscriber, special master designated in said decrees, will, on the

10th Day of March, 1897,

or the day to which I may adjourn the sale, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the roundhouse of the defendant, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway company, near the Belt line junction, in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the property, rights, and interests covered by the three certain mortgages of said Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company mentioned in said decrees, one made and executed to The Farmers' Loan and Trust company and John H. Barker, trustees, dated January 1, 1886, one made and executed to Central Trust company of New York and John H. Stotsenburg, as trustees, dated May 1, 1890, and one made and executed to Central Trust company of New York and James Murdock, as trustees, dated September 1, 1894, including all the line of railway of said Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, extending from New Albany, Indiana, to Michigan City, Indiana, and also from Indianapolis, Indiana, to a point on the State line between Indiana and Illinois, about twenty miles southeast of the City of Chicago, Illinois, and also its proprietary and owned line of railroad, called the Bedford and Bloomfield Railroad, extending from Bedford to Switz City, in Indiana, and also its other proprietary and owned line of railroad, called the Orleans, West Baden and French Lick Springs Railroad, extending from Orleans to French Lick, Indiana, and also all its lands, station buildings, tracks, and terminal facilities in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, and also all its rights, interest, proprietary, and leasehold estate and terminal facilities in the franchises, property, tracks, and station buildings of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, and in the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, in the City of Chicago or elsewhere in the State of Illinois, and also all its real estate, trackage, leasehold and contract rights and terminal properties, stations, sidings, and franchises in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and also all its leasehold and contract rights, trackage, and terminal facilities vested in it by virtue of its certain written contracts with the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania company, and the Louisville Bridge Company, whereby its trains and traffic are moved and handled between the City of New Albany, Indiana, and the City of Louisville, Kentucky, and also all property of every kind owned by said Railroad Company and connected with or appurtenant to the railroads above mentioned, and all equipment, tools, machinery, materials, and supplies of said railway company, and also 9,999 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, of the par value of $100 each; 2,399 shares of the capital stock of the Belt Railway Company of Chicago, of the par value of $100 each; 11,990 shares of the capital stock of the Bedford and Bloomfield Company, of the par value of $50 each; and 2,990 shares of the Orleans, West Baden and French Lick Springs Railway Company, of the par value of $100 each; and also all five certain parcels of railroad equipment, being: [1] 300 box cars built by the Haskell & Barker Car Company, costing $140,010; [2] 250 flat cars built by the Haskell & Barker Car Company, costing $90,250; [3] 200 coal cars and 50 stock cars built by the Haskell & Barker Car company, costing $102,750; [4] 300 box cars and 250 flat cars built by Oliver Adams, agent, costing $293,224; [5] 1,000 flat cars built by the Haskell & Barker Car company, costing $370,000. All of said equipment included in said five parcels being marked "Owned by Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company Equipment Mortgage."

The said property will be sold without valuation, appraisement, or redemption, and will be offered for sale in the following manner, that is to say: There will first be offered for sale, separately and in one parcel, all of the property above mentioned and described, excepting only said five parcels of railroad equipment, but including said shares of capital stock. No bid will be accepted for this property from any bidder for a sum less than $2,500,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in the hands of the special master or deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the court, the sum of $25,000 in money or certified check. There will be next offered for sale, separately and in one parcel, said five parcels of railroad equipment above mentioned and described. No bid will be accepted for this property from any bidder for a sum less than $500,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in the hands of the special master or deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the court, the sum of $5,000 in money or certified check. After having offered said property separately, as above mentioned, the special master will then offer for sale the entire property covered by said three mortgages, being all the property above mentioned and described and including said five parcels of railroad equipment, as one parcel, without valuation, appraisement, or redemption, and if the highest bid received by the special master for the same shall exceed the aggregate amount of the highest bids for the two parcels when offered separately, then the whole will be struck off and sold as an entirety to the person making such bid for the whole. No bid will be accepted for the property as an entirety from any bidder for a sum less than $3,000,000, nor from any bidder who shall not place in the hands of the special master, or deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the court, the sum of $30,000 in money or certified check.

Of the price for which said property shall be sold, there shall be paid in cash at the time of sale the cash deposit or deposits hereinbefore required, which will be received as a part of the purchase price, and also at the same time, and from time to time thereafter, such further portions of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of this suit and the suits consolidated herein, and such receiver's indebtedness as shall have matured prior to the confirmation of sale herein, and to pay such claims, if any, against the mortgaged property as the court may adjudge to be prior in equity to the said mortgages. The court reserves the right to reject any bid, and to resell said premises and property upon the failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by paying over and surrendering outstanding bonds and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, secured by said mortgage dated January 1, 1886, or secured by said mortgage dated May 1, 1890, or secured by said mortgage dated September 1, 1894, said bonds and coupons being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. The foregoing provisions shall be applicable whether the said properties be sold in separate parcels or as an entirety. If any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

The purchaser or purchasers of any parcel at such sale shall, as part of the consideration for such sale, and in addition to the price bid, take the property purchased upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their assigns approved by the Court, will, notwithstanding, pay off and satisfy any and all receiver's indebtedness which shall not be paid by the receiver out of the income and earnings of the mortgaged property, or which shall not be paid out of the proceeds of sale as directed in said decrees, and also any and all claims filed prior to the date of said decrees, or which may be filed after such date within a period to be limited by an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in said consolidated cause therein pending, or in either of the causes consolidated therein, in respect of the parcel so purchased, but only when and as the Court shall allow such claims and adjudge the same to be prior in lien to the mortgages foreclosed in said suit or either of them, and shall determine the parcel in respect of which such claims shall be payable, and in accordance with the order or orders of the Court allowing such claims and adjudging with respect thereto; and the purchaser or purchasers, or their approved assigns, shall be entitled to appeal from any and all orders or decrees of the Court in respect to such claims, or any of them, and shall have all the rights in respect to such appeals which the complainants in said suit, or any of them, would have in case such appeals had been taken by them. The Court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case of the failure or neglect of the purchaser or purchasers, or his or their assigns approved by the Court as aforesaid, to comply with any order of the Court in respect to the payment of receiver's indebtedness or prior lien claims within thirty days after the service of a certified copy of such order upon such purchaser or purchasers, or his or their assigns.

For further particulars, and for a more specific description of the property to be sold, reference is hereby made to the said decrees on file with the clerks of the courts above mentioned.

Dated February 8, 1897.

WILLIAM A. VAN BUREN, Special Master.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Solicitors for Complainants The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and John H. Barker.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE and FLOYD A. WOODS, Solicitors for Complainants Central Trust Company of New York, John H. Stotsenburg and James Murdock.

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Through sleeping cars daily via Monon route, C., H. & D., B. & O. S. W., and B. & O. roads. Sleepers ready in Dearborn Station, Chicago, 9:30 p. m. Leave Chicago 2:45 a. m.; arrive Washington 6:47 a. m.; arrive Baltimore 7:55 a. m. Special rates account inauguration. Ticket offices, No. 232 Clark street and Auditorium Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Monday, Feb. 8, 1897:

Hawthorne-av., 115 e of Goldsmith, s f, 50x145, Feb. 6 [C. F. Heath to W. A. Newell]	$ 4,000
Spaulding-av., 303 n of W. 16th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 2 [P. E. Camfield to J. E. Bidwell]	1,000
Dale-ct., 140 s of W. 22d-st., e f, 24x99, Feb. 6 [Q. Petru to Chicago Cottage Organ Co.]	1,200
La Salle-st., 125 s of 30th, w f, 25x120, Feb. 5 [B. Dohney to J. P. Austin]	2,000
Same property, Feb. 6 [J. P. Austin to D. Dohney]	2,000
Congress-st., 110 w of Center-av., s f, 21 5-10x120, und. 4-5 int., Jan. 13 [J. J. Anderson et al. to S. E. Gorham]	6,000
Grand-av., n e cor Lawndale, s w f, 25x125, Nov. 10, 1896 [M. in C. to M. S. Thompson]	2,682
Lane-ct., s e cor Garfield-av., w f, 41x99, July 29, 1896 [Anna M. De Roe to Peter Seese]	18,000
122d-st., n w cor Peoria, 125x79.90, and 10 lots in Block 2 same subdivision, Sept. 10, 1896 [A. T. and S. Bank to M. W. Ellel et al.]	6,800
Trumbull-av., 50 s of 52d-st., e f, 25x126, Feb. 6 [W. H. Chesebro to P. W. Shaffer]	1,600
Champlain-av., 308 s of 45th-st., e f, 26x179.45, Feb. 1 [J. B. Robinson to H. V. Snyder]	7,500
Carroll-av., 225 w of Robey-st., s f, 25x124, Feb. 1 [K. K. Baker to L. A. Veirs]	2,000
Chicago-av., 168 e of Oakley, n f, 48x121½, Feb. 3 [Nat. L. and B. Assn. to A. Catland]	6,000
O'Brien-st., 180 e of Halsted, s f, 24x90, Feb. 4 [P. Feeney to M. Cohn]	3,000
Wabash-av., 310 n of 59th-st., w f, 26x159, Feb. 3 [S. Williams to M. Frink]	3,500
Old-st., 238 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 24x112¾, Feb. 4 [W. R. Woodward to G. H. Webster]	2,500
Milwaukee-av., 249 n w of Kinzie-st., n e f, 20 ft through to Union-st., Feb. 6 [A. Curcio to S. De Tomaso]	12,500
Rockwell-st., 270, m. or l., n of Milwaukee-av., w f, 25x135, Feb. 1 [C. E. Olson to C. C. Wille]	1,675
Homan-av., 150, m or l, s of Noble, e f, 73.21x95x64½, Feb. 6 [R. C. Moore to L. A. Tesch]	2,400
Justine-st., 98 n of 53d, e f, 25x121, Feb. 4 [P. Duehouski to J. M. Roos]	2,200
Langley-av., 79 n of Oakwood-blvd., e f, 50x87; Oakwood-blvd., n w cor Langley-av., s f, 17 1-3x79; Oakwood-blvd., 34.8 w of Langley-av., s f, 52x79, Dec. 7, 1896 [Marie L. Eldridge et al. to Thomas F. Anderson]	40,000
Oakley-av., 72 s of Rhine-st., w f, 24x100, Dec. 17, 1896 [same to J. J. Anderson]	4,000
Pleasant-pl., 188 e of Oakley-av., s f, 96x100, Dec. 17, 1896 [same to Charles E. Anderson]	16,000
Congress-st., n w cor Center-av., s f, 110¼x120, Jan. 14 [John J. Anderson et al. to Marie L. Eldredge]	45,000
N. 42d-av., 166 s of Addison, e f, 50x150, June 29, 1893 [E. W. Welch to J. W. Welch]	1,000
Sangamon-st., 104 s of 67th, e f, 25x125, Feb. 6 [C. L. Walton to H. M. Cooper]	2,500
Grenshaw-st., 191 e of Garfield-blvd., n f, 25x124, and other ppty, Feb. 4 [S. Schallmann to P. Feeney]	3,000
Dearborn-av., 170 n of Division-st., e f, 73x149, m or l, Feb. 8 [A. W. Forstall to G. C. Kuhnen et al.]	35,000
55th-st., 100 e of Honore, n f, 50x125, Feb. 6 [M. Funk to S. Williams]	3,500
Ingleside-av., 350 n of 65th-st., w f, 25x124, Feb. 4 [J. H. Shields to N. C. Shields]	6,000
39th-st., n e cor Campbell-av., s f, 50x120, Feb. 8 [L. W. Mills to R. Haley]	6,000
Wood-st., 21 s of Ellen, w f, 25x68 1-6, Feb. 8 [W. Klewer to A. S. Stille]	1,700
Morgan-st., 186 s of W. 16th, w f, 24x100, Jan. 22 [K. Waldvogel to J. Petrik]	1,950
Cottage Grove-av., 104¾ n of 76th-st., w f, 50x125, Jan. 14 [M. L. Wolf to J. J. McCann]	3,000
Justine-st., 146 n of 48th, w f, 24x124, Feb. 6 [H. Cornehl to M. Columbus]	1,250
Loomis-st., 25 s of 54th, e f, 25x124, Sept. 29, 1896 [A. Stroner to V. Reigel]	3,500

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV. CAR OR ON ADams-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av., pocketbook containing sum of money. Liberal reward will be paid if returned to 1032 Monadnock Block.

LOST—FOX TERRIER DOG, YELLOW SPOTS on head, large black spot on back, named "Mark." Return to FRED L. FAKE JR., 4563 Oakenwald-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF Wm. Francess (a barber) and wife, Anna; also Mrs. Anna Nelson, née Heitzbaum, formerly of 22 Glandel-av., Peoria, Ill.; can furnish them with valuable information. X 618, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WOULD LIKE TO MEET TWO nice young men who are willing to practice shorthand certain evenings to increase speed for our mutual benefit; Graham system preferred. Address M. E. FINCH, 2328 Calumet-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM
WILL SELL
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NO SECURITY REQUIRED.
GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENTS.
ADDRESS J L 51, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 285 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—VISTA CREAM SALVE REMOVES all facial blemishes, and positively makes the complexion clear and beautiful. Price $1.00 per jar. VISTA TOILET CO., Suite 1518 Masonic Temple. Hours 10 to 4.

PERSONAL — A RESPONSIBLE wholesale jewelry firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to reliable parties. Address V V 5, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—HANDS READ, LESSONS GIVEN. Comte Saint-Germain, A. B., LL. M., National School of Palmistry, 42 Auditorium Building, afternoons.

PERSONAL—WISH NAMES OF PARTIES dealing in or handling mineral or spring waters in Chicago. Information paid for. Address THOS. H. BELLROSE, Wedron, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or both, by a young man now employed by a leading firm of Chicago and New York public accountants; can furnish the very best recommendations from present and former employers; will commence work for moderate salary if assured of steady employment. Z 775, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper and receiving and shipping clerk in a machine manufacturing or commission house; long experience in these special lines of business; best of city references. Address E. G. W., 294 Sixtieth-st., Flat 16.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED, EXPERIenced letter file clerk desires position in some large firm where a hustler will be appreciated; fine, rapid penman and typewriter; A1 city reference. Address X 616, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANager, cashier, correspondent, or confidential man by business-man, 33; experienced and competent; highest references as to ability and character from Chicago mercantile house. X 753, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, cashier, and general office man; first-class credentials and bond; moderate salary if position is permanent; no objection to leaving Chicago. Address X 624, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man of good habits, age 35; can furnish bond; have gilt-edge reference. Address Z 599, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper, assistant, or any kind of office help; first-class references. Address Z 496, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and credit man; willing to invest a small amount in some good established business. Address Z 598, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or stenographer; thoroughly experienced; A1 reference; will work cheap. Address Z 594, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper open for temporary engagement; highest references. Address Z 499, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRE INSURance office; am a first-class counter man, surveyor, and adjuster. Address X 711, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; has slight knowledge of stenography; references. Address Z 786, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK lightning extender and footer. FREDERICK, 220 Mead-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced commercial salesman; specialty preferred; references given. Address X 619, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY, 16, IN OFfice; experienced; references. Z 783, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO learn electrical engineering; references. Address Z 662, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH and rapid printer (compositor) at very moderate wages. Address Z 665, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PLUMBER AND steamfitter with large house. Z 671, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOUSEMAN; understands riding, driving, milking, care of furnace, and waiting. G. O. P., 615 N. Claremont-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN OR any kind of work; 4 years' references. Address JAMES PHALIN, 2718 Shields-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS houseman; good references. X 620, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH coachman, 22, or houseman, in private family, 4 years' experience; 2 years in one place; moderate wages. Address X 622, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TEAMING FOR A mercantile house for one, two, or three horse team; everything reliable; contract and bond exchanged if desired. Address X 201, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COACHMAN;

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH COACHman, four years' references from last employer. Address X 612, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of references. Address COACHMAN, 207 Oak-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; ENglish; city or country; good references. Address X 772, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER or office assistant by gentleman of several years' experience; references. Z 589, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER, 29, with 11 years' experience in the real estate and renting business, is open to make a change; do not answer unless you are willing to pay for a good man. Address Z 494, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man at anything; handy with tools and good driver; first-class city references. Address X 614, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man; any kind of work; will give $5 for a position; no canvassing; best of references. Address X 714, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age; references A1. Z 497, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, general office work, bill clerk, or anything in that line; only first-class references from former employers; 5 years' experience. Address J L 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY TO keep set of books requiring part or all time. Address X 442, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE WORK BY A refined young colored lady. X 623, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; four years' ref. from last place; out of employment on account of death and breaking up housekeeping. D T 411, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork or second work; country girl; $3. 904 S. Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE GIRL, care small rooming-house or work in plain family of two. Address X 716, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY COMPETENT girls at the working girls' home, free. 117 S. Robey-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS second girl; Canadian-Scotch; 2d flat. 139 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; small private family; excellent refs. 2248 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMan cook. 27 E. Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING BY THE day or week. 192 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4250 Langley-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AT GENERAL HOUSEwork; good reference; colored. 3140 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS; GOOD worker; children's dresses, ladies' underwear. Address X 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING AT home or will go out at $1.50. 3000 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG lady wishes position as companion or housekeeper; small family; best references; no triflers answer. Address X 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY AS housekeeper. 3932 State, 1st flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher, thoroughly competent to do any work, wants permanent position; Remington. Address X 814, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY phonograph operator and stenographer; ref. Address Z 590, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, 20 YRS., permanent position; inexperienced, but anxious to work. Address B O 451, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED blank book folder and sewer. J L 75, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CORRESPONDENT—MAN FAMILIAR WITH machinery or similar line; must be good salesman; unless able to fill high-salaried position please do not answer; mention age, references, and salary expected. Address Z 787, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—SCANDANIVAN, ONE WITH 2 or 3 years' experience. Call, G. FERNITZ, 857 West North-av.

DRUG CLERK—OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH best ref.; competent and registered. Address C F 74, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—ASSISTANT REGISTERED. Apply northwest cor. 31st and Wentworth-av.

MAN—WITH GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY, TO act as cashier; must be well recommended and be able to give security. Apply 35 and 31, 182 State-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

A1 SOLICITORS TO SELL MACKINTOSHES on installment club system; good pay. Address Z 784, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR the city trade; permanent position and good pay to the right party; give experience and references to insure attention. Address J L 177, Tribune office.

SALESMAN— WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERences as to ability, character, etc., to sell our line of grocers' specialties to the retail grocery trade in the city; no wandering Willies and tramps need apply. Call at 20 S. Canal-st., 2d floor.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH THE JOBbing trade through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan to represent Phila. mnfr. of fine seed and Havana cigars on good commission basis. Address X 613, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WILLING TO WORK FOR $10 week and commission. 905 Association Bldg.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS SHOE, WITH CITY reference. 258 State-st.

SALESMEN—OR OTHERS WITH MODERATE capital—To take the sale of Blair's Security Fountain Pens, that cannot leak; they produce their own ink; a new and valuable invention. Blair's hand letter copying book (no press required) free, to introduce, with every pen. A rare business chance. Address Blair's Fountain Pen Co., 141 L. Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL WATCHES, SUITS, sewing-machines, furniture, and bicycles on the installment club system; good thing; easy money. Address Z 667, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WE MAKE A LIBERAL OFFER to salesmen in every State who call on retail grocers. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, FOR SHOE dept. Apply during the afternoon, Supt.'s office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SALESMEN—SIX—WELL ACQUAINTED IN city. GORIN CO., 90 State-st.

SOLICITORS AND MANAGERS OF TERRItory on our new book, "All About the Baby," by one of Chicago's leading physicians. Sold by subscription only, $2.50. Address, stating experience, RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

SOLICITOR—A1 ADVERTISING, TO TRAVEL. HALL, 132-134 Lake-st.

Boys.

BOY—FOR OFFICE WORK. ADDRESS, STATing age, etc., Z 785, Tribune office.

Trades.

BUTCHER—GOOD STALLSMAN; STATE AGE, wages, and particulars. Address Z 792, Tribune.

CUTTER—EXPERIENCED MAN, ON WRAPpers, waists, skirts, and suits; must draft own patterns. 100 East 22d-st.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MEN—EXPERIENCED, for large houses; salaries $1,200 to $2,000 to start. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE men, salesmen, clerks furnished positions. Call or write Commission Exchange, 934, 79 Dearborn.

CORRESPONDENT—EXPERIENCED, CAPAble earning high salary. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 152.

MEN—TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE, only 8 weeks required. Moler's Barber School, 283 South Clark-st.; catalogue.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

JANITOR—WORKING, THOROUGHLY COMPEtent to take charge of an office building; will pay $55 per month to right party. Address, stating experience and naming references, Z 790, Tribune.

MAN—OF ABILITY, INTEGRITY, AND GOOD personal appearance, capable of presenting an attractive and entirely legitimate financial proposition to the best people; business and company indorsed by the leading business-men of Chicago; liberal pay and permanent position to the right man, and only those need apply who have full confidence in their ability and can show a good record. Address, with full particulars, J L 176, Tribune.

MAN—TALL, PORTLY MAN; REFERENCES. N. Y. Dental Parlors, 182 State-st.

MEN—2 ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE MEN TO represent a large corporation. Address J L 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

COPYISTS—LADY—BY LARGE WHOLESALE house, willing to do special night work from 9 p. m. to 7 a. m.; must have good penmanship. Address Z 670, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR shoe department. Apply during the afternoon, Supt.'s office. A. M. Rothschild & Co.

Domestics.

COOK—PROTESTANT WOMAN—FOR SUBurban town; must be capable of managing culinary department. Address Z 591, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL, IN A small family; must be good cook and laundress; German or Swedish preferred; $4. 4958 Forrestville-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; only those who want to work need apply; $3. 4203 Ellis-av., Flat F.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

HANDSEWERS—EXPERIENCED. ADDRESS 438 West 63d-st., 2d floor.

OPERATORS—POWER SEWING-MACHINES on leather goods. EISEMAN KAISER, 254 Monroe-st.

Employment Agencies.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STEnographers, cashiers, salesladies furnished positions. Call or write Commission Exchange, 934, 79 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—OVER 25; GOOD ADDRESS; MODerate pay at first; rapid advancement. Address

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVE—THE OCCASIONAL SERVICES of lady detective. Address, with terms, X 615, Tribune office.

LADY—TO HELP IN WINDOW DISPLAY FOR a few days. Address Z 668, Tribune office.

MAID—COLORED, NEAT, REFINED, AND references. N. Y. Dental Parlors, 182 State-st.

SOLICITOR—LADY; BIG MONEY FOR RIGHT party; 9 a. m. Monday. 708 Boyce Bldg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

CORNELL-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen with board; references. Address B V 439, Tribune office.

63 18TH-ST., FLAT 3—2 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, newly furnished, steam heat, telephone, couple, or with board, 4 gentlemen, at $5.

1808-1810 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS WITH board; moderate rates; highest references; convenient.

3925 MICHIGAN-AV. — VERY DESIRABLE rooms with board; home table; every convenience.

3941 DREXEL-BLVD. — STEAM HEATED rooms, with board; reasonable.

3941 DREXEL-BLVD. — STEAM HEATED rooms, with board; reasonable.

North Side.

283 AND 285 E. INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board.

246 E. OHIO—STEAM HEATED ROOMS WITH board; $5, $5½, and $6 weekly.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD—NEAR 36TH AND WABASH. Address Z 592, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IF NOT PLEASED WITH YOUR present quarters investigate the pleasant outside rooms we are now offering at $3, or large alcoves at $6 per week; house strictly first-class; no transients; 3 blocks from Palmer House. 6 East Washington-st.; take elevator.

TO RENT—LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room, South Park-av., near 25th-st.; single party or couple; have no boarders; board optional. Address J L 121, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room to gentleman and wife; references required. 709 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG MARRIED couple, with best of references, wish nicely furnished apartments; South Side preferred. Address Z 661, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MODERN ENGLISH BASEMENT brownstone front house, hardwood floors and finish, 3439 Michigan-av., 13 rooms and bath, $75. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NORTH SIDE RESIdence, 14 rooms, complete in every detail, furnished; price $250 per month; owner going to Europe.
Campbell Investment Co.,
626 Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—I WILL ACCEPT $15 to May and $22.50 for the following year; newly-refinished 7-room brick flat; new furnace and everything modern; first applicant with good reference takes it. 6430 Grace-av.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, 8-room flats, sunny south windows; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH; $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$13 PER MO., FINE 5-ROOM FLAT; all modern improvements. 1095 W. Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, near the lake. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOM STEAM heated flat within a few blocks of Clark-st. limits car barn; price not over $20; good references exchanged. Address X 617, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY COUPLE WITHOUT children, modern 5-room flat, with bath, near south end of Lincoln Park; rent about $16. Address Z 588, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 54 FIFTH-AV. AND 195 Randolph-st. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 Fifth-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25 PER MO.—FINE STORE, WELL suited for saloon. 1095 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG.,
183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.; all modern conveniences; will rent cheap to desirable parties. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE — LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING OR SEPARATE floors, 56 to 66 W. Van Buren, s. e. cor. Clinton; good light, elevator service, plenty of steam power; possession May 1, 1897. C. C. WHITACRE, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 168 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE, BY FIRM IN the interior finish business, desk room or half of office in desirable building or location. Address Z 791, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO INSURANCE BROKERS—A NEW YORK fire and marine insurance office, established 1881, contemplates entering several other States, and meantime invites applications from insurance men of good standing upon liberal terms. DAYNES, RYDER & CO., 31 Liberty-st., New York City.

BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER PRESENTED for the money—Man or woman with $125 capital to manufacture at home a staple article in use by all leading houses in city. Call or address MANUFACTURER, 153 W. Madison-st., up-stairs.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS WANTS TO represent some firm at the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition which opens at Nashville May 1. Address X 609, Tribune office.

PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $150 AND REF., the agency for Chicago; no charge for territory; article furnished for money invested; quick seller. Address Z 669, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, $2,200; OLD established merchandise business; exceptional opportunity; might take part real estate. Call Tuesday. F. B. YOAKUM, 91 Dearborn-st.

CASH FOR SHOES AND OTHER MERCHANdise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127-129 Market-st.

COMPETENT BUSINESS AND OFFICE MAN with moderate capital desires a business opening. Address Z 660, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH MODERATE capital; good profits; will bear investigation. Z 493, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BOY'S BICYCLE AND 4X5 KODAK; STATE kind and price. Address Z 495, Tribune office.

WANTED—HEAVY SECOND-HAND BICYCLE, cheap for cash. E. F. ANDERSON, 331 Wells.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS OBTAINED UNDER GUARANTY; reduced rates for good, salable articles; manufactures on hand. ATTY. REICHELT, 1401 Monadnock Block.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECONDhand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE; COURSES IN SHORThand, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; write for full information.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WANTED—50 OLD-STYLE BICYCLES AT once; spot cash. MEAD CYCLE CO., 287 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY—WAREHOUSES FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc.; established 1871; furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350 and 352 Wabash-av.; tel. main 1,543.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW PAYING business; big money in it for you; sample and full particulars sent free. Address CHAS. E. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS in exchange for new upright piano. Call at 243 W. Madison-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—150,000 FEET WHITE OAK LUMber standing or on track, 60 miles out. STONEBACK, 4279 Wentworth-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD 6 PER CENT FEE, $35,000; 63d-st., modern apartment, income 10 per cent net, $40,000; corner improved near 46th and Evans-av., $35,000, ½ cash and ½ vacant; 50x150, improved, 47th, near Cottage Grove, stores and flats, $35,000, take ½ in good clear vacant. Campbell Investment Co., Room 626, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY GREAT SACRIFICES—
MONROE-ST., near St. Louis-av. (in the blk. west $200 is asked, and $175 has been offered). This 50x180, for quick sale..........$130
MADISON-ST., near 4[illegible]; lot cost owner $100 a ft.; only takes $650 cash.......... 66
Excl. agents, BOWES BROS., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY GREAT SACRIFICES—
ELLIS-AV., nr. 50th-st., beautiful lot, e. f. 47x145 (cheapest blk. outside this $200) $170.00
CALUMET-AV., nr. 59th, 50x135; owner needs some money quick; worth $80; only 58.50
Tel. M. 2163. BOWES BROS., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—WANT offer. 6020 Drexel-av., 2-flat brick; 6606 Lexington-av., 50x125 and 7-room brick dwelling; 3740 Wabash-av., 25x165 and 9-room dwelling. OWNER, 141 53d-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW HYDE PARK RESIdences, 5129 to 5137 Madison-av.; $17,500 to $18,000; modern; complete; choice location; near I. C. fast trains; open every p. m.; see them or C. H. BINNEY, or owner, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE, 3 LOTS ON S. Halsted-st., near 39th, at $50 per foot cash if sold this week; owner non-resident. C. C. WHITACRE, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—MODERN 8-flat building, near Alley L and 43d-st. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY FINE 12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 50 ft. lot; cost $10,000, sell for $6,000; forced to sell. Address J L 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25, 50, OR 75 FT. ON SOUTH PARK, near 58th, at $125 per ft.; no commission. Address D N 362, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, HONORE-ST., AUBURN Park, 2 blocks from depot. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—SEE these; you will buy one sure; 839 Adams-st., near Leavitt, 2-story basement and attic brick house; special to close estate.
705 Monroe, near Lincoln, 2-story stone front house, 11 rooms; fine condition; no trade; call without delay. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$5,500 will purchase 10-room residence, 591 W. Van Buren-st.; all modern improvements; in elegant order. Inquire 138 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—
72x105 feet on Canal, near Bunker, cheap, to close an estate. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Administrator.

FOR SALE—803 W. MADISON-ST., 26 FEET, 2-story frame store and flats. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, HANDSOME 3-story flat building, containing 8 rooms each; lot 20.7x110; centrally located; price $14,000; pays 6 per cent net with present low rentals.
Campbell Investment Co.,
626 Stock Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE — WELL LOCATED HOUSE IN choicest part of North Side, house cost $45,000 to build; will sell house and 100 feet of land at conservative value of land alone.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-FLAT BLDG., STONE front, Dearborn-av.; steam heat, etc.; 10 large, light rooms in each flat; rental $4,000; want some cash, balance time. Address J L 122, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—33 FEET, SO. FRONT, MELROSE-st., next block to Lake Shore drive. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—DESIRABLE HOMES in Evanston and other north shore suburbs; also lots and acre property.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—470 A., OBISPO CO., CAL., TO SEAport, 12 mi., hot sulph. springs, 10 mi., Templeton, 5 mi., school, church service, etc., 1 mi.; 80 a. live oak, 10 a. prunes, 2 a. grapes, 3 a. fam. orchard, 250 a. grain, rest hay, pasture, truck; av. grain yield, 30 bu. per a.; highest, 60 bu. per a.; 2 brooks; water piped to 8-room house, barn, etc.; 6 horses, 20 cattle, 50 hogs, 200 chickens, wagons, harness, gang plow, binder, mowers, etc.; sunny winters; no hot nights; no sunstrokes; no malaria; crops, everything, at $50. JNO. HUDSON, Templeton, Cal.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

$10,000 TO $20,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS city property to exchange for dry goods or general merchandise. C. S. HANKINS, lock box 328, Decatur, Ill.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT SOUTH OF EVanston for a clear $30,000 store and flat bldg. on the South Side, all rented; steam heat.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD VACANT, $15,000 equity in elegant new 6-flat building; fine location; earning 10 per cent. E. J. LEWIS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK FOR WHICH I PAID $125,000 cash, to exchange for Chicago real estate. Address X 496, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at the lowest current rates of interest.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT; LOANS from $3,000 to $10,000 at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; smaller amounts at lowest current rates; prompt service. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st., s. e. cor. 5th-av.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT. Several small sums, $1,000 to $2,500, on city or choice suburban 6 and 7 per cent.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums or whole, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

HAVE FUNDS ON HAND FOR LOANS OF ANY amount on improved Chicago property.
E. J. PRESTON & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,500 ON 12-FLAT BUILDing leasehold, valued at $15,000; near center of city. P. F. YOUNG, 125 Clark-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

WILL LOAN $4,000 ON VACANT, HYDE PARK preferred; also $1,500 on improved. Call at 525 Unity Building.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,800 ON 2-STORY brick, 36x60, corner, valued at $6,000; will pay 7 per cent. 861 Mead-st., Chicago.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAM. COM., loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

SPECIAL FUNDS—$2,500, $6,000, $8,000, $10,000 to loan on good security.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $500, $1,000, AND $1,500 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on choice city property at lowest rates our specialty; money ready; no delay.

FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 CHAMBER OF Commerce, have 2 special amounts of $1,500 each to loan on vacant or improved.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000 1ST MORTGAGE; Chicago money; no delay; no other business.
WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMproved property.
UNION TRUST CO. BANK, 133 Dearborn-st.

4½% AND 5% MONEY FOR CHOICE LOANS inside property; 6% money, smaller loans. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

CASH ON HAND FOR REAL ESTATE LOANS. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased and loaned upon. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party quietly and quickly; easy payments. 908 Marquette Bldg.

WANT TO BORROW $2,000, 2 YEARS, AMPLE security; 7 per cent; principal only. Address Z

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE UPON their own names. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

I LOAN MONEY TO SALARIED PEOPLE without security; private. 520, 84 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 813, 108 Dearborn.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—
166x124 ft. to alley, corner of 15th and Laflin-sts.; railroad facilities.
72x124 ft. to alley, on Henry, near Loomis-st.
70x124 ft. to alley, corner Henry and Loomis-sts.
Suitable for coal, stone yards, foundry, warehouse, or manufacturing.
By H. C. SAMPSON, 639 West 14th-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—GOOD SIZE LOT WITH spacious residence, suitable for a club; North Side, east of State-st.; will eventually purchase if location and price are satisfactory.
Campbell Investment Co.,
626 Stock Exchange Bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHY AND HOW
A FIRST-CLASS PIANO
IS OFTEN MADE
UNNECESSARILY EXPENSIVE
TO THE PURCHASER.

There are many excellent pianos manufactured in the East. Sold in the West, they of necessity cost very largely in excess of their original valuation. The large sum asked by the railroads for bringing them West and the profit that goes to the Western merchant must come from the pocketbook of the purchaser.

The Kimball piano is made in Chicago at the largest, best appointed and most thoroughly modernized piano and organ factory in the world. While the cost of production and the manufacturer's price are thus strictly minimized, the Kimball piano, in point of tonal qualities, as in faithful mechanical construction, is conceded by the artists of the world to be unsurpassed by any instrument made.

The purchaser of a Kimball piano in the West gets the manufacturer's lowest price without having the merchant's profit and the cost of transportation added to it. Easy payments.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st., Chicago.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTABLISHED 1868.

BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.
BARGAINS.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.
ORGANS. ESTEY. ORGANS.

FOR
TWO WEEKS
TWO WEEKS
TWO WEEKS
CASH OR EASY TERMS.

In all the natural woods and the latest improvements. Pianos to rent at $4 and $5 monthly. All rent applied if purchased. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

ONLY A FEW REMAIN—
Our unprecedented bargain list of 1896 pianos almost gone.
You can yet choose a full scale, natural wood, three-pedal, mandolin attachment piano, guaranteed for seven years; 1896 price, $240; now only $165. Higher priced ones reduced in the same proportion.
Second-hand pianos, all makes, in great variety, from $25 up. Good organs, $15 up.
OUR 1897 PIANOS surpass all previous efforts. Prudent buyers should not fail to inspect them. While SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS, they cost but a trifle more than ordinary pianos. SOLD BY THE MAKERS ONLY. Easy terms. Renting from $2 upward. Tuning, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

STEINWAY HALL—

FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS.

Highest standard and medium grades.

Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our secondhand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros.' Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Tuning. 17 Van Buren-st.

SOMETHING NEW IN PIANOS.
All prospective purchasers should see the following:
STYLE "PURITAN" MASON & HAMLIN.
STYLE "E" VOSE & SONS.
STYLE "N" SMITH & BARNES.
For absolute perfection in tone, action, and workmanship they are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable.
Catalogues mailed.
J. A. NORRIS CO.,
250, 252 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS ARE HIGH GRADE in tone, materials used, workmanship, finish, etc.; in durability and staying in tune the Adam Schaaf Pianos excel them all; our prices are lower than is usually asked for inferior instruments; we sell on easy terms to suit customers; absolute warranty furnished; we are manufacturers. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO SEE THE bargains at
CHASE BROTHERS.
Beautiful designs. Perfect in tone. Fully guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices. Pianos to rent. Easy payments to suit purchaser.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
(Opposite Auditorium.)

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN NEW AND SLIGHTLY used pianos; these instruments are in good order.
1 Hardman........$100 | 1 Emerson..........$100
1 Haines.......... 90 | 1 Vose.............. 75
And many other equally good bargains. Cash or time payments.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH—UPRIGHT pianos; bright, new, and clean, with a tone as clear as a bell; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 EACH—SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIAnos; Decker, Vose, Schaff, Colby, Chickering, and others; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE TUNE, REPAIR, EXCHANGE, AND STORE pianos at lowest rates; factory 398-400 West Monroe-st., office and salesrooms 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY—NEW YORK AND Boston makers; new upright pianos $155 each; come and see these instruments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$235 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT PIANO, French walnut case, largest size; $85 buys a Weser Bro. upright piano, cost two years ago $300. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$115 BUYS LARGE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN GOOD order; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHY NOT RENT A PIANO UNTIL YOU ARE ready to buy? We rent good uprights at from $3.50 monthly, and apply one year's rent on purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 Wabash-av.

$250 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; $285 buys a Knabe upright piano; fully guaranteed. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

DISTRESS COMPELS ME TO SACRIFICE MY new mahogany upright, $160. 6329 Greenwood-av.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—
We carry a full line of the "Reliable" Gas Ranges, Stoves, and Hot Plates. Also coal oil heaters. Come and figure with us. We are still headquarters for the celebrated "Alaska" Refrigerators.
ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—12 BEDROOM SETS, INCLUDING carpets; also restaurant furniture, 2 ranges, steam table and kitchen utensils, dishes, etc.; for cash only. Call today, 119 La Salle-st., second floor. Property at West Pullman.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 251 W. Madison-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to reliable parties. Address V V 5, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 868 Columbus Building.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY—J. B. WILSON, THE LEADing photographer; studio 389 State-st. Have some style about you and don't be seen sitting for your photos at any cheap department stores. 15 best finished cabinets, $2; enamel finish, $3; and the latest platinum, $3.50 to $5 per dozen. Open Sunday. Pictures enlarged. Orders taken by mail.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSEIFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME ROBERTS, GREATEST TRANCE and business medium, reveals your entire life

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—PURSUANT TO AN order of the County Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, in the matter of the voluntary assignment of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, entered Feb. 6, 1897, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Henry C. Staver, assignee of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, will receive bids up to 10 o'clock a. m., Feb 16, 1897, for the purchase for cash of the entire estate of the Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company in his hands as assignee. Such estate consists of the plant of said Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company located at Auburn Park, Cook County, Ill., composed of the real estate, buildings, appurtenances, boilers, engines, machinery, tools, shafting, belting, pulleys, furniture, fixtures, electric lighting and heating apparatus, all subject to a trust deed to the Equitable Trust company of Chicago, Ill., to secure an indebtedness of $100,000; and materials and merchandise contained in said factory building and elsewhere, manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process of manufacture; accounts and bills receivable, arising in the conduct of the business by said Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, and its assignee, and all choses in action, rights, credits, equities, and effects of every name and nature heretofore owned by or accruing to said Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company and its assignee. Bids may be presented to the undersigned assignee at his office in Auburn Park, Cook County, or to his attorneys at 517 Home Insurance Building, Chicago, and all bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent of the amount of such bid, as an earnest of the good faith of said bid, which amount will be forfeited to the assignee in case such bidder becomes the purchaser and fails to complete the purchase. All bids will be returned into court at 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 16, 1897, and a sale made at that time, under the direction of the court, of the entire estate in the hands of the assignee to the highest and best bidder for cash.
HENRY C. STAVER, Assignee.
BULKLEY, GRAY & MORE,
Attorneys for assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of The Illinois Vinegar Manufacturing Company will be held on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1897, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of said corporation, on the northwest corner of West 19th and Rockwell streets, in Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of submitting to a vote of such stockholders the question of increasing the capital stock of this corporation from one hundred thousand dollars to two hundred thousand dollars, so that the same shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.
JULIUS FLEISCHMANN,
A. BERGENTHAL,
A majority of the directors of said company.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the eighth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, January 22d, 1897, to the opening of business on February 12th, 1897.
H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, JAN. 1ST, 1897.—DISSOLUTION OF partnership—The copartnership heretofore existing between Elmer J. Bliss and Frank B. Van Nostrand under the firm name and style of Bliss & Van Nostrand, and doing business at 237 State-st. and 193 Dearborn-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All matters pertaining to said business will be settled by said Van Nostrand, who will continue the business at said places under the style of F. B. Van Nostrand.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 21, 1896.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to John C. McKeon, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

GOLD CURE FOR WHISKY, OPIUM, AND TObacco habits; infallible method; consultation free. Room 604, No. 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of women; 22 years' practice; private home.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—GRADUATE UNIversity of Edinburg, specialist; diseases of women. 78 State-st., Suite 32; hours, 10 to 6.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11am	†Werra, March 6, 10 am
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 am	†Fulda, Mch 13, 10 am
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 am

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North German Lloyd	Hamburg-American Line,
Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	37 Broadway, N. Y.,
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON,
at 10 a. m.

St. Louis........Feb. 17	New York.......March 3
St. Paul.........Feb. 24	St. Louis.......March 10

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN
AND LIVERPOOL.

Pennland.......Feb. 13	Belgenland......Feb. 20

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Westernland.....Feb. 17	Noordland......March 3
Southwark.......Feb. 24	Friesland.......March 10

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S NEW TOUR—
Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27; also May party May 8.
Programs and particulars free of all
SPRING AND SUMMER
TOURS TO EUROPE.
Either independent travel or escorted parties. China and Japan party March 4 and April 1.
THOS. COOK & SON,
234 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Established over half a century.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—
Escorted parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, programmes free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
Special Spring Parties May 15, S. S. "Ems" by the Southern Route to Italy, etc.; 61 days, $485; 101 days, $780. HENRY GAZE & SON'S (Ltd.), Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu...Feb. 13, 1 p. m.
DORIC...........................Feb. 23, 1 p. m.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........March 4, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

Columbia......March 25	Columbia........May 13
F. Bismarck.....April 8	F. Bismarck......May 27
Normannia.....April 29	Normannia.......June 3

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Furnessia, Feb. 13, noon. State of California, Feb. 20, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

SUMMER VACATION EUROPEAN TOURS—High class tour, June 12, $675. All of Europe tour, July 3, $465. Short tours $250 to $395. Prices include all expenses. FRANK BAKER, Tourist Agent, 93 Nassau-st., New York.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." [illegible] Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:35 am	† 5:55 pm
Pekin Express	† 1:00 pm	†12:25 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:20 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	* 6:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:30 pm	*10:30 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Main 4566. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Mpls, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood, and Pacific Coast	*2:00 am *6:25 pm	*9:45 am *10:45 am
Duluth and Superior	*6:25 pm	*10:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†[illegible]	†1:10 pm
[illegible]	†11:25 pm	†6:00 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	*6:25 pm	*8:20 pm
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	*10:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Florida Sp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	*8:10 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*7:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:55 am
Iowa and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	* 5:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:30 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., *6:30 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 4:00 pm	*11:10 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 4:00 pm	*11:10 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 4:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex.	†10:30 am	† 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		* 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11:30 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 6:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 5:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:30 pm	* 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	*10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	†10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 8:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 8:00 am	* 1:45 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo; Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 3:00 pm	3:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah	*11:30 pm	9:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:38 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	4:38 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 8:00 pm	10:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†3:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:35 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:25 pm	*9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	† 3:00 pm	*7:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†6:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:30 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh'n	† 5:45 pm * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:20 am	*5:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† [illegible] pm
Grand Rapids through car	† [illegible]	† [illegible]
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* [illegible]
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* [illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	o [illegible]
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City offices, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. and O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:00 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	* [illegible] pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* [illegible] pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	†10:14 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Special Mail	* 9:45 pm	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Dayton	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct

BILLINGS BURIAL IS SET.

FUNERAL WILL TAKE PLACE TOMORROW MORNING IN PRIVATE.

Much Comment in the City on the Death of the Aged Millionaire Banker—His Fortune Is Estimated to Be Above $10,000,000, a Large Part of It Being in Cash—As a Captain of Industry He Had No Lieutenants and No Advisers.

Arrangements for the funeral of Albert M. Billings were completed last night. The services will be held at the residence, No. 504 West Lake street, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Billings the services will be private. There will be no honorary pall-bearers. The active pall-bearers will be the old-time employés of the People's Gas company and the Home National Bank, of which the dead millionaire was the organizer. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, will officiate. Interment will be in the family lot at Graceland.

The remarkable combination of great strength of intellect, absolute self-reliance, far-seeing sagacity, and bodily vigor built up a fortune, of the size of which no reliable estimate could be abtained yesterday, beyond the solitary figure that it exceeded $4,000,000 at the time of the great fire. It has been growing steadily ever since, and now doubtless is more than $10,000,000.

A good proportion of it is believed to be in cash, as the only investment requiring large capital in which Mr. Billings is now known to be engaged was the street railway system at Memphis, Tenn., where he is reputed to have spent about $3,000,000. His son, C. K. G. Billings, said yesterday he had little idea of the amount of the estate.

He Asked No Advice.

Unlike most other captains of industry Mr. Billings had no lieutenants. There were no officers between him and the rank and file of employés. He possessed absolute self-reliance, and once the facts of any proposition were brought to him he spent no time in asking for advice. If he failed no one ever heard of it.

For a number of years Mr. Billings supported the People's Church, in Green street, having bought a lot and erected a building upon it. He was a profound Bible student, and it was said that the scriptures could not be misquoted in his presence without a swift correction. Much of his spare time was passed in Bible study.

When his sympathies were aroused Mr. Billings gave freely to charitable objects, and many men now occupying comfortable positions owed their success to his aid. When crises arose in the history of the city, such as the great fire, he responded nobly to the call for financial aid.

By his great financial strength he helped the city administration after the fire in a material degree.

But in all these things Mr. Billings acted for himself. Argument and pleading, after his mind was made up—which was about as soon as the talker had stated his mission —were entirely futile.

His Vitality Surprising.

The surprising vitality of the veteran, notwithstanding he had passed four score years, was much commented upon by his late associates.

"The amount of work Mr. Billings was capable of," W. D. Gregory of the People's Gas company said, "was astonishing. He was off to Vermont, then to New York, and then to Memphis with hardly a stop. For a year or two one of these trips would tire him out, and he would go home for a week or so. When rested up he would come down full of plans and resolute to carry them out. A night train to Memphis and a night train back was his usual way of traveling. He was a perfect steam engine after he had been at home a week; and everything had to move when he took hold again. He was never downcast. When one scheme did not work he lost no time worrying about it, but had another to take its place. He was always cheery around the office in his later years, and went from one thing to another with marvelous quickness. While many men as they advance in years give up the routine and detail of their business to younger men, it was not so with Mr. Billings. He kept track of everything. He knew everything that was going on where he was interested. He paid as much attention to details as he did when he was thirty years younger."

Extraordinary Character.

Robert Law, as a coal merchant, had a great deal of business with Mr. Billings when the latter was still engaged in making gas for the West Side.

"Mr. Billings was a most extraordinary character," Mr. Law said. "I don't think the city ever had a man like him. He was original in all things."

The war between Mr. Billings' gas company and its competitors on the West Side and the triumphant rout of all opposition would fill a volume. Early in the warfare Mr. Watkins of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company and Mr. Billings entered into a treaty that Mr. Watkins should confine himself to the South and North Sides, while to Mr. Billings was allotted the West Side. This arrangement was wholly verbal, but it was never broken.

Peculiar Banking Ideas.

Mr. Billings had some ideas about banking which were quite out of the ordinary. He took no interest in dividends, but was great on surplus and undivided profits. The Home National Bank, which he organized in 1872, did not pay a dollar of dividends for many years, and may never have done so for all his friends now know, for the stock of the institution ultimately passed into his hands almost exclusively, and its affairs have ceased to interest them. The Home Savings Bank, which occupies the same building out on South Halsted street, near Washington boulevard, and has the same officers as the Home National, was organized in 1869. Its reports show that it now has a capital of $5,000, with undivided profits of $52,280. The Home is set down with a capital stock of $250,000, with a surplus of $100,000 and undivided profits of $150,350.

A great many people put their money into the stock of the Home National, having confidence in Mr. Billings' sagacity as a financier to manage such an institution. The bank was duly started, and everything indicated it was doing a good business. The stockholders waited for a dividend, but none was declared. Then they waited another year, and again there was no dividend. They began to ask Mr. Billings what it all meant. He explained that it was far better to let the profits accumulate in order to make a strong bank than to fritter them away in idle dividends, which people might spend.

Opposed to a Dividend.

Another year went around, and again the stockholders came to see the banker. He said the profits were still accumulating and they were now at a neat sum. When they asked for a division of some of the money he protested that it was wholly opposed to the system of banking he had marked out for himself in organizing the bank, and he believed that when a man had once adopted a course he should not weakly abandon it.

Year after year it was the same story with the stockholders of the bank and Mr. Billings. After some ten years had gone by without a dollar of dividends being declared some of the stockholders began to grow exceedingly restive.

"As an old friend of Mr. Billings," said an old-time Chicagoan yesterday, "I was induced to call upon the President of the bank to see what could be done with a stockholder who had put some $30,000 into the bank. We explained to Mr. Billings we thought it was time to pay out something to the people whose money he had in the bank. He explained that this was opposed to a fixed course he had laid out when the bank was formed. Then my friend asked that the money he had put in be paid back and he would end the deal. To this Mr. Billings strongly demurred.

"'That stock,' he said, 'is worth a great deal more than it was when you subscribed it. I could not think of doing any one such an injustice as it would be to pay back just what you put in. It would never do. Every year your stock is worth just so much more. Let it be and it will be a splendid investment.'

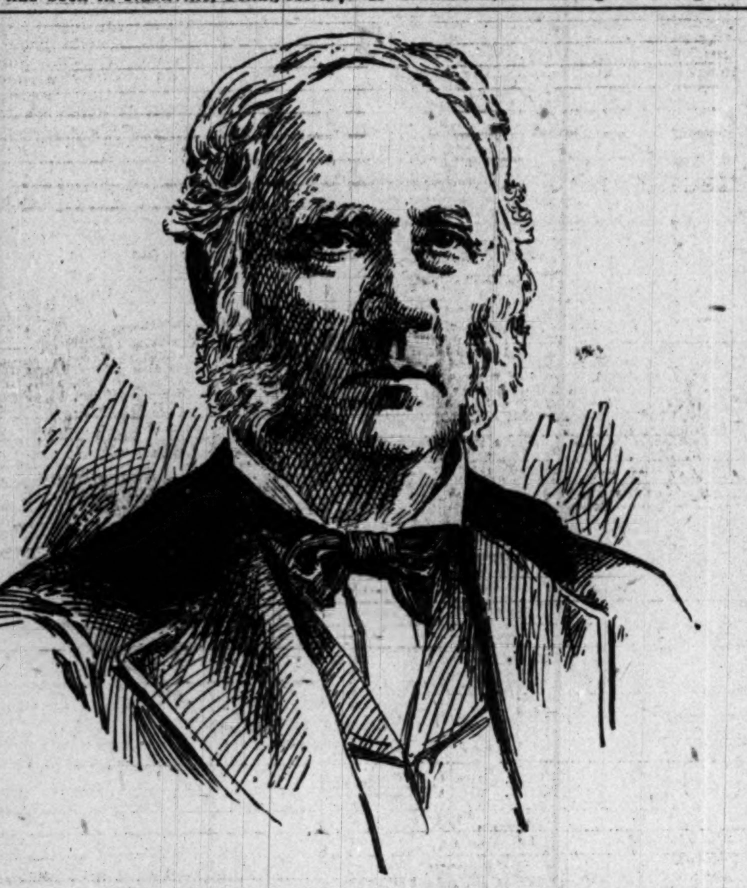
"That was the only satisfaction my friend ever got. He could not then sell out to Mr. Billings at par, and no one else would buy stock which never paid a dividend. My friend died and the bank stock went into the hands of the administrator. I suppose Mr. Billings gathered it in. This was the experience of nearly all the people who formed the original stockholders of the bank."

Many Anecdotes Related.

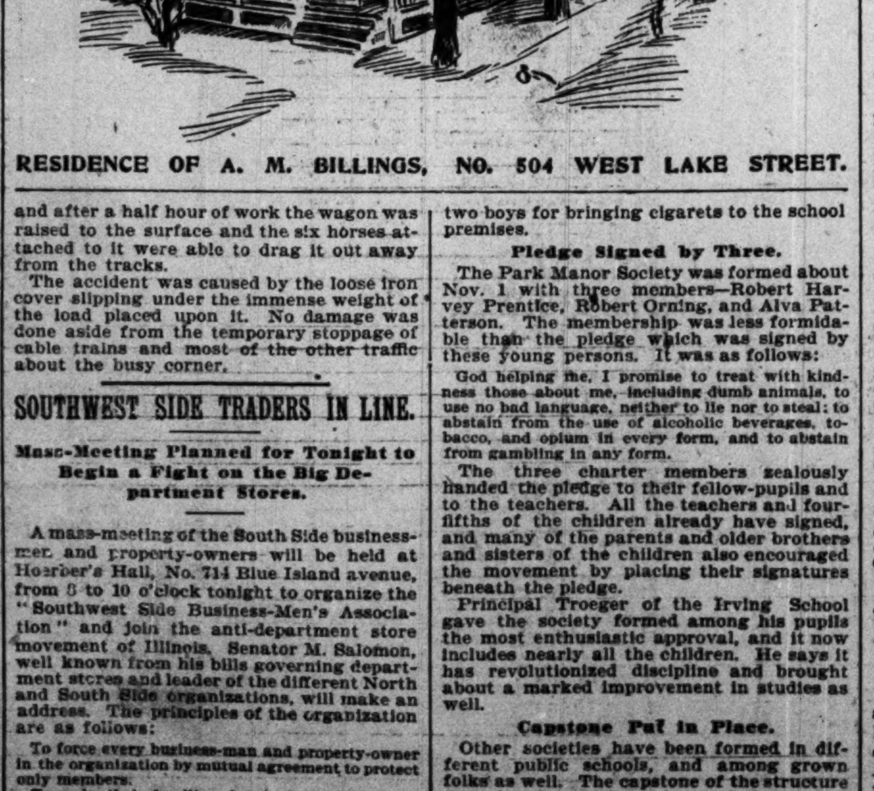
Stories of Mr. Billings' remarkable financiering in other lines than banking were told in every group of business-men, who dated back along in the '70s. There were those who doubted if the People's Gas company ever had a bank account of its own in those days. Bills were paid when longer delay was out of the question by the personal check of Mr. Billings. He was ever protesting that the company was virtually bankrupt, and if creditors insisted on the full payment of their bills they would ruin it completely.

The great native shrewdness of the man and a magnificence of resources were manifest in all these stories. He pursued a system entirely of his own, and no one recalled a single instance in which Mr. Billings was really worsted.

His persistence when once enlisted in an understaking was exhibited in his deal with C. B. Holmes, who started in to buy the street railways of Memphis, Tenn. Originally Mr. Billings lent Holmes $50,000. He kept putting in money to save the $50,000 until he ultimately owned the entire street car system of the city, and had $3,000,000. He never lost the scent of a dollar he was after, and in his later years, when he was possessed of great capital, he was able to carry through his plans to the end without flinching, come what might.



ALBERT MERRITT BILLINGS.



RESIDENCE OF A. M. BILLINGS, NO. 504 WEST LAKE STREET.

SAYS MRS. BOLTON IS UNBALANCED.

Methodist Pastor, Interviewed in Nashville, Tells of His Domestic Affairs.

The Rev. Dr. Horace W. Bolton of Chicago, pastor of the South Park Avenue Methodist Church, has been in Nashville, Tenn., for a week. Concerning the newspaper accounts of his departure from Chicago and of his wife's departure to South Bend, Ind., Dr. Bolton said in Nashville yesterday:

"The matter is a delicate one for me to speak of, but, as these articles have been published, I am compelled to tell the truth. My wife has been mentally unbalanced since the death of our son and has labored under an hallucination that I was too attentive to other women. It was she herself who started this talk. Of course she is not responsible for it, and she loves me and has all the confidence in me when she is not depressed by this awful hallucination. She went to South Bend to undergo treatment in a hospital. I came South for my health. My wife, in those spells which she had, was jealous of me, that was all.

"While it is true that I have not resigned my charge in Chicago, I am contemplating doing so."

Dr. Bolton has been in correspondence with Bishop Merrill since going to Nashville and has a letter from him in which the Bishop says the Board of Stewards, while not requesting him to do so, thinks it would be best, owing to the talk, if he would resign the Chicago pastorate.

Dr. Bolton preached in one of Nashville's leading Methodist churches on Sunday and will lecture this week to the Vanderbilt students. He says he may cut his Southern visit short and go to his wife.

BIG TRUCK WHEEL IN A MANHOLE.

Dray Carrying a Sixteen-Ton Foundation Stone from the Old Federal Building Blocks Traffic.

A heavy dray, carrying a sixteen-ton foundation stone from the site of the old Government Building, went into a manhole at Adams and Dearborn streets yesterday afternoon. For a time it looked as if nothing less powerful than the great derricks used by the wrecking company could move it and clear the street for traffic.

There were two calls for emergency crews, and after a half hour of work the wagon was raised to the surface and the six horses attached to it were able to drag it out away from the tracks.

The accident was caused by the loose iron cover slipping under the immense weight of the load placed upon it. No damage was done aside from the temporary stoppage of cable trains and most of the other traffic about the busy corner.

SOUTHWEST SIDE TRADERS IN LINE.

Mass-Meeting Planned for Tonight to Begin a Fight on the Big Department Stores.

A mass-meeting of the South Side business-men and property-owners will be held at Hoerber's Hall, No. 714 Blue Island avenue, from 8 to 10 o'clock tonight to organize the "Southwest Side Business-Men's Association" and join the anti-department store movement of Illinois. Senator M. Salomon, well known from his bills governing department stores and leader of the different North and South Side organizations, will make an address. The principles of the organization are as follows:

To force every business-man and property-owner in the organization by mutual agreement to protect only members.

To make their families abstain from visiting department stores.

To educate the workingman by speakers, pamphlets, and a well managed weekly newspaper.

To protect themselves against fraudulent debtors.

To grant credit only to those recommended by the organization.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne should be in every household. It is perfectly pure and naturally fermented.

WORK FOR GOOD HABITS.

WORLD-WIDE SOCIETY ORGANIZED AT THE GREAT NORTHERN.

Miss Jessie Ackermann Is Made President and Preparations Are Got Under Way for Vigorous Campaigning—Committee to Draft Constitution and By-Laws Will Report Next Monday—Accidental Beginning of the New Crusade and Its Growth.

The World's Good Habits Society was organized at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday by the election of the following officers:

President—Miss Jessie Ackermann, assistant pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church.
Vice-President-at-Large and Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Ella B. Prentice.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Anna Leger.
Treasurer—Robert Reed.
Financial Secretary—Mrs. E. D. Sniffen.
Organizer—Mrs. H. G. Hutchings.
Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Robert McIntyre of Chicago, Stephen Merritt of New York, D. W. Le Lacheur of Weehee, China; Charles Inglis of London, England; John Philip Quinn of New York, Miss Frances E. Willard of Evanston, and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson of Chicago.

A committee, consisting of the general executive officers, was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws to be reported at a meeting of the society on Monday afternoon next.

Singular Start of the Crusade.

Something less than a year ago Leonardo da Vinci, according to family tradition a lineal descendant of the great Lombard painter, went to the Irving School on Lexington street, near Hoyne avenue, and invited the school children to buy "da banan." He was set upon by some rough boys, who overturned his banana cart and helped themselves to his stock.

Da Vinci protested. The boys pelted him with stones, tore off his clothing, and otherwise maltreated him. As a result the boys were arrested.

How the matter was finally settled history saith not, but Principal John W. Troeger was shocked and grieved at the conduct of his pupils. So were a great many of the children, who felt themselves disgraced by this exhibition. It was felt the growing mind was in need of humanizing restraints and some of the children banded themselves together in a society for the cultivation of the spirit of kindness.

Park Manor Takes It Up.

The wide publicity given the escapades of the bad boys at this school attracted the attention of good-intentioned folk in all parts of the city, and several women with missionary zeal in their hearts visited the school. Among the number was Mrs. Ella B. Prentice of Park Manor. On hearing of the new society for the promotion of courtesy Mrs. Prentice voted the movement a good thing and decided to push it over toward Park Manor without delay. She spoke to Principal Waldo Dennis of the Park Manor School and suggested that a similar society should be planted there.

The anti-cigaret crusade initiated in THE TRIBUNE was then fresh in the minds of educators, and Mrs. Prentice intimated it would be wise to combine this with the courtesy idea. Mr. Dennis was of the same mind. He said he had only the day before expelled two boys for bringing cigarets to the school premises.

Pledge Signed by Three.

The Park Manor Society was formed about Nov. 1 with three members—Robert Harvey Prentice, Robert Orning, and Alva Patterson. The membership was less formidable than the pledge which was signed by these young persons. It was as follows:

> God helping me, I promise to treat with kindness those about me, including dumb animals, to use no bad language, neither to lie nor to steal; to abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and opium in every form, and to abstain from gambling in any form.

The three charter members zealously handed the pledge to their fellow-pupils and to the teachers. All the teachers and four-fifths of the children already have signed, and many of the parents and older brothers and sisters of the children also encouraged the movement by placing their signatures beneath the pledge.

Principal Troeger of the Irving School gave the society formed among his pupils the most enthusiastic approval, and it now includes nearly all the children. He says it has revolutionized discipline and brought about a marked improvement in studies as well.

Capstone Put in Place.

Other societies have been formed in different public schools, and among grown folks as well. The capstone of the structure was placed yesterday, when an international organization was formed under the name of the World's Good Habits Society.

A large number of influential people have signed the pledge of the society, but only a few could be present at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Prentice and Miss Jessie Ackermann explained the objects and scope of the organization as far as they have yet been developed.

Robert Reed, the only man present, indorsed the society. He said he thought the meetings of the branch organizations could be employed usefully in cultivating sentiments of aversion to alcohol and nicotine, and recalled a little verse which he used to recite when a child:

"I will not use tobacco," said little Robert Reed;
"I will not use tobacco, for 'tis a filthy weed;
It soils the fingers, scents the clothes,
And makes a chimney of the nose."

The sentiments were applauded. Then the officers were elected, the Committee on Constitution appointed, and adjournment taken until next Monday.

Other Work in Park Manor.

Among the achievements of the Park Manor society, proudly related by Mrs. Prentice yesterday, was the circulation of a petition for a watchman at the Lake Shore crossing of Keefe avenue between 6 and 10:30 p. m. The petition was signed by nearly all the residents of the suburb, and it was granted by the railroad. At present this organization is engaged in a struggle with the street cleaning problem, and baskets have been placed at a number of corners for the reception of waste paper. This work will be extended throughout Park Manor and perhaps all over the residence portion of the city.

The organization is to be affiliated with the W. C. T. U., and it expects to establish branches throughout the world by using the channels of communication established between temperance people the world over by Miss Ackermann.

Job for a Mathematician.

The exact membership is not now known, but it can be computed by bright mathematicians from the fact that 900 yards of ribbon have been used in supplying badges. The ribbons are red, white, and blue, all in one strip, and about five inches are used in making each badge. However, officers demand a longer strip, so the calculation may not be regarded as exact.

Among those who are interested members of the society, in addition to the officers named, are: The Rev. John Cole of Park Manor; Mrs. Susanna Fry of the Union Signal, the organ of the W. C. T. U.; Corresponding Secretary Katharine L. Stevenson of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Helen Barber, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman of St. Louis.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Evidence That East-Bound Freight Rates from Chicago Are Being Cut or Manipulated.

If further proof was needed to show that east-bound freight rates are being cut or manipulated it is furnished by last week's statements of east-bound freight shipments from Chicago to the seaboard. For the week ending Dec. 3 the Baltimore and Ohio carried 15.6 per cent of the total shipments. Last week it carried only 3.3 per cent. For the corresponding times the Fort Wayne carried 7.2 per cent and 20.9 per cent and the Pan-Handle carried 6.6 per cent and 13.4 per cent. Other lines show similar radical changes in the percentage of through business carried.

Another proof that rates were cut or manipulated is the increase last week in the total through shipments by the ten east-bound roads from Chicago of 12,000 tons over the week previous. For the first time in many months the total shipments for the week exceed those for the corresponding week last year.

Much interest is manifested in railroad circles here in the meeting of the Presidents of the joint traffic pool lines in New York next Wednesday to bring about a reorganization of the joint traffic pool and to place it on a firmer and more equitable basis. The opinion is that the pool will be reorganized on the plan outlined in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday.

Total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the ten east-bound roads last week amounted to 84,831 tons, against 62,753 tons for the week previous and 82,889 tons for the corresponding week last year. The percentages carried by the various roads last week were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 3.3; Big Four, 8.4; Chicago and Erie, 6.1; Grand Trunk, 6.9; Lake Shore, 15.1; Michigan Central, 11.3; Nickel Plate, 8.2; Pan-Handle, 13.4; Fort Wayne, 20.9; and Wabash, 6.4.

CHICAGO'S INTERESTS THREATENED.

Pool Magnates Mean to Make Same Rate by Lake and Rail as by All-Rail Lines.

A circular just issued by the managers of the joint traffic trust gives much anxiety to Western shippers and railroads. It announces that the lake and rail and the rail and lake differentials have been abolished. The opinion in railroad and shipping circles is that this means that the pool lines mean to make the same rate by lake and rail as are made by the all-rail lines, wiping out the advantage heretofore enjoyed by the former.

Such action would be a calamity to Chicago's shipping interests and assist in still further crippling the grain trade of this city. If the differential rate by lake is entirely wiped out, little of the Western through traffic will come this way, but will be diverted over the Southwestern routes.

There is one chance for checkmating the avaricious designs of the trunk line magnates—the establishment of independent lake lines to compete with those controlled by the joint traffic pool.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Two important agency appointments have been made by Joseph A. Kelsey, manager of the Western department of the Aachen and Munich. Martin Collins, one of the most widely known underwriters in the West, will represent the company at St. Louis in addition to the other companies in the agency. This selection is regarded as a fortunate one by local agents. In Milwaukee the Aachen and Munich will be represented by the agency of L. A. Wheeler. The company will have the advantage there of the change in rates recently authorized by the union. These two appointments were made by Manager Kelsey on his trip through the West, from which he returned yesterday. It is probable the State special agent for the company will be selected by the end of this week. The Western department is in good running order and agents in all the large cities in this territory will be established as rapidly as possible.

* * *

The Committees on Insurance in both Houses of the General Assembly have arranged for special hearings in the Assembly Judiciary committee-rooms on the insurance code bill No. 10. The hearings have been arranged as follows:

Feb. 10—Fraternal assessment orders.
Feb. 16—Stock casualty insurance companies.
Feb. 17—Flexible premium and assessment life.
Feb. 23—Assessment accident associations.
Feb. 24—Town insurance companies.
March 9—Fixed premium life.
March 10—Stock fire and mutual fire insurance companies.

* * *

The Life Guards, a fraternal insurance order, has been organized at Alpena, Mich. Among the incorporators are some of the best known business-men of the place. John M. Sweeny, an experienced insurance man, is the organizer. The Life Guards has a number of new features and will be semi-military in its character. While the headquarters will be at Alpena, it is proposed to enter the company in the best States as soon as practicable.

* * *

George H. Blossom, of Fred S. James & Co., returned yesterday from the East. He reports the insurance business there dull, but better in a general way than in Chicago. "There seems to be an improvement noticeable in the East," he says, "and agents are encouraged over the outlook. Underwriters are doing more now than for several months, and all seem to be satisfied that the last of the year will be decidedly better from a business standpoint. As soon as merchants begin to put in their spring stock of goods the Eastern agents expect a great improvement in the amount of their premium receipts. Eastern people in general look for a gradual improvement in business."

* * *

Senator Burns has introduced a bill in the New York Assembly which provides for the admission of foreign insurance companies to the State by depositing $200,000. At present a deposit of $500,000 is required.

* * *

Rogers Porter, assistant manager of the Western department of the German-American, returned yesterday from a business trip to New Orleans and other Southern points.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

Excursion rates from points in Illinois only at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger committee roads for the following occasions: Annual meeting State Association of Supervisors, County Commissioners, and County Clerks of Illinois, Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 16 to 18; annual convention Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois, Chicago, March 8 to 10; annual meeting Grand Council Royal Arcanum of Illinois, Streator, Ill., March 9 and 10.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

IN LIEU OF TORRENS LAW

REAL ESTATE BOARD'S NEW BILL READY FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Constitutionality Is Passed Upon Favorably by a Committee of Experts and the Proposed Measure's Draft Will Be Sent to Springfield at Once—Substitute for Old Act Provides an Indefeasible Title in Two Years—Mode of Initial Registration.

The substitute for the unconstitutional Torrens law has now become one of the officially accepted bills to be presented to the General Assembly with the indorsement of the Real Estate Board, the Civic Federation, and affiliated clubs of the city.

The new bill was drawn up by Harvey B. Hurd, George W. Smith, and Theodore Sheldon, attorneys for the Real Estate Board. It has been submitted to a committee of constitutional lawyers for expert examination. This committee yesterday presented its report to the joint committee in charge of the bill, and upon its unqualified indorsement as to the constitutionality of the proposed new act, it was decided to have it sent at once to Springfield.

The presentation of this new bill to the Assembly will not interfere with the petition to secure a rehearing on the constitutionality of the present Torrens law. The decision on the rehearing application is expected to come up at the March term of the Supreme Court, and members of the Real Estate Board express strong hopes of securing another test for the law declared unconstitutional.

Changes in the New Bill.

The new bill does not differ materially from the old act except in the provisions for the initial registration. The jurisdiction in the filing of claims and in the issuing of certificates of title is removed from a registrar to a court having chancery jurisdiction. This changed feature meets the objections of the Supreme Court, which declared the law unconstitutional for the reason that it rendered the functions of the registrar judicial.

It will provide also considerable business for lawyers, thus serving to appease one of the interests which so bitterly fought the Torrens law.

There is a shortening of the time in which it will be necessary to secure an indefeasible title, from five years after the date of the decree, as under the old act, to two years.

As under the old bill, the new act will have to be submitted to a vote of the counties wishing to adopt it.

The bill will be presented to the Assembly by George W. Miller in the House, and by John Humphrey in the Senate—the same legislators who had charge of the Torrens bill at the last session of the Assembly.

Louis A. Seeberger Talks.

Louis A. Seeberger, Chairman of the Torrens committee of the Real Estate Board, said last evening:

"It is true that conducting the initial proceedings through a court of record will be somewhat more expensive than before the registrar, as under the old act. We have tried to keep down expenses as much as possible. The people will hesitate to go into a court with their titles, and this act may be rather less popular than the old one, which, it is to be much regretted, the Supreme Court found necessary to condemn as unconstitutional.

"It will be noted that the new act has something in it for the lawyers; that cannot be avoided. The initial proceedings having to be conducted through the court will make business for them.

"It is needless to say that we are thoroughly in earnest, and will not wait for the Supreme Court. The people of Cook County were in favor of the last law by an affirmative vote of over 83,000, and it is the place of Illinois to again lead in the reform. Ohio has adopted a similar act, and the system is under close study in most of the States."

Features in Detail.

The new bill provides for a short form of application for the initial registration. On the filing of this application the clerk dockets the case in a book to be kept for that particular purpose called "Land Registration Docket." Immediately upon the filing of the petition the case is referred to the examiners of titles appointed by the registrar. All persons named as defendants must be served with notice, and notice is also published four successive weeks in a newspaper. Any person interested may enter his appearance and contest the application. The court is given power to investigate all questions, and by its decree finally determine the same. A copy of this decree being filed with the registrar, he is required to register the title in pursuance of its directions.

Persons who are not personally notified are given two years after entry of the decree to appear and file a sworn answer to the application.

An appeal may be taken at the time of the entering of a final decree in the case, or a writ of error may be sued out from the Supreme Court at any time within two years after the entry of the decree.

Recorders will, as before, be ex-officio registrars.

GAMINS SCATTER A MUSEUM BAND.

With Mud and Missiles They Ruin New Uniforms and Cause a Stampede in State Street.

Newsboys and bootblacks made an attack on a juvenile band which was playing in front of a State street museum yesterday afternoon, and it was not until the bass drum had a hole in it big enough to throw a barrel through, and the ossified man was frightened into hysterics, that two fire companies and a wagonload of police arrived and quelled the riot.

The street arabs along State street have long had a feeling of intense dislike against the dime museum brass band, which frequently found expression in hurling bricks or defunct cats in the direction of the horn-blowers.

Yesterday afternoon the street arabs rendezvoused in Congress street. The band, attired in new uniforms, was standing in front of the entrance to the museum, playing "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me," when a brick went through the bass drum. The drummer forthwith threw his drum stick at one of the boys, and then made a rush at them with his drum as a weapon.

A volley of soft mud from the street was fired at the rest of the band, who were trying to get through with their selection before beginning hostilities. A quart of the thinnest mud on the street went down the main airshaft of the slide trombone, and a dead rat interfered with the usefulness of the alto horn.

The slide trombone and the alto at once saw the futility of attempting to soothe the savage breasts of their enemies with music, and accordingly sprang to the help of the bass drummer, using their horns as weapons of offense. The juvenile who blows the E flat cornet continued playing until somebody pushed against the big end of the instrument, and the player swallowed the horn as far as the keys. The sword-swallower in the museum, who was attracted to the scene, was almost jealous of the cornist until he saw him disgorge the horn and two front teeth and join in the fray.

The band and the outside employés of the museum were by this time engaging the enemy, while the India rubber man from the museum was bouncing around the street trying to find a police box. A still alarm was sent in, and a chemical engine and two hook and ladder companies went to the scene.

The yelling of the newsboys, the shrieks of the Turkish dancers, the carrying off of the bass drummer in his own instrument, and the clanging of the fire companies and a patrol wagon caused great excitement at Hopkins' Theater and in the big department stores across the street. People came pouring out to see what all the trouble was about.

The police made a vigorous search for the man who had turned in the fire alarm. As the newsboys and others who were to blame for the fight had all disappeared, no arrests were made, and the band was allowed to return to the museum, where the scrubwoman cleaned them with a mop.

Can Stop Over at Washington.

General Passenger Agent Scull of the Baltimore and Ohio has secured the concession from the joint traffic pool which makes it possible to give stop-overs in Washington on all first-class tickets sold over the Baltimore and Ohio through that point.

Sander's Eucalyptol internally used; dose eight drops. Externally moisten slightly.

RECEIVER FOR VENEZUELA COMPANY.

Judge Gibbons Appoints William J. English to Go After the Russells' South America Telephone Line.

The Circuit Court of Cook County yesterday extended its jurisdiction to South America in the appointment of Attorney William J. English receiver for the Central Bell Telephone company of Venezuela, which is otherwise known as the Caracas, Valentia and Interior Telephone line. Upon receiving his appointment Mr. English qualified, and will start immediately for Caracas, where he will take possession of the property of the defendant company. The application for a receiver was made by John V. Clarke, and Judge Gibbons made the appointment.

The defendant company is an Illinois corporation, organized in August, 1894, by William L. and Charles E. Russell. Its capital stock was fixed at $400,000. Fannie R. Russell, the wife of Charles E. Russell, subscribed for 7,996 shares, while the remaining four shares went to Albert W. Raidt, Anson H. Russell, Frank J. Ammerman, and C. A. Meyers. Horace Tucker was selected President, Mortima Nye Vice-President, and C. A. Meyers Secretary.

Mr. Clarke says that Charles and William Russell concocted a scheme to use the corporation as a means to defraud him and others.

Mr. Clarke says he subscribed for 1,333 shares of stock in the company and paid $10,000.

Prior to Clarke's purchase of stock, he asserts, the Russels told him that they owned ninety miles of telephone lines in Venezuela, which they had been operating under the name of the "Caracas, Valentia and Interior Telephone line," but that all this property had been conveyed to the Central Bell Telephone company of Venezuela, and Clarke says he believed that to be true when he parted with his money.

According to the complainant both William L. and Charles E. Russell are insolvent.

The receivership order entered by Judge Gibbons contains a provision that the receiver may take any steps in the courts of Venezuela that he may deem expedient.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Stein—15692—Charles S. Nullington vs. Fred H. and E. P. Sammis; on verd., $498, ex parte.—7611—Andreas Bohnenberger vs. John H. Raap; on verd., $54.

Judge Ball—14617—Andrew O. Butler vs. Frank Nowak; on verd., $517.50, and appld.—15426—Charles A. Russ vs. John T. Dickinson; on verd., $330.04, ex parte.—13768—Greely Bros., for use of S. F. Greely, vs. Miles D. and Mary Tillotson; on verd., $540.71, ex parte.

Judge Goggin—14080—C. E. Lyman et al. vs. Ambrose P. Hibbard; on verd., $218.80.

Judge Hutchinson—7095—Peter Neland vs. George Morris and Edward Lewis; on verd., $60.—15870—John Davis Co. vs. Mary E. and Mahlon Updike; by deflt., $617.25.—9331—Edward A. Moret et al. vs. Mary Moccand; on verd., $2,502.04, ex parte.—7752—Frank T. Kinnare, admr., vs. Morris Biefeld; on findg., $10.60 and sat.—15532—Commercial Natl. Bk. vs. George A. Leslie; on verd., $419.—5502—Jacob Weiner vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $1,250.

Judge Brentano—13456—Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co., for use of Kansas Natl. Bk., vs. Marjorie Crosby; on verd., $990 ex parte.—13898—Durand Kaspar Co. vs. Adolph Hirsch; on findg., $127.83 and appld.

Judge Burke—12579—Wells & Nellegar Co. vs. Joseph Schmitz; on findg., $100.18.—13477—Fanny M. Wyckoff vs. Joel H. Norton; on verd., $1,097.98 ex parte.—8989—Vernon Bros. & Co. vs. Alexander Belford; on verd., $1,398.05 ex parte.—15970—Northwestern Safe and Trust Co. vs. H. S. Stoddard; on verd., $456, ex parte.—15859—American Brg. Co. vs. Albert F. Kucera; on findg., $500.

Judge Adams—5851—Ogle Blair vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $225.—5673—Lemuel L. Brown vs. Edward Wold; on findg., $125 and sat.

Judge Baker—15113—Allen & Blake vs. James Burke; on findg., $99.70.—166958—Martin Feeley vs. Northern Pacific Express Co.; on findg., $275 and sat.

Judge Dunne—7594—David P. O'Leary vs. City of Evanston; on verd., $8,925 and appld.—10831—Charles Peterson vs. Perry Thompson; on verd., $143 ex parte.

Judge Tuthill—9636—Abraham C. Oberholzer et al. vs. Jeremiah Eley; on verd., $126.97.—10830—Frances T. Murphy vs. T. O'Connor; on findg., $76.34.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—5106—Tabor et al. vs. Mack et al.; dec. sale.—5133—Rahn et al. vs. Polk et al.; dec. sale.—5674—Osborne vs. Higgins; dec. sale.—5283—Skalland vs. Wendel et al.; same.—3796—Moore vs. Ryan et al.; dec.

Judge Horton—5662—Bookkeepers' Bldg. & Loan Assn. vs. Wyckoff et al.; dec.—10900—Miners vs. Conant et al.; dec.—112955—Stone vs. Stringfield et al.; dec.—5927—Riddell vs. Shoenberger et al.; dec.

Judge Gibbons—360—Monmouth M. & M. Co. vs. Horn et al.; dec.—Divorces—165321—Bessie J. from S. Douglas Eastwood.—164588—Emma from Malcom J. Dempsey.—161484—Harry from Bertha Crawford.—163605—Clara from Charles E. Witt.—164533—Lulu from William H. Taylor.—163844—Charles E. from Maggie Healy.—164432—Mary from Frederick Salmon.—164527—Basil W. from Hannah M. Rice.

Judge Haney—5538—Date et al. vs. O'Connor et al.; dec.—159762—Blackstone vs. Price et al.; dec. sale.—164542—Commercial L. & B. Assn. vs. Fagan et al.; same.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 4458, 3888, 4685. No. 4476 on hearing.

Judge Horton—No. B. R. 1065.

Judge Gibbons—No. 2473.

Judge Hanecy—Judge Tuley's contested motion calendar.

Judge Smith—Nos. 2543, 1354, 3137, 3138, 9818, 3164, 3167, 3173, 3117, 3152, 2187, 15048, 2530, 1731.

Judge Stein—No. 12561 on trial.

Judge Goggin—No. 180474.

Judge Ball—Nos. 7135, 7319, 7325, 7329, 4858, 7504, 7507, 7510, 7513, 7690, 7692, 7695, 7697, 7700, 7701. No. 7133 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 5280, 5283, 5498, 5501, 2923, 5080, 4479, 2504, 4691. No. 5074 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 7991, 8042, 6261, 7656, 15272, 2304. No. 7925 on trial.

Judge Burke—Nos. 998, 2984, 3108, 3131, 3136, 3171, 3185, 2673, 3201, 2823, 2660.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 1588, 946, 648, 1657, 1660, 1783, 1749, 849, 1834, 1849, 1889, 1906, 1926, 1930.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 15337, 2864, 9464, 8183, 10117, 10119, 10126, 10133, 10817, 10819, 2010, 8199, 8765, 8766, 146146, 9498, 8367, 13279, 9873, 9683, 8772, 13146, 6068, 8018, 5759, 9869, 5398. Nelson vs. C. C., C. Co. on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 5909, 5915, 5926, 5971, 6012, 6017, 5975, 2879, 6039, 5496, 5296, 4569. No. 4541 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 3804, 3822, 2711, 247, 1737, 3360, 3261, 2816, 1935, 3343, 3384, 2770½, 3203, 2381, 3439, 2007, 12411. No. 3758 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—First call, Nos. 401 to 500, and trial call Nos. 2289, 3369, 3424, 3456, 3471, 3544, 3596, 3618, 3632, 3645, 3658, 3674½, 155842. No. 3176 on trial.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m., motion for new trial on No. 3150. 10 a. m., decision in No. 3013, and trial call Nos. 3189, 3259, 3328, 662, 1429. No. 3064 on trial.

Judge Johnson—County Court—Room No. 412 Chicago Opera-House Building, 10 a. m.—Special assessment matters.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., Nos. 15206, 14345, 15575. 2 p. m., No. 15846.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m., Morgan Park specials Nos. 88, 85.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—Claim docket.

Judge Payne—Nos. 12060, 7803, 68, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7984, 7988, 7990, 8147, 5182, 7252.

Judge Brentano—Nos. 6377, 6114, 6463, 4563, 5036, 6878, 7205, 4898, 4843, 5601, 5363, 4425.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 374.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Set hearing.

Judge Sears—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Nos. 2462, 2600.

Judge Neely—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Nos. 2657, 2719, 2862.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 2487, 2863.

Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No. 2253 on trial.

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